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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-EIGHT VOLUMES.

—(14.)—

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MADRAS AND ORISSA FAMINE;
EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS.

Session

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1867.

THIRTY-EIGHT VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

FOURTEENTH VOLUME.

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BENGAL SANITARY COMMISSION.

SECOND ANNUAL
SANITARY REPORT FOR BENGAL, 1865,

WITH

APPENDICES,

CONTAINING

RETURNS OF SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG THE BRITISH
AND NATIVE TROOPS, AND ALSO AMONG THE PRISONERS
IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, FOR THAT YEAR.

(PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 May 1867.

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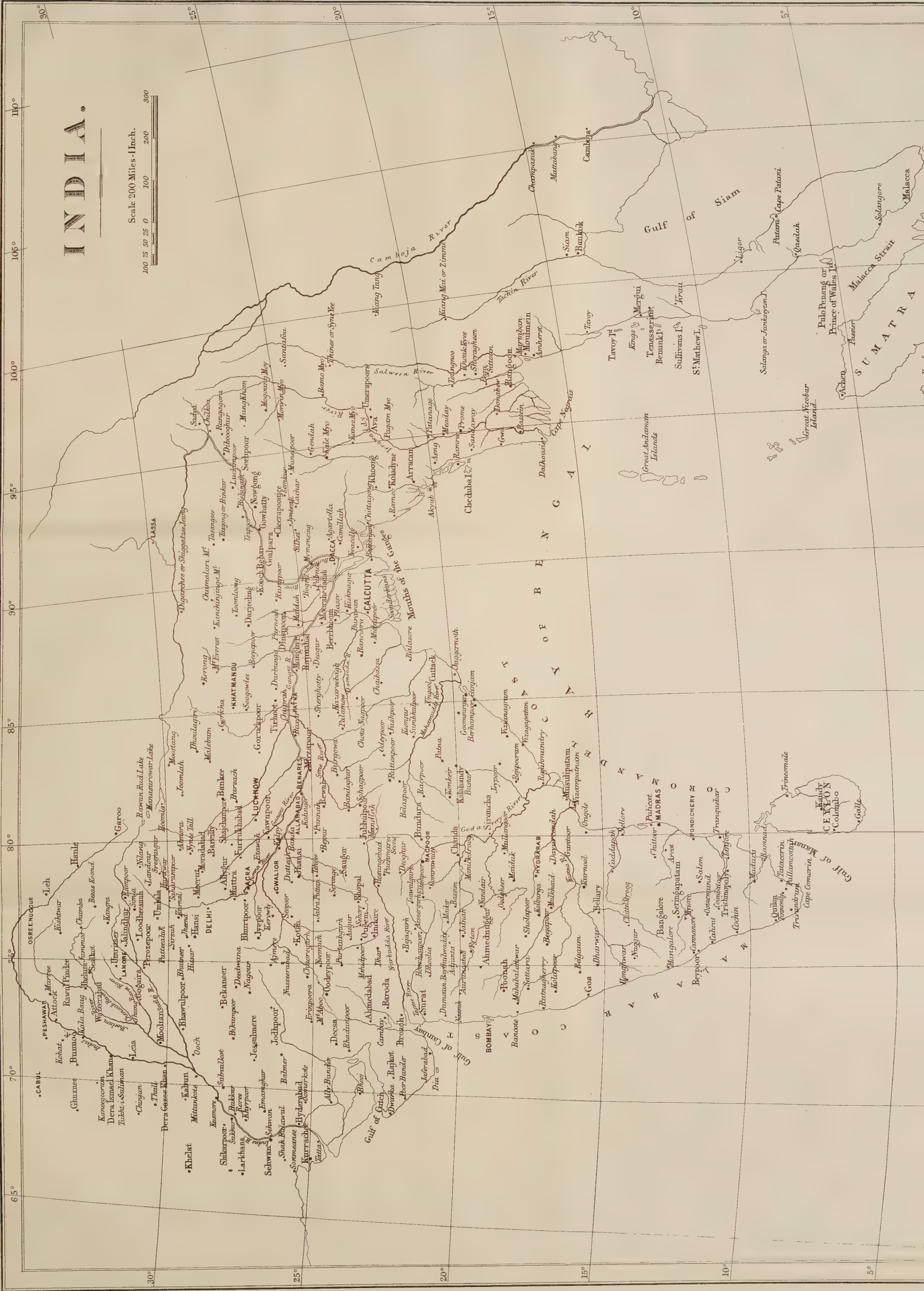
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SECOND ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT for BENGAL, 1865 ; with APPENDICES, containing RETURNS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the BRITISH and NATIVE TROOPS, and also among the PRISONERS in the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, for that Year.

R E P O R T.

(No. 425 A.)

From Major *G. B. Malleson*, Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, to Lieutenant Colonel *H. K. Burne*, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir,

Simla, 30 July 1866.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Sanitary Report for 1865. In accordance with the instructions of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, conveyed in his Despatch No. 70, dated 9th March 1865, the European and native portions of the army are treated of separately. They are considered in the first and second sections. The third section is devoted to the prisoners, and the fourth and last to the general population of the country. Under these heads I propose to state shortly the chief facts connected with the sanitary condition of each during the year, to describe the various measures which have either been determined on or carried out with a view to the improvement of that condition, and to narrate what benefits have resulted from the adoption of these measures. No reliable statistics are yet available regarding the mortality of the general inhabitants. In the section devoted to a consideration of their sanitary condition, a full account will be given of the steps which have been taken under each Local Government and Administration with the view of establishing an accurate registration of deaths, and of the measures which have been adopted for improving the public health. In an undertaking beset with so many difficulties, it appears to be very desirable that the experience which has been gained in any one Province should be made generally known, and that the success or failure which has attended any particular mode of procedure should be available for the guidance of all who are engaged in the same important work.

Division of the
Report.

2. The Tables given in the Appendix contain complete and accurate information regarding the sickness and mortality both among the European and native troops, and also among the prisoners. I would take this opportunity of expressing my sense of the great value of Dr. Bryden's statistical labours, and also of the assistance which he has always most willingly rendered both to the Sanitary Commission and myself. The Tables refer strictly to the year 1865, but advantage has been taken of the unavoidable delay which has occurred in the submission of this Report to include a notice of all available information on sanitary questions for the first half of the current year. As regards the causes of this delay, and the measures which I would suggest for ensuring full compliance with the instructions of the Secretary of State for the future, I propose to address you separately.

Dr. Bryden's
Tables.

3. With regard to these Tables, it may be added that the same system of nomenclature has been preserved as in the Tables of previous years. No attempt has been made to form groups of zymotic, miasmatic, enthetic, or other classes of disease, but each affection of any importance has been entered separately under the common name by which it is known. There can be little question

No classification
of diseases
attempted.

that the classification used in the Returns of the Registrar General, and adopted in the Army Medical Department, is open to serious objections. As Dr. Balfour remarks,* “ zymotic disease includes within it such a heterogeneous assemblage, that the term fails to convey any definite information ; for instance, if it were stated that there was a great prevalence of zymotic disease in any place or barrack, it might mean itch, ague, ophthalmia, yellow fever, rheumatism, sore throat, scurvy, hooping cough, small-pox, gonorrhœa, worms, boils, or intemperance.” “ Not only,” he continues, “ do the classes jumble together diseases in almost every respect dissimilar, but they also separate diseases having a close affinity to each other.” “ In regard to the classification,” observes General Sir Alexander Tulloh,* “ I conceive it to be of the most vital importance to the practical utility of the Returns and Reports that all arbitrary, or even scientific, distinctions should give way to the important object of being able to place before unprofessional persons, in a concise form which all can understand, the chief groups or classes of disease from which our troops suffer, distinguishing those that may have been caused, or at least influenced, by the climates in which they are or have been recently serving, as well as those which may have arisen from their own vices or habits.” Dr. Parkes writes on the same subject: “ Under the head of miasmatic, more under the head of zymotic diseases, affections arising from the most different causes are included. The statement of the amount of the zymotic or miasmatic class of diseases among a community gives some, but very imperfect, information ; it tells us very little, and that only in very general terms, of the morbid conditions among such a community ; but if, instead of such a general term, we state the proportion of the individual diseases, what a light is at once thrown on causes and the requisite mode of prevention !”

SECTION I.—EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Amount of sickness during 1865.

4. During the year 1865, the average strength of the British troops in the Bengal Presidency amounted to 37,210 ; of these, 2,241 were, on an average, sick every day of the year ; the proportion of daily sick throughout the 12 months, has been 60 per 1,000 ; the minimum of 45 per 1,000 having been reached in December, and the maximum of 73 per 1,000 having been reached in July ; the total admissions into hospital during the year amounted to 59,735, or 1,605 per 1,000, the greatest number of admissions having taken place in August, and the smallest number in February. If these figures be compared with the statistics of each year since 1859, the results will be found to be as follows :—

STATEMENT I.

Per 1,000 of Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Number daily sick - -	90	84	82	76	69	62	60
Number of Admissions -	2,228	2,051	2,045	1,970	1,838	1,641	1,605

Mortality during the year.

In respect, therefore, of the daily proportion of sick, and the ratio of admissions per 1,000, the year 1865 presents more favourable results than any of the six preceding years. Had the comparison been carried back to 1852-53, the earliest period included in the Tables appended to last year's Report, the same result would have been shown. The amount of sickness among the European troops during 1865, was thus less than during any of the preceding 12 years.

5. Nine hundred and two deaths occurred during the year ; the mortality thus amounted to 24·24 per 1,000, or if 16 deaths be included, which have not been entered in the body of the return, as explained in the foot-note to Table I., the deaths were in the ratio of 24·67 per 1,000. The greatest number of casualties occurred in June, and the smallest number in February. The ratio per cent. in

* Appendix to the Transactions of the Epi-demiological Society, vol. 2, Part I.

in which the chief diseases have contributed to the total mortality among European soldiers during 1865, is as follows:—

Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15·30
Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14·41
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12·86
Heat apoplexy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12·31
Dysentery and diarrhœa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11·86
Phthisis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·66
Heart Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·21
Chest affections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3·88
Small-pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1·66
Delirium tremens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1·44
Injuries, and deaths out of hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·88
All other causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10·53
											100·00

6. The general mortality of the European force in Madras, during 1865, is not shown by the Sanitary Commission for that Presidency, but the following Table, extracted from their annual Report, exhibits the ratio of deaths per 1,000 at each station:—

Mortality compared with that of Madras and Bombay.

	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Average Strength.
I.—Stations whose average annual strength has exceeded 500 :	
1. Wellington	13·440
2. Fort Saint George	14·880
3. Theytmyoo	16·214
4. Cannanore	16·848
5. Kamptee	19·104
6. Saint Thomas' Mount	20·040
7. Secunderabad	20·700
8. Bangalore	21·120
9. Bellary	23·988
10. Rangoon	24·880
II.—Stations whose average strength has been under 300 :	
1. Calicut	11·808
2. Singapore	12·903
3. Trichinopoly	14·530
4. Palaveram	16·080
5. Port Blair	18·132
6. Malliaporam	29·352
7. Vizagapatam	37·680

From this it will be seen that, with the exception of three stations, and two of these of small size, the annual mortality among the European troops in Madras during 1865, has been considerably below the average annual mortality in Bengal during the same year. On the other hand, the results in the Bombay Presidency have been much more unfavourable. The mortality there has been greater in 1865 than it has been for many years previous. "The deaths in hospital were 402, and those out of hospital 16, giving together a mortality of 35·1 per 1,000 of strength, or considerably more than double what it had been in 1864.* The European portion of the army lost 16 men in every 1,000 from cholera alone, the deaths from that cause being 45·7 per mille of all deaths. Fever caused the death of 3·1 in every 1,000, and hepatic disease of 2·2; dysentery

* Annual Report of Sanitary Commission for Bombay for 1865, pp. 12 and 13.

dysentery and diarrhœa of 2·4, and through phthisis pulmonalis the loss of life was 1·5 per mille.” As regards the mortality in the two Presidencies from the chief diseases, the results are thus compared.

STATEMENT II.

In 1865.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy.
Bengal - - -	3·12	·40	3·71	·35	2·23	·64	3·49	·08	1·38	2·08
Bombay - - -	16·3	·2	3·1	·5	1·6	·8	2·2	·3	1·5	†

† Not separately shown.

Mortality compared with that of 1864.

7. In 1864 the mortality among European soldiers in the Bengal Presidency amounted to 21·10 per 1,000. The ratio of the past year is, therefore, more than 3 per 1,000 higher than it was during 1864.

The causes of mortality, and the ratio per 1,000 in which each disease proved fatal during the two years, are given in the following Statement :—

STATEMENT III.

—		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery, Acute.	Dysentery, Chronic.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis, Acute.	Hepatitis, Chronic.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Disease.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Died out of Hospital.
1864	-	2·55	·35	3·14	1·46	·40	1·63	·67	2·95	·05	1·01	·87	1·61	·05	·05	·35	·40	2·15	1·41				
1865	-	3·12	·40	3·71	2·98	·35	2·23	·64	3·49	·08	·97	1·02	1·38	·08	·05	·30	·24	1·99	1·21				

Under cholera, small-pox, fevers, apoplexy, dysentery, hepatitis, spleen disease, heart disease, dropsy, and atrophy, there has been in each case an increase of mortality in 1865 above what it was in 1864, but in most the increase has been very trifling. The total increase in the ratio of casualties is to be ascribed mainly to an increased mortality from cholera, fevers, apoplexy, dysentery, and hepatitis, due in some respects to the peculiar character of the hot season of 1865 ; a season remarkable for its high temperature generally throughout the country, and for the unusually late period to which it was protracted. As regards delirium tremens, diarrhœa, respiratory diseases, phthisis, wounds, and accidents, and “all other causes,” 1865 bears favourable comparison with 1864, although the difference in each case is but small.

Mortality compared with that of previous years.

8. If the mortality of 1865 be compared with that of the years since 1859, the result will be found as follows :—

STATEMENT IV.

Died per 1,000 of Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
In hospital - - -	43·97	35·64	44·77	26·82	22·49	19·69	23·46
Out of hospital - -	1·38	1·13	1·16	1·29	2·59	1·41	1·21

Although the ratio of deaths during 1865 has thus been very materially less than that of the earlier years exhibited in this statement, the result is not so favourable as that of either 1863 or 1864.

9. Such

9. Such are the general results as regards the amount of sickness and mortality among the British troops in the Bengal Presidency during 1865, and as compared with the results of preceding years, but in order to arrive at satisfactory conclusions, it is necessary to consider the statistics of the army, not only as a whole, but also to consider them separately in distinct portions, according to the climatic influences to which the men have been exposed. The necessity of dealing with an assemblage of facts, by grouping those that are properly comparable, was insisted on in last Annual Report; and in support of the truth of this conclusion, it is only necessary to refer to Tables II. to VI., and the facts they contain. In these Tables the army has been divided into five groups. The first embraces British regiments quartered in Bengal Proper; the second, those quartered at stations in the Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawnpore districts; the third, those in the Meerut and Rohilcund districts; the fourth, those serving in the Agra district and in Central India; while the fifth includes all who were stationed in the Punjab. For convenience of reference, a sketch map has been added to this Report, from which the position of the chief military stations can be ascertained. For future Reports, it is proposed to have a special map prepared, in which all the places referred to will be entered, and the various divisions or groups into which the army has been divided coloured as so many provinces of disease. Although the distribution of the Native army and of the gaols does not coincide altogether with that of the British troops, the map will be found of service in considering all the sections of this Report.

Necessity of considering the army in groups.

10. Accurate information is much required regarding the meteorological phenomena of different parts of the country. This is a want which has been fully acknowledged, and measures, which will hereafter be described, have been adopted for recording more accurate observations, at least in certain portions of this Presidency; measures which, it is hoped, may be gradually extended and improved. The following extract, taken from a preliminary Report by the Committee assembled at Roorkee to consider the best means of ventilating and cooling public buildings, contains some interesting information with regard to the mean monthly temperature of different stations in the various Provinces:—

Meteorological phenomena.

“We may here remark that there is a wide difference in the different climates of India, between the moist warmth of Bengal and the dry scorching climate of the North Western Provinces; the equable temperature along the coast with its sea breezes, and the climate of the Himalayas and other hilly districts, where the stations are from 5,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea, and the temperature some 20 or 25 degrees lower than that of the adjacent plains.

“In some of these climates ventilation is a more simple question; but the consideration of the subject, to be of practical utility, must take the most difficult case, which, indeed, is the most common, viz., a climate which in the summer ranges in temperature from 80 to 110 degrees Fahrenheit, and from the dry heat of hot winds to nearly saturation with moisture during the rains.

“The following notes upon temperatures are added for information. They are all the quotations of the kind to which access can be had at present:—

“Mean annual temperature:

Calcutta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79·4
Nynee Tal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62·1
Roorkee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89·
Agra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91·9
Beawur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84·
Benares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92·3

These represent the mean temperature of the air in the shade throughout the 24 hours of each day in the month.

Mean Monthly Temperature at the same Stations.

	Calcutta.	Nynce Tal.	Roorkee.	Agra.	Beawur.	Benares.
January - - -	69.1	43.6	56.5	59.3	54.7	59.5
February - - -	74.6	45.4	63.4	64.7	59.4	66.3
March - - -	78.7	-	72.	75.4	71.	77.9
April - - -	84.5	62.3	82.	87.7	84.4	87.
May - - -	86.1	68.5	90.5	95.5	92.	92.6
June - - -	84.4	-	90.4	93.1	87.1	90.2
July - - -	85.4	65.3	84.7	85.2	80.	85.8
August - - -	82.6	66.4	84.5	85.	79.2	83.7
September - - -	83.5	64.	85.1	84.6	81.	83.6
October - - -	81.5	58.	76.	73.1	73.2	78.5
November - - -	74.3	50.	60.5	67.8	65.	69.3
December - - -	68.7	43.	58.3	60.2	56.	-

It is hoped that in future each Annual Report will contain a short summary of the meteorological phenomena of the year to which it refers.

Results in Bengal Proper.

11. The British troops serving in Bengal Proper during 1865 averaged 2,028 in number. The average number of daily sick was 160, or 78 per 1,000, while the deaths amounted to 68, or at the rate of 33.53 per 1,000. The results compared with those of 1864 and of previous years are exhibited in the following Statement:—

STATEMENT V.

Per 1,000 of Average Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Admissions - - -	1,882	2,177	2,093	1,494	1,708	1,511	2,048
Daily sick - - -	69	80	74	63	67	61	78
Deaths - - -	50.9	39.0	30.0	26.4	20.6	24.9	33.5
Admissions from Cholera -	43.5	27.8	13.5	7.3	4.8	6.0	7.4
Deaths from Cholera -	23.4	14.8	6.5	6.1	3.1	2.5	6.4

It will be observed that the proportion of daily sick during 1865 has been higher than that of any year given in the Statement, except 1860; that the proportion of admissions has been higher than in any of these, except 1860 and 1861; and that the death-rate comes next in order to that of 1859 and 1860. The results are no doubt largely influenced by the extent to which Cholera has prevailed in each year, and this information has therefore been given in the Statement.

12. In the second group, out of an average strength of 9,917, there was an average daily sick numbering 597, or 60 per 1,000, while the casualties amounted to 289, or in the proportion of 29.14 per 1,000. These results are thus compared with those of the years since 1859.

STATEMENT VI.

Per 1,000 of Average Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Admissions - - -	2,390	2,266	1,610	1,515	1,576	1,419	1,470
Daily sick - - -	109	99	76	68	65	59	60
Deaths - - -	50.2	44.2	17.5	13.9	21.7	26.5	29.1
Admissions from Cholera -	11.2	32.8	2.6	1.1	11.2	8.8	6.8
Deaths from Cholera -	5.5	19.0	1.0	.1	7.6	6.7	5.5

The mortality in this group has fluctuated from 13.9 in 1862 to 50.2 in 1859. The daily proportion of sick during 1865 has been less than that of any year excepting its immediate predecessor, but if the seven years be arranged in order of greatest mortality, 1865 will be found to take the third place. Much

of

Results in Dina-
pore, Benares,
Oude, and Cawn-
pore.

of the fluctuation in the statistics of this group depends on the extent to which cholera has prevailed. This will be referred to hereafter, but it will be observed that the ratio per 1,000 of admissions from cholera has varied from 32·8 to 1·1, and the mortality caused by the disease from ·1 to 19·0.

13. In the Meerut and Rohilcund districts, out of a strength of 5,122, 341 or 66 per 1,000 were always in hospital, and the deaths amounted to 101, or 19·72 per 1,000. Taking the statistics of each year since 1859, the comparison with 1865 stands as follows :

Results in the Meerut and Rohilcund Districts.

STATEMENT VII.

Per 1,000 of Average Strength.	1859.*	1860.*	1861.*	1862.*	1863.*	1864.	1865.
Admissions - - -	2,400	2,115	2,105	1,841	1,634	1,687	1,524
Daily sick - - -	95	85	104	92	79	72	66
Deaths - - - -	57·7	37·6	50·3	22·3	28·7	17·3	19·7
Admissions from Cholera -	34·6	17·3	33·1	5·9	8·7	0·2	1·2
Deaths from Cholera -	19·4	8·6	21·7	3·6	7·6	0·1	0·7

* Includes Cawnpore.

The comparison both in this and in the last group cannot be made with perfect fairness before 1864. The statistics of the previous years have included Cawnpore with Meerut and Rohilcund. Since 1864, it has been placed with Dinapore and Benares. Subject to this correction, the results of 1865 are more favourable than those of any of the years given in this Table except 1864.

14. In this group the strength averaged 4,689, the average number of sick was 302, or 64 per 1,000 ; 126 deaths occurred, or in the proportion of 26·87 per 1,000. Since 1859 the statistics of sickness and mortality in this group have been as follows :—

Results in Agra district and Central India.

STATEMENT VIII.

Per 1,000 of Average Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Admissions - - -	2,850	2,627	2,950	2,676	1,901	1,870	1,935
Daily Sick - - -	84	90	95	88	67	64	64
Deaths - - - -	44·0	63·1	66·1	47·5	21·8	17·3	26·8
Admissions from Cholera -	10·2	65·7	60·4	38·6	6·0	0·8	11·3
Deaths from Cholera -	2·3	32·8	41·2	26·9	3·8	0·6	7·2

The rate both of sickness and mortality in this Province has, as a rule, been high, and 1865 has proved no exception. Although much more favourable than those of 1859, 1860, and 1861, the results of the past year fall much short of those of either 1863 or 1864.

15. The remaining group includes all the regiments stationed in the Punjab. During the past year the strength of British soldiers in this Province averaged 13,880, the daily sick amounted to 744, or 53 per 1,000, and the proportion of deaths 260.

Results in the Punjab.

deaths was 18·59. During the last seven years the ratio of admissions of daily sick and of deaths per 1,000 of average strength is thus shown :—

STATEMENT IX.

Per 1,000 of Average Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Admissions - - -	1,772	1,557	1,892	2,102	2,069	1,698	1,558
Daily sick - - -	65	60	64	66	64	56	53
Deaths - - -	20·1	14·2	51·4	27·7	18·1	14·5	18·5
Admissions from Cholera -	0·7	0·4	56·6	22·8	0·1	0·	0·3
Deaths from Cholera -	0·	0·1	36·1	12·7	0·1	0·	0·1

Although the ratio of admissions and of daily sick during 1865 has been lower than that of any year previous, the mortality has been four per 1,000 higher than it was in 1864, and slightly higher than in 1863.

Causes of mortality
in different groups
in 1864 and 1865.

16. It thus appears that in all the groups the mortality of 1865 has exceeded that of 1864. It will, therefore, be well to examine what diseases have in each contributed to this result. The following statement gives a comparative view of the causes of mortality during 1864 and 1865 in the several Provinces:

STATEMENT X.

		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Disease.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Died out of Hospital.	Total.
Died per 1,000 in Bengal Proper.																				
1864	-	2·50	-	5·00	·50	·50	3·49	·50	2·50	-	-	-	2·00	·50	-	1·50	-	1·50	4·49	24·98
1865	-	6·41	-	7·40	2·96	-	4·93	2·96	2·46	-	·99	·49	1·48	-	-	·49	-	·49	2·47	33·53
Died per 1,000 in Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawnpore.																				
1864	-	6·77	·49	3·96	2·42	·58	1·65	·87	2·42	-	1·26	·78	1·74	-	-	·10	·29	2·03	1·16	26·52
1865	-	5·55	·20	4·94	4·54	·40	2·72	·71	3·03	·10	·91	1·21	1·11	-	·10	·40	·20	1·21	1·81	29·14
Died per 1,000 in Meerut and Rohilcund Districts.																				
1864	-	·16	·51	2·53	1·34	-	1·35	·67	4·03	-	1·34	·34	1·01	-	-	-	·34	3·19	·84	17·65
1865	-	·78	1·76	3·13	3·71	·19	1·56	·19	2·55	·19	·19	1·17	·98	-	-	-	·19	2·54	·59	19·72
Died per 1,000 in the Agra District and Central India.																				
1864	-	·62	·62	2·47	1·03	·41	2·48	·62	2·47	-	·62	·82	·82	-	-	-	·62	2·88	·83	17·31
1865	-	7·25	-	3·20	2·13	1·07	1·07	·85	5·55	·21	·43	1·28	·85	·21	-	·64	-	1·28	·85	26·87
Died per 1,000 in the Punjab.																				
1864	-	·06	·19	1·89	·95	·44	1·32	·50	2·58	·06	·95	·88	1·07	-	·13	·57	·31	1·32	1·32	14·54
1865	-	·14	·29	2·67	2·23	·07	1·73	·14	3·46	-	1·08	·79	1·51	·14	·07	·22	·44	2·74	·87	18·59

The increase and decrease of mortality from every disease in 1865 as compared with 1864 can here be seen at a glance. It is not necessary to enlarge on particulars which are so clearly shown, but it may be remarked that the increased fatality of the diseases which have been noted in a previous paragraph as mainly the causes of the greater mortality of the year was not confined to one particular group. This remark applies particularly to fever and apoplexy.

17. Table No. VII. exhibits the comparative sickness and mortality in the various provinces or groups during the year 1865, and also shows the proportion in which each disease contributed to the admissions and to the deaths. The total ratio of sick, of admissions, and of deaths per 1,000 is also in each case noted. In the last column has been shown the proportion in which the various diseases contributed to invaliding. Leaving this important subject for separate consideration, the following statement concisely exhibits the comparative results of the year:—

Comparison of the groups in 1865.

STATEMENT XI.

PROVINCE.	RATIO PER 1,000.		
	Of Admissions into Hospital.	Of Deaths from all Causes.	Of Deaths from Cholera.
Bengal Proper - - - - -	2,048	33.53	6.41
Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawnpore - - -	1,470	29.14	5.55
Meerut and Rohilcund - - - - -	1,524	19.72	.78
Agra and Central India - - - - -	1,935	26.87	7.25
Punjab - - - - -	1,558	18.59	.14

18. The total deaths from cholera during the year have been 116, or at the rate of 3.12, while the ratio of admissions has been 4.3 per 1,000. Mortality from cholera.

STATEMENT XII.

Per 1,000 of Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Admitted from Cholera -	16.8	22.6	37.1	15.7	5.5	3.7	4.3
Died - - - - -	8.6	12.0	23.7	9.6	4.0	2.5	3.1

From the above statement, which shows the comparative proportion of admissions and deaths from cholera throughout the Bengal Presidency during the past seven years, we learn that the disease has been slightly more prevalent and fatal among British soldiers in 1865 than in 1864, but that excepting the latter year, the Returns are more favourable as regards cholera than those of any year since 1859.

The ratio of admissions and of deaths in the various provinces has already been separately given in the statements contained in paragraphs 11 to 15.

19. The distribution of cholera throughout the various stations and provinces, and its comparative prevalence during the various months of the year, are clearly shown in Table XI. The disease has been most prevalent in the Agra and Central India Districts, the admissions there having been 11.3, and the deaths 7.25 per 1,000. In Bengal Proper the admission rate was 7.4, and the death rate 6.41. In the Punjab, out of a strength of 13,880 men, there were but four cases and two deaths. The facts regarding the natural distribution of cholera in the different Provinces in the different months of the year form a subject of great interest and practical importance. The regiments which chiefly suffered during 1865 were Her Majesty's 97th Regiment at Saugor, which lost 11 men; the 91st at Jubbulpore and Nagode, which lost 8 men; the 1-11th at 260.

Distribution of cholera.

at Fyzabad had 11 deaths out of 13 admissions, and the 46th Regiment, 8 deaths out of 10 admissions.

First appearance
of cholera in
hospitals.

20. The extreme virulence of cholera among patients in hospital under treatment for other diseases was pointed out in the Report of the Cholera Commission of 1861.* It was shown that during the epidemic of that year, while among the healthy men of the European regiments which suffered, the percentage of cases to strength was 7·7, among patients in hospital it was 14·7, and that the deaths to strength which were 5·1 among the former were 11·6 among the latter. "The virulence of the disease among the hospital patients was clearly more than twice as great as it was among the healthy strength of the regiments." But not only did the patients in hospital suffer in very much larger proportion than the men in barracks, it was proved that in very many instances the first cases among the European troops occurred in the hospitals, and there was the strongest reason for believing that a large proportion of those which occurred among the healthy men had in reality their origin also in the hospitals. These features were not peculiar to the epidemic of 1861, although from its severity they became more marked then, and were first prominently noticed in the Report of the Cholera Commission of that year. During 1865 the same remarkable fact has been observed, that in several instances the first case of cholera appeared in a hospital. To what is this to be ascribed? The Report of the Commission has clearly shown "that the extreme liability of the patients in hospital to be attacked by cholera depended mainly not upon their previous illness, but upon some special local conditions which fostered the propagation of the disease in the hospital buildings." The facts which are adduced in the Report place beyond all doubt that, during the great epidemic, the hospitals formed foci from which the disease spread: but these facts do not explain why the first cases in so many instances broke out in the hospitals. May it not be that the poison resulting from cholera in one year may remain lurking within the building ready to spring again into life when the proper season for its re-appearance has come round, and the peculiar atmospheric conditions necessary for its maturity have been brought into play?

Increase of mor-
tality from cholera.

21. In last annual report it was remarked that "there is unhappily great reason for believing that the proportion of deaths from cholera to cases treated has gone on for many years steadily increasing among the European troops in all parts of India. The per-centage rose in Bengal between 1818 and 1854 from 26·7 to 42; in Bombay, during the same period, from 18·5 to 43·2; and in Madras, between 1829 and 1851, from 27·1 to 62·3." Since 1854 it was shown that in the Bengal Presidency the per-centage of deaths to cases treated has never been under 50; that in 1861 it was 64·1; in 1862, 61·3; in 1863, 75·1; and in 1864, 72·6. The statistics of 1865 show results very similar to those of 1864. The ratio per cent. of fatal cases has amounted to 72·5.

As regards the Native troops, between the years 1826 and 1861, the fatal cases were in the proportion of about 30 to 40 per cent. of those treated. In 1862, the ratio was 50·3; in 1863, 57·0; and in 1864, 44·0. During the past year, omitting the Bhootan Field Force, where the mortality was 59·16 per cent. to admissions, there has been a per-centage of fatal cases amounting to 49·73.

In gaols the per-centage of deaths among cholera cases was—

In 1859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46·57
„ 1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37·55
„ 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41·63
„ 1862	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36·36
„ 1863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40·10
„ 1864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37·31
„ 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45·69

Measures for the
prevention of
cholera.

22. The experience of the past year has only served to strengthen the opinion which was expressed in last annual report as to the benefit of moving into camp on the appearance of epidemic cholera, and the importance of a strict observance of the rules on this subject which were prepared by

by the Cholera Commission of 1861. This question was again very carefully considered by the Sanitary Commission during the past year, and a review of all the instances in which these rules had been acted on in 1865 showed the results to have been in all cases satisfactory. In a report which was submitted to the Government on this important subject, the Commission remarked—"However much the existing rules may be found hereafter to require amendment, we believe that they are sufficient if strictly carried out to render it almost impossible that mortality from cholera such as that which has sometimes taken place should again occur among the troops in this Presidency. We believe that whenever there has been an excessive mortality from cholera, it has been due to causes which might have been avoided, and which could not have come into operation had proper rules existed. Believing this, it will, we think, be matter for great regret if any relaxation of the existing rules be permitted until proof of the necessity of a change has been given."

23. The total admissions from cholera among the European troops in 1865 amounted, it has been seen, to 4·3 per 1,000. Among the Native troops composing the Bhootan Field Force, they amounted to 37·6 per 1,000, but the ratio in the Native army generally was only 5·7. If the proportion of admissions and deaths from cholera among European and Native troops in the various provinces be compared, the results will stand thus—

Comparative prevalence and fatality of cholera among European and Native troops.

STATEMENT XIII.

Per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Bengal Proper and Assam.		Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawnpore.		Meerut and Rohilcund.		Agra and Central India.		Punjab.		Bengal Presidency.	
	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.
Admissions -	7·4	19·4	6·8	4·4	1·2	0·2	11·3	5·4	0·3	0·1	4·3	5·7
Deaths - -	6·4	9·2	5·5	2·5	·7	·0	7·2	3·1	·1	·0	3·1	2·8
Died per cent of Admissions.	86·6	47·4	80·8	57·1	66·6	0	64·1	59·0	50·	0	72·5	49·7

The relative fatality of cholera cases among European and Native troops in the several provinces is also here shown. Although some of the small stations are garrisoned entirely by Native corps, and although a perfectly fair comparison cannot, therefore, be instituted between the sanitary condition of the British and Native force in any particular province, the information given in this and similar statements to follow is valuable. While cholera has been considerably more prevalent among Natives than among Europeans, the mortality among the former has been less : the ratio of fatal cases having been about one-half greater among the latter than among the former.

24. During the year, 160 cases of smallpox have been recorded, but of these only 15 proved fatal. The disease contributed but 40 per 1,000 to the mortality. Its prevalence in each month and its distribution by stations and provinces are shown in Table X. If the statistics of the disease during the past seven years be compared, they will be found as shown in the following statement:—

Mortality from smallpox.

STATEMENT XIV.

Per 1,000 of Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Admitted from smallpox -	2·2	3·4	5·2	0·3	1·1	2·2	2·9
Died - - - -	·32	·49	·96	·04	·24	·35	·40

It will be observed that, during the months of July, August, September, and October, not a single case of this disease occurred; nor is this disappearance during a certain portion of year accidental. Dr. Bryden has shown, by a careful analysis of the returns of several years, that from the month of April when the disease attains its maximum, it gradually declines until in the months of August and September it becomes for the time absolutely extinct. The following statement, which has been prepared by Dr. Bryden, exhibits the admissions from smallpox during each month of the year from among the European army from 1858 to 1863, and illustrates the truth of this statement:

STATEMENT XV.

Smallpox in the European Army of the Bengal Presidency, from 1858 to 1863.

MONTHS.	Admissions of each Month.	Deaths of each Month.	Admitted per Cent. of Total Admissions.	Died per Cent. of Treated.
January - - - - -	86	22	9.67	25.58
February - - - - -	68	7	7.65	10.30
March - - - - -	120	18	13.50	15.00
April - - - - -	293	49	32.96	16.72
May - - - - -	141	52	15.86	36.88
June - - - - -	78	14	8.77	18.56
July - - - - -	18	4	2.03	
August - - - - -	1	—	.11	—
September - - - - -	—	—	—	—
October - - - - -	—	—	—	—
November - - - - -	27	2	3.04	7.14
December - - - - -	57	4	6.41	
TOTAL - - - - -	889	172	100.00	—

Comparative prevalence and fatality of smallpox among European and Native troops.

25. The ratio of admissions and deaths from smallpox, among the European and Native troops quartered in the different provinces of the Bengal Presidency during 1865, is thus compared:—

STATEMENT XVI.

Per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Bengal Proper and Assam.		Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawnpore.		Meerut and Rohileund.		Agra and Central India.		Punjab.		Bengal Presidency.	
	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.
Admissions -	1.0	1.6	2.4	4.9	6.2	2.7	3.2	0.5	1.4	1.5	2.9	2.1
Deaths -	-	-	.20	.47	1.76	.45	-	-	.29	.38	.40	.28
Died per cent. of Admissions -	-	-	8.33	9.68	28.12	16.67	-	-	20.00	25.00	14.28	13.04

26. During 1865 fevers have, as usual, formed one of the most prevalent forms of sickness, and one of the chief causes of mortality. The admissions from the different varieties of fever have amounted to 528 per 1,000, and the deaths, to 3·71; compared with former years, the results are as follows:—

STATEMENT XVII.

Per 1,000 of Average Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Admitted from fever - -	792	723	715	805	739	542	528
Died - - - -	6.58	4.85	3.97	3.34	2.82	3.14	3.71

It is instructive to observe in what months the greatest number of deaths from fever occurred.

In January there were 5 deaths from fever.	In July there were 17 deaths from fever.
„ February „ 3	„ August „ 10
„ March „ 4	„ September „ 19
„ April „ 12	„ October „ 15
„ May „ 23	„ November „ 12
„ June „ 13	„ December „ 6

The highest mortality from fever was in May. Among the native troops there were two months, May and October, in which the casualties greatly exceeded those of the other months.

Comparative prevalence and fatality of fevers among European and native troops.

27. The following Statement illustrates the comparative prevalence and fatality of fevers among the European and Native troops during 1865:—

STATEMENT XVIII.

Per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Bengal Proper, and Assam.		Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawnpore.		Meerut and Rohilcund.		Agra and Central India.		Punjab.		Bengal Presidency.	
	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.
Admissions - - -	618	1140	445	663	388	589	707	842	580	667	528	747
Deaths - - - -	7.40	7.63	4.94	5.22	3.13	1.32	3.20	4.17	2.67	3.61	3.71	4.38

It is well worthy of notice that in each Province the native troops have suffered very much more than the Europeans from this class of diseases, and the mortality per 1,000 has been greater.

28. Dysentery and diarrhoea have, together, caused an admission-rate of 140.4 per 1,000, and a death-rate of 2.87. Compared with those of former years, the results stand thus:—

STATEMENT XIX.

Per 1,000 of Average Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Admitted from bowel complaints - - -	277	211	222	168	144	133	140
Died - - - -	12.58	5.64	5.36	3.56	3.73	2.30	2.87

While somewhat higher than during 1864, bowel complaints have been less prevalent and fatal during 1865 than during any of the other years named. On reference to Table VII. it will be seen how much more common and fatal bowel affections are in Bengal Proper than in any of the other provinces. The information there contained is condensed in the following Statement :—

STATEMENT XX.

Per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Bengal Proper.	Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawnpore.	Meerut and Rohilcund.	Agra and Central India.	Punjab.
Admitted from bowel complaints - - -	295·9	140·0	105·9	194·5	106·1
Died - - - - -	7·89	3·43	1·75	1·92	1·87

The above abstract shows that while in Bengal Proper the admissions from bowel complaints among the European troops were in the ratio of 295 per 1,000, in Meerut and Rohilcund they were only 105, or little more than one-third, while the mortality, which in the former was nearly eight per 1,000, fell in the latter to 1·75.

Comparative prevalence and fatality of bowel complaints among European and Native troops.

29. The annexed Statement exhibits the comparative ratio of admissions from diarrhoea and dysentery among European and Native troops, and the ratio of deaths to strength.

STATEMENT XXI.

Per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Bengal Proper and Assam.		Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawnpore.		Meerut and Rohilcund.		Agra and Central India.		Punjab.		Bengal Presidency.	
	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.
Admissions from bowel complaints -	295·9	480·2	140·0	140·6	105·9	78·8	194·5	132·2	106·1	109·4	140·4	180·7
Deaths - - -	7·89	8·61	3·43	3·10	1·75	·90	1·92	1·22	1·87	·95	2·87	2·62

The same remark which has been made with regard to fevers applies equally to bowel complaints. Natives enjoy no immunity from these affections; in Bengal Proper and Assam the ratio both of admissions and of deaths among them from dysentery and diarrhoea has been much in excess of what it was among Europeans.

Mortality from hepatic disease.

30. During the year, 2,325 cases of hepatic disease were treated, of which 130 proved fatal, or in the ratio of 3·49 per 1,000 of average strength. The following Statement shows the relative prevalence and mortality from this affection during the past seven years.

STATEMENT XXII.

Per 1,000 of Average Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Admitted from hepatic disease - - - -	67	63	60	62	63	56	62
Died - - - - -	4·86	3·52	2·89	3·03	3·64	2·95	3·49

The

The proportion of admissions has fluctuated but little during this period. It will be seen from Table VII. that the disease is more prevalent and contributes more largely to the mortality in the Upper Provinces than it does in Bengal Proper. In the latter the admissions were 40 per 1,000, in Meerut and Rohilcund they were 72, and in the Punjab, which was the healthiest province, they were 63. In Bengal the deaths from affections of the liver were 2·46 per 1,000. In Agra and Central India they were 5·55, and in the Punjab, 3·46.

31. The comparative prevalence and fatality of hepatic disease among European and Native troops during 1865 are shown in the following Statement.

Hepatitis among European and native troops compared.

STATEMENT XXIII.

Per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Bengal Proper and Assam.		Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawnpore.		Meerut and Rohilcand.		Agra and Central India.		Punjab.		Bengal Presidency.	
	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.
Admissions -	40·4	1·7	59·5	2·5	72·0	1·6	62·1	2·0	63·5	1·9	62·5	2·0
Deaths -	2·46	·20	3·03	·47	2·55	·45	5·55	·24	3·46	·09	3·49	·28

The results of this Statement bear a striking contrast to those of the similar statements which have been already given. All the other chief diseases, the prevalence and fatality of which among European and Native troops have been compared, show that both have suffered to no inconsiderable degree. Although the ratio of deaths to admissions from these causes has been less among the Sepoys than among British soldiers, cholera, smallpox, fevers, and bowel complaints have actually been more prevalent among the native than among the European troops. With hepatitis, however, the case is very different, for while 62·5 per 1,000 of the average strength of the latter were admitted into hospital with this affection, only 2·0 per 1,000 were admitted of the average strength of the former, and the death-rate from disease of the liver, which in the one was 3·49 per 1000, in the other was only ·28.

32. From apoplexy there were 211 admissions during the year, or in the proportion of 5·7 per 1,000; the deaths from this cause were 111, or 2·98 per 1,000; the statistics of this disease since 1859 are as follows:—

STATEMENT XXIV.

Per 1,000 of Average Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Admitted from apoplexy -	8·7	6·2	2·2	1·8	2·3	2·2	5·7
Died - - - -	4·10	2·56	1·34	1·19	1·09	1·46.	2·98

There was thus not only a greater prevalence of apoplexy during 1865, but the mortality from it was greater than during any year since 1859, a time when some of the troops still were subject to unusual exposure. Nearly all the cases in 1865 occurred during the unusually hot months of April, May, and June. Of the 111 casualties from this cause, no less than 103 occurred during those months.

Delirium tremens. 33. The diminution of late years in the number of cases of delirium tremens is encouraging, and gives hope that the many salutary measures which have been adopted to improve the moral position of the British soldier in India have had good effect. The following are the statistics of the disease during the last seven years :—

STATEMENT XXV.

Per 1,000 of Average Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Admitted from delirium tremens - - -	9·2	8·1	4·6	3·2	3·6	3·6	3·6
Died - - - -	·69	·77	·45	·44	·48	·40	·35

Venereal disease. 34. During 1865, 8,454 cases of venereal disease were admitted into hospital, or at the rate of 227 per 1,000. The ratio of admissions from this disease per 1,000 during the past seven years has been as follows :—

STATEMENT XXVI.

Per 1,000 of Average Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Admitted - - -	359·0	338·0	369·1	318·1	281·7	254·9	227·2

The diminution of this disease is marked, and it is hoped that the measures which have lately been adopted for its prevention, and which will be referred to hereafter, will have the effect of still more decidedly reducing this fruitful cause of admission into hospital.

Comparison of stations. 35. The general statistics of sickness and mortality in the principal military stations are compared in Table VIII. From this it appears that at six of them the deaths from all causes amounted to less than 10 per 1,000, viz., Moradabad, Roorkee, Nowgong, Subathoo, Jullundur, and among the men of the road-making detachment in the Murree Hills. The mortality of only 3·94 per 1,000 at the plains-station at Moradabad is remarkable. In 17 stations, viz., Fort William, Berhampore, Darjeeling, Dinapore, Azimgurh, Shajehanpore, Bareilly, Seepree, Jhansie, Umballah, Dugshaie, Ferozepore, Sealkote, Rawul Pindee, Campbellpore, Nowshera, and Peshawur, the mortality was less than 20 per 1,000. In 15 stations, viz., Hazareebaugh, Roy Bareilly, Lucknow, Seetapore, Futtehgurh, Cawnpore, Meerut, Muttra, Agra, Morar, Gwalior, Jubbulpore, Dehra Ishmail Khan, Kangra, and Umritsur, the mortality was above 20, but less than 30 per 1000. In six, the deaths numbered between 30 and 40 per 1,000. These were Barrackpore, Allahabad, Delhi, Mooltan, Mean Meer, and Attock. At Dum-Dum the casualties amounted to 57·18 per 1,000; at Benares, to 41·08; at Fyzabad, to 57·7; at Nagode, to 56·82; at Saugor, to 51·22; at Lahore Fort, to 51·47. Among the Artillery of the Bhootan Field Force, it was 76·92. In some of these, however, the number of men present was very small.

The diseases which chiefly prevailed at these stations can be ascertained from Table IX., while the causes of death are detailed in Table XII. It is only necessary to refer to the latter to see how cholera, fever, and apoplexy have affected these results. At Lucknow, for example, out of a total of 51 deaths, 31 were from these diseases. At Fyzabad, out of 55 deaths, 38 were due to the same causes. At Meerut, of 40 deaths, one-half were due to the same.

In some instances, the average strength has been too small to form the basis of accurate calculation, while in any general analysis the Convalescent Depôts must also be omitted, as they are composed entirely of men sent to the hills for change of climate, the amount of sickness and mortality among whom must necessarily be much in excess of what it otherwise would have been.

36. Preserving

36. Preserving the divisions of stations as given in the last paragraph, according to the amount of mortality which has occurred in them during 1865, it will be interesting to compare these results with those of previous years, and ascertain how far they may be considered exceptional.

Comparison of stations with previous years.

STATEMENT XXVII.

	Died, per 1,000 of Average Strength.						
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Moradabad - - -	22.72	25.92	28.32	9.34	7.63	14.85	3.94
Roorkee - - -	<i>a</i> -	20.31	8.50	19.64	11.92	9.16	7.22
Nowgong - - -	<i>a</i> -	<i>a</i> -	8.23	8.00	27.91	9.39	4.81
Subathoo - - -	<i>b</i> 11.72	<i>c</i> 9.09	<i>b</i> 18.62	9.88	24.42	<i>b</i> 11.34	4.99
Jullundur - - -	10.70	7.35	10.84	12.02	<i>d</i> 7.62	16.79	<i>d</i> 6.44
<i>a</i> Not occupied. <i>b</i> Eight months. <i>c</i> For nine months. <i>d</i> For 11 months.							

It will be observed that in all these five stations the mortality of 1865 has been less than in any of the previous six years. In Moradabad the ratio has varied from 3.94 in 1865 to 28.32 in 1861; at Roorkee, from 7.22 in 1865 to 20.31 in 1860; at Nowgong, from 4.81 in 1865 to 27.91 in 1863; at Subathoo, from 4.99 in 1865 to 24.42 in 1863; in Jullundur, from 6.44 in 1865 to 16.79 in 1864. Although the record of such facts is valuable, it must not be lost sight of that the amount of mortality is often no fair index of the healthiness or unhealthiness of the stations in which it occurs, but is frequently due to the unwholesome influences to which regiments have been previously exposed, and the ill effects of which are not soon to be shaken off.

If the next group of stations (those in which the mortality exceeded 10, but was less than 20 per 1,000) be compared with their conditions in previous years, the results are as follows:

STATEMENT XXVIII.

	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.						
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Fort William - - -	25.94	51.75	21.78	35.23	22.82	21.52	13.94
Berhampore - - -	60.09	44.44	21.82	20.27	22.42	24.75	13.60
Darjeeling - - -	-	-	-	-	12.19	13.70	<i>b</i> 14.20
Dinapore - - -	62.58	46.22	23.00	15.27	11.89	23.76	17.89
Azingurh - - -	28.11	48.38	-	-	2.98	<i>a</i> 5.05	<i>b</i> 19.61
Shajehanpore - - -	21.80	31.38	<i>b</i> 7.62	9.43	13.00	12.99	10.33
Bareilly - - -	18.22	21.83	14.31	5.47	13.10	14.76	14.07
Jahansie - - -	-	<i>c</i> 102.92	32.10	75.42	12.13	18.95	17.99
Umballah - - -	14.54	14.27	45.60	7.36	11.29	9.18	14.22
Dugshaie - - -	<i>a</i> 21.20	<i>a</i> 6.90	<i>a</i> 8.53	<i>b</i> 16.41	<i>e</i> 16.97	<i>b</i> 16.27	<i>f</i> 13.50
Ferozepore - - -	14.02	9.21	11.25	19.65	<i>e</i> 14.32	15.73	19.04
Sealkote - - -	10.62	10.81	8.70	13.88	11.38	9.86	11.81
Rawul Pindee - - -	7.50	14.39	11.90	15.71	<i>f</i> 5.45	12.57	13.10
Campbellpore - - -	8.64	-	6.00	<i>d</i> 2.86	<i>d</i> 0.	<i>b</i> 16.55	19.61
Nowshera - - -	<i>b</i> 14.26	7.39	6.21	9.70	<i>b</i> 9.10	7.43	19.64
Peshawur - - -	15.15	12.08	12.27	62.94	16.86	<i>b</i> 14.91	17.24

a 7 months. *b* 9 months. *c* 11 months. *d* 6 months. *e* 10 months. *f* 8 months.

The next statement includes those stations in which the deaths have been between 20 and 30 per 1,000 in 1865, and exhibits the comparative mortality of the past seven years :

STATEMENT XXIX.

	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.						
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Hazareebaugh - - -	35.13	10.31	17.73	17.25	21.92	11.73	<i>b</i> 22.33
Roy Bareilly - - -	39.57	21.69	12.34	3.41	<i>b</i> 7.46	<i>a</i> 9.01	20.73
Lucknow - - - -	48.50	31.14	14.00	15.29	28.51	44.53	27.07
Seetapore - - - -	29.57	18.66	14.66	8.25	6.76	13.78	20.58
Futtehgurh - - -	14.85	10.36	<i>a</i> 23.04	18.22	8.82	20.00	<i>b</i> 24.63
Cawnpore - - - -	98.40	54.55	60.16	14.30	39.59	25.64	0.45
Meerut - - - -	23.30	12.08	59.17	28.95	13.34	13.30	2.43
Muttra - - - -	14.81	89.38	23.06	8.00	<i>b</i> 10.33	<i>b</i> 9.94	22.84
Agra - - - -	25.52	72.70	85.25	55.51	34.98	15.45	21.69
Morar - - - -	35.89	106.33	179.02	69.66	19.30	15.22	26.91
Gwalior - - - -		-	-	84.39	16.60	19.32	23.47
Jubbulpore - - -	-	28.57	18.58	23.61	20.73	19.81	20.35
Umritsur - - - -	34.40	6.38	116.42	41.35	73.35	23.95	<i>c</i> 27.21

a 9 months. *b* 10 months. *c* 11 months.

The high rate of mortality which occurred at Lucknow in 1864, and which formed the subject of comment in last Annual Report, shows a marked diminution in 1865, having fallen from 44.53 to 27.07 per 1,000.

The stations in which the mortality in 1865 ranged between 30 and 40 per 1,000 are next shown :

STATEMENT XXX.

Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.							
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Barrackpore -	44.82	25.99	35.93	<i>b</i> 16.63	20.50	39.56	39.22
Allahabad -	105.43	46.34	<i>a</i> 47.77	18.97	78.75	25.26	33.56
Delhi - -	27.14	29.87	94.94	23.20	35.65	22.82	36.87
Mooltan - -	<i>a</i> 19.42	26.31	17.71	19.69	16.31	11.78	38.06
Meean Meer -	38.65	21.60	291.17	77.09	<i>c</i> 10.27	25.27	32.76
Attock - -	<i>b</i> 35.18	<i>b</i> 5.92	<i>c</i> 16.30	20.51	<i>d</i> -	13.79	32.05

a 10 months. *b* 9 months. *c* 11 months. *d* not occupied.

Excepting Barrackpore, where the high mortality of 1865 was fully equalled by that of 1864, the ratio of deaths in each of these stations during the past year far exceeded that of the year previous.

The remaining stations in which the death-rate in 1865 has been so excessive are thus contrasted, as regards each year, since 1859 :

STATEMENT XXXI.

	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.						
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dum-Dum - -	85.04	39.45	30.0	<i>a</i> - -	<i>b</i> 12.35	16.89	<i>c</i> 57.18
Benares - -	72.24	73.94	20.35	13.14	42.15	27.75	41.08
Fyzabad - -	55.88	33.21	4.49	5.58	13.98	10.37	57.71
Nagode - -	<i>a</i> - -	97.77	10.00	4.24	14.02	10.10	56.82
Saugor - -	<i>a</i> - -	18.62	9.30	18.03	17.75	22.03	51.22

a Not occupied. *b* 9 months. *c* 11 months.

The fluctuations in mortality to which troops quartered at the same stations are subject are remarkable.

37. Tables XV.-XVIII. contain an abstract of the returns showing the admissions, deaths, and invaliding of each regiment separately, as well as the causes of admissions into hospital, of deaths in and out of hospital, and of invaliding, a valuable summary which has not hitherto been furnished in the Statistical Tables. The high rates, both of mortality and invaliding in regiments recently arrived, are remarkable. Of the corps noted as having arrived in Bengal in 1864, the 55th lost 58.70 per 1,000 by death, and 47.57 by invaliding; the 58th lost 55.63 by death, and 42.69 by invaliding; the 1-11th lost 64.44 by death, the heaviest mortality in any regiment during 1865, and 39.38 invalided. The 5th Lancers lost 39.54 by death, and 26.92 invalided. The only regiment recently arrived which did not suffer severely was the 2-12th, in one wing of which the mortality was 20.73, and in the other 24.34, the total invaliding for the regiment having been 45.35. The 36th Regiment, on the other hand, which arrived in 1863, and lost heavily both by death and invaliding in 1864, has enjoyed remarkable health during 1865; throughout the whole year there have been only six deaths, two of which were from consumption, and two in the months of January and February from the same fever which had been so prevalent in the year previous.

Comparison of regiments.

38. The excessive mortality in the 1-11th landed from England in 1864 was due chiefly to cholera, fever, and heat apoplexy. Fifty-four men died during the year; of these 11 from cholera, seven from fever, and no less than 20 from apoplexy. The excessive mortality is all the more remarkable, because the station of Fyzabad, at which the regiment was quartered, has generally proved exceedingly healthy. Of the 20 deaths from heat apoplexy, one occurred on the 20th of May. The dates of the other deaths from this cause were as follows:

Excessive mortality in 1-11th Regiment.

3rd June	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 deaths.
7th June	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 death.
8th June	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 deaths.
10th June	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 death.
20th June	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 "
21st June	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 "
22nd June	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 deaths.
23rd June	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 "
24th June	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 "
31st July	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 death.

With reference to this disease, the surgeon of the regiment remarks, "that the larger portion of those seized were of a decided intemperate character, and many of them craving drunkards. The exciting cause of this epidemic may be ascribed to the intense heat combined with occult atmospheric influences, for the disease abated on the occurrence of a rain and thunder-storm with change of wind. The pre-disposing causes may be in many intemperance and that period of life between 30 and 40 years of age. Case, No. 2, is returned as of 24½ years, but the patient looked older, and he had been much exposed to the influence of the sun, and was brought to the hospital drunk, with impaired nervous vigour, and nervous exhaustion resulting from loss of appetite and sleepless-

ness. The men were invariably taken ill between 3 p.m. and 9 p.m.; the disease insidiously appearing under the symptoms of an attack of pyrexia. At the commencement of the disease the most untoward symptom was absence of respiration together with an intense stinging heat of skin. The thermometer applied to the skin indicated a temperature of 13° above the surrounding atmosphere. These symptoms varied in duration in different cases from one to six hours, and in those instances that proved fatal the primary symptoms terminated in a fit, in some cases of a decidedly hysterical character; in others it was simple delirium with incoherent talking and low muttering, sometimes the patient attempting to catch at imaginary objects. In one case the fit was of a violent muscular nature, the patient requiring to be restrained. This fit lasted only for a few minutes, and was succeeded by a comatose state with difficult breathing becoming more and more urgent. From the post mortem appearances, together with the symptoms the disease displayed, it would appear that death was caused by the great congestion of lungs, liver, and brain."

The artillery quartered at the same station did not suffer. From the various reports of committees and other papers available, there can be little doubt that exposure aided by intemperance had much to do with the prevalence of the disease, but the excessive heat of the season acting on the older men of a corps just arrived from England was in itself sufficient in great measure to account for the disease and the great fatality which attended it.

Relation of age to mortality.

39. The relation of age to mortality is a question of great interest and practical importance. The following statement showing the deaths of 1865 and the ratio per 1,000 of strength at the different ages has been prepared by Dr. Bryden. The returns regarding age represent the numbers composing the army on the 1st January; and hence, as explained in the foot note, the ratio must be regarded as comparative and not actual :

STATEMENT XXXII.

DISTRIBUTION of the Strength of the ARMY according to Age on the 1st January 1865.

Total Strength.	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and upwards.
39,722	1,453	13,633	16,442	5,755	2,023	416

DEATHS of 1865, and the Ratio per 1,000 of Strength at the different Ages.*

Causes of Death.	Deaths of 1865.				Died per 1,000 of Strength above stated.			
	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 and upwards.	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 and upwards.
Cholera - -	3	27	59	29	2·07	1·98	3·59	3·54
Fevers - - -	7	47	61	23	4·82	3·45	3·71	2·81
Apoplexy - - -	0	11	53	59	0	·81	3·22	7·20
Delirium tremens	0	0	6	11	0	0	·36	1·34
Dysentery and diarrhoea -	1	21	55	31	·69	1·54	3·34	3·78
Hepatitis - -	0	16	57	46	0	1·18	3·47	5·61
Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	0	12	27	15	0	·88	1·64	1·83
Heart diseases - -	1	1	15	23	·69	·07	·91	2·81
All other causes -	0	33	74	77	0	2·42	4·50	9·40
All causes - -	12	168	407	314	8·27	12·33	24·74	38·32

* The ratio must be regarded as comparative and not actual, since the strength at 1st January exceeded the average for the year by 2,500.

While under 20 years of age the mortality was only 8·27 per 1,000, above 30 it was 38·32, or nearly five times as great. As regards fevers and cholera, the young men enjoyed but little more immunity than the old, but the results as regards apoplexy are striking. No man under 20 died from this affection. Among men above 30, the deaths were 7·20 per 1,000. Under the heads of Delirium Tremens, Dysentery, and Hepatitis, the same marked increase of mortality above 30 is shown. The statistics of the 1-11th strikingly illustrate the same. The following statement shows the relation of age to mortality from all diseases in this regiment during 1865 :

STATEMENT XXXIII.

AGE,	Strength,	Deaths,	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000.
Below 20 - - - - -	170	1	5·88
20 to 24 - . - - -	409	10	24·45
24 to 30 - - - - -	183	23	124·59
Above 30 - - - - -	77	20	259·74

In the 58th Regiment, if the returns of age be correct, the rate of mortality for all men below 25 was 37·21 per 1,000, and above that age 157·48 per 1,000.

40. In Table XIII. are shown the extent and causes of invaliding during 1865 ; the particulars as regards each regiment are given in Tables XV.-XVIII. The ratio of 46·87 per 1,000 is unusually high and considerably in excess of the loss under that head in the year previous. Commencing with 1861, the number of men annually invalided has been as follows. The statistics of the years immediately preceding 1861 are exceptional, as the army was then in the field and the numbers rendered unfit for service by wounds and exposure much greater than it otherwise would have been : Invaliding.

YEAR,	Invalided per 1,000.
1861 - - - - -	28·1
1862 - - - - -	31·5
1863 - - - - -	35·0
1864 - - - - -	36·8
1865 - - - - -	46·87

During the year 1865, 639 men were invalided for discharge from the service, and 1,097 for change of climate. As was remarked in last Annual Report, the mere increase in the number of invalids does not necessarily indicate an increase of disease. The greater facilities for conveying men to the port of embarkation, and the greater consideration which has of late years been evinced for the soldier, must be taken into consideration.

The diseases by which invaliding has been occasioned are shown in Table XIII. The results may thus be summarised and compared with those of each year since 1859 :

STATEMENT XXXIV.

Causes of Invaliding.	Invalided per 1,000 of Strength.						
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Fevers - - - -	1·92	2·54	1·96	1·74	2·01	1·63	1·58
Eye diseases - - -	1·47	3·31	1·96	1·68	1·81	2·05	1·07
Dysentery - - - -	2·01	3·56	2·54	1·46	1·59	1·63	2·91
Diarrhoea - - - -	·31	·82					
Rheumatism - - -	3·79	8·22	3·81	5·45	5·47	3·81	5·35
Venereal diseases - -	·71	1·39	·98	2·28	2·42	2·38	3·20
Phthisis - - - -	1·51	2·15	1·56	1·88	2·03	3·32	3·09
Epilepsia - - - -	·33	·77	·45	·54	·74	·77	·67
Heart disease - - -	1·56	2·29	1·49	1·68	1·67	3·00	3·47
Lung diseases - - -	1·07	1·45	1·34	·93	1·22	1·19	1·45
Hepatitis - - - -	3·37	6·50	3·81	4·84	5·18	5·05	6·31
Worn out - - - -	1·62	4·03	2·65	4·00	3·72	5·20	8·89
Other causes - - -	1·32	1·11	·80	·67	·61	1·12	·88
Causes not specially calcu- lated - - - -	3·81	5·16	4·14	3·61	5·78	4·96	7·00
Mental diseases - - -	-	·79	·60	·74	·72	·64	1·00
TOTAL - - - -	24·80	44·09	28·09	31·50	34·97	36·75	46·87

Sickness and mortality among women and children.

41. The admissions and deaths among the women and children of European regiments are detailed in Table XIX. As many of both are, under recent orders, treated in barracks, the admissions do not fully represent the amount of sickness. Among both women and children the mortality continues lamentably high, having been 42·00 per 1,000 among the former, and 83·15 among the latter. During the four years ending 1853-54, the average annual rate of mortality among soldiers' wives was 44·5 per 1,000. During the four years ending with 1863, it was 49·6 per 1,000. Among the children for the four years ending with 1853-54, the average annual rate of mortality was 84·1 per 1,000; for the four years ending 1863, it was 90·4.

Comparative sickness and mortality among married and unmarried soldiers.

42. A return has been prepared showing the comparative sickness and mortality among married and unmarried British soldiers in certain divisions of the army during 1864. The results are summarised in the accompanying statement:

STATEMENT XXXV.

	UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.	
	Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Deaths.	Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Deaths.
Rohilcund District - -	6·55	2·05	3·56	3·71
Saugor „ - -	7·71	2·20	3·90	2·90
Gwalior „ - -	5·12	1·20	1·63	2·51
Peshawur Division - -	5·32	1·06	1·82	1·59
Lahore „ - -	4·81	1·44	5·35	3·05
Sirhind „ - -	5·67	1·12	1·16	1·15
Meerut „ - -	7·8	1·67	5·85	2·87

From

From this it will appear that, with one exception, the proportion of daily sick per strength was considerably greater among unmarried than it was among married men, and that in each case the mortality among the latter was in a higher ratio than it was among the former. It seems desirable that these statistics should be permanently recorded, but there can be no question that no deductions of any value can be drawn from them. The number of married men is in most cases so small as to afford an altogether inadequate basis for correct calculations. The amount of sickness among this class is doubtless influenced in great measure by the absence of venereal disease, by their generally more steady habits, and by the positions which many of them hold. Men who are fully able for the comparatively easy duties which devolve on some non-commissioned officers would have been forced into hospital had they been private soldiers. As regards the increased ratio of mortality among married men, one element of great importance ought to be taken into consideration, and that is, that the age of married men must average much higher than that of those who are unmarried. No fair comparison of different classes can be made in which the important data of age are not given.

43. No reliable data, distinguishing the comparative health and liability to fatal disease enjoyed by the total abstainers, the temperate and intemperate soldiers, had been preserved at the head quarters of regiments during 1864. It was therefore found impossible to prepare a return for that year of sufficient accuracy to be of any value, and orders were accordingly issued to ensure records of a trustworthy character for the future. The returns for 1865 have not yet been completed.

Comparative sickness and mortality among the temperate and intemperate.

43 A. The extreme prevalence of an intractable sore among the European troops occupying Delhi led to the appointment of a special medical committee to inquire into the causes of this disease, and to suggest what measures ought to be adopted to check its recurrence. The name of Delhi has long been associated with a peculiar ulcer which has been common among the inhabitants, and which has been known under the name of Arungzebe, having been called after the emperor who is said to have suffered from it. For generations, it appears, the natives of Delhi have been in the habit of presenting offerings at a particular shrine in hopes of propitiating the Deity and obtaining a cure of this affection; and it is not uncommon for those suffering from the ulcer to visit the ruins of a mosque erected by the Emperor Arungzebe in the vicinity of Muttra, and to rub their sores with one of its bricks in hopes of their being healed. The sore is said to be common also at Muttra, Agra, and Lahore, although it does not prevail in those cities to the same extent as it does in Delhi. Even in Delhi, however, it is only since European troops have been located within the city that the disease has attracted much attention. Since 1857, it has affected no less than from 400 to 700 per 1,000 of the British soldiers during the first year of their residence, and although the disease is not of a fatal character, its prevalence has seriously affected the efficiency of the force. The sore is not usually painful, nor is the health generally affected, but it is of a most tedious character, and as it most frequently attacks the face and hands, it occasions a very great amount of disfigurement. It was suggested that the sore might be of parasitic origin, but a careful microscopic examination failed to discover any thing in support of this idea. As regards the cause of the affection, no very definite conclusion can be arrived at. "It seems highly probable," as the committee observes, "that the use of Delhi water tends in some way or other to propagate the disease;" but why the Europeans should suffer so much more than the natives, and why the disease should be prevalent within the city and unknown in the immediate neighbourhood, are points which have not been satisfactorily explained. Some few medical officers expressed their belief that the disease was contagious, but the generality of them were of an opposite opinion. The committee endeavoured to test this important point by inoculation. But although in most instances sores followed the operation, it was doubtful whether they were the true Arungzebe. The circumstance that the exposed parts of the body are those most usually attacked is in favour of the idea that the sore is of a communicable character, and further investigation on this point is desirable. The general conclusions which were come to by the committee, and their practical recommendations for improving the health of the garrison

Special report on Delhi sores.

at Delhi, and particularly for checking the prevalence of the peculiar ulcer, are now under the consideration of the Government.

In connection with this inquiry, an analysis was made of water taken from wells in the city and vicinity of Delhi, from the Jumna and the canals. In only two of the wells examined was the water found to contain less than four grains of organic matter per gallon. In others, which were used for drinking, it amounted to as much as 16 grains. In those, the water of which was employed for ablution, for cattle, and for watering roads, it was as high as 65·100 and even 144 grains. This enormous and almost incredible quantity of organic matter loaded with nitrates led the analyst, Dr. Lackersteen, to suppose that many of the wells were merely receptacles of animal matter in a state of decomposition; of these the water had too foul a smell and too brackish a taste to admit of its being used even by mistake for domestic purposes.

Sanitary adminis-
tration of military
cantonments.

44. The rules and regulations which ought to be passed under Section XIX of Act XXII of 1864 have been again carefully considered by the Commission, and, in conjunction with a special committee which was appointed for the consideration of this important subject, a fresh draft has been prepared and submitted to the Government. These rules propose that, in every military cantonment in which the Commander in Chief shall so order, a committee be appointed to be called the Cantonment Committee; that it shall be presided over by the officer commanding, and that the members shall consist of the sanitary officer, the executive engineer, the magistrate of the district, and the cantonment magistrate, who shall also fulfil the duties of secretary. The committee is intended to be mainly a consultative body to advise and assist the officer commanding the cantonment in those portions of his duties which are connected with matters that affect the public health, safety, and convenience. The formation of a cantonment fund has been recommended; the sources from which it may be formed have been detailed, and also the purposes for which it may be lawfully expended. The manner in which the proceedings of this committee are to be conducted, and the reports which are to be furnished to it are described, and the committee itself called on to furnish a monthly statement on the sanitary condition of the cantonment generally for the information of the officer commanding the division or district.

In a separate chapter are enumerated the various offences affecting the public health, safety, and convenience, punishable under the proposed rules, and also the penalties for breach of them. With regard to the former, it is sufficient to mention that every case appears to be provided for, whether arising from a direct violation of the rules, or simply from want of attention to their provisions. The manner in which the rules and regulations are to be enforced has also been explained. The whole question is now under the consideration of the various local governments and administrations.

Prevention of
venereal disease.

45. Another question embraced within the provision of the Act of 1864, already alluded to, concerns the measures which ought to be adopted for the prevention of venereal disease. The subject, which is of great and pressing importance, was again considered by the Sanitary Commission along with the Special Committee, of which it formed a part, and a draft of proposed rules has been submitted for the consideration of Government. All essential points have been provided for. It appeared unwise to attempt to prescribe strict and inflexible rules regarding matters on which little or no experience was available, and regarding which there is great difference of opinion. As the Sanitary Commission had previously stated, "What is essential is, not that the Government should do every thing which may possibly be useful, but that it should do nothing which will have to be undone again afterwards;" it was, therefore, considered advisable to frame rules of as simple a nature as possible, and to confine them to the great requirements upon which all authorities are agreed. These are--

- 1st. The registration of public prostitutes.
- 2nd. The prohibition of public prostitution by unregistered women.
- 3rd. The adoption of means for the detection of venereal disease among the registered prostitutes; and,
- 4th. The establishment of lock-hospitals for the treatment and detention of women suffering from venereal disease.

The

The proposed rules contain everything on these subjects to which it at present appears necessary to give the force of law, and are at the same time framed so as to be as little harassing as possible. Forms of registers of prostitutes, and of other schedules which will be required, have been prepared, and the duties of the medical officer in charge of the lock hospital, of the native doctor, and of the matron, have also been detailed,

46. With one or two slight modifications, the rules have been approved by the Government, but it has been deemed advisable that the working of them should be left with the magistrate of the district, and the cantonment magistrate, and on their exclusive responsibility, the military authorities being left to scrutinise any shortcoming in their management. The steps which have been adopted in each of the local governments and administrations to carry out these recommendations may be briefly noticed. In Bengal the Commissioners of Divisions have been called on, after consulting the cantonment magistrate and the magistrate of the district in which the cantonment is situated, to submit a specification of the limits within which it will be necessary to enforce these rules. The principle has been recognised that unless the restrictions are extended to a certain distance outside cantonment limits, they will fail of effect. What this circle of operation should be, local circumstances must in each case decide. On receipt of the reports as to the limits within which the rules should have effect, they will be introduced with regard to the military cantonments situated within the jurisdiction of the Government of Bengal.

Lock hospital rules
in Bengal.

47. Under orders dated the 22nd March 1866, the rules, as modified by the Government of India, have been introduced within the North Western Provinces, and certain additional rules prepared by a committee which assembled at Nynce Tal have been added. These additions refer mainly to the better control of houses of ill-fame. They require that a register of all such places shall be kept, and provide that any person keeping such a house and failing to register, it shall be liable to penalty. Every person keeping a house of ill-fame is not only held responsible for the good order of the place, its inmates, and of those who frequent it, but is liable to penalty if he knowingly permits a prostitute to exercise her calling when diseased or without her ticket.

Lock hospital rules
in the North
Western Provinces.

48. In the Punjab the rules have not yet become law. The question has been carefully considered by the Government, and orders will doubtless be issued shortly. Some interesting particulars have been received regarding the measures which have for some time been adopted in the city of Delhi to check the spread of venereal disease. Being cantoned within the walls of the city, the European troops are exposed to special temptation, while at the same time the number of prostitutes to be controlled is unusually large. A lock hospital, supported entirely by municipal funds, has been in existence for two years, and its operation has been attended with excellent results. The number of prostitutes residing in the city of Lahore is estimated at 8,000. Beyond registration of the houses, no means have yet been taken for supervising this large and dangerous class.

Lock hospital rules
in the Punjab.

49. In the Central Provinces, pending the enactment of rules for the establishment of lock hospitals, means have been for some time adopted to check the prevalence of venereal disease, and with the best effect. A very evident decrease in disease of this description is reported to have taken place among the European troops. The fuller measures introduced into the rules recommended by the Special Committee have since been adopted as regards all places within the cantonments of Jubbulpore and Saugor, and a distance of four miles from their boundary lines.

Measures adopted
in the Central
Provinces.

50. The same rules have also been put in force as regards all military stations in the Province of Oude. Generally they are extended to all places within a distance of four miles from the cantonment boundary. As regards Lucknow, they include the neighbouring city. "The cantonment magistrate will be responsible for carrying out the rules within the limits of the cantonment subject to such general control as the commissioner of the division and the magistrate of the district may think fit to exercise. Subject to the same condition, the execution of the rules within the jurisdiction of the city magistrate will rest with that officer, and breaches of the rules will be cognizable by

Lock hospital rules
in Oude.

him and by the magistrate of the district when committed outside the cantonment boundaries."

The good effects which may be anticipated from the general adoption of such measures can hardly be over-estimated in a sanitary point of view. As Mr. Strachey remarks: "there is no insurmountable difficulty in bringing about an almost complete cessation of these formidable diseases. If this object can be obtained, the result will be one of the highest importance, not only to the army, but to the nation. The Chief Commissioner considers that the object with which these measures are undertaken is second in importance to no object that can be named."

Hill sanitarium.

51. It has been decided that three and a half regiments of infantry and one garrison battery of artillery shall in future be located in the hills. Dugshaie, Subathoo, and Pokree will each have a full regiment of infantry, while at Darjeeling there will be half a regiment of infantry and a garrison battery of artillery. For the accommodation of convalescent soldiers, there are now five depôts in the hills, viz., Darjeeling, Nynee Tal, Landour, Kussowlie, and Murree, besides a small depôt at Dhurmsalah. A sixth depôt has also been ordered for Dalhousie, and it is proposed to place a small depôt at Jutogh. The Parisnauth Hill in Bengal has been experimentally tried for a small detachment of sick soldiers. Nearly all of them increased in weight and improved very much in appearance during their stay there. Although the experiment has been on too small a scale to admit of any definite conclusions being formed as to the climate of Parisnauth, the results so far have been favourable. This place can never vie with the mountain stations of the Himalayas, but it may prove of the greatest advantage from being situated in the unhealthy provinces of Bengal, and within easy access to weak and sickly men who might not be able to bear the longer journey.

Barracks for hill stations.

52. Specimen plans of barracks for hill stations have lately been prepared. In accordance with the opinion of the Home Sanitary Commission, it has been determined that there is no sanitary objection in the hills to the occupation of the lower as well as of the upper floor as dormitories, the lower storey being well raised and provided with ventilation below wherever the foundation of the barracks cannot otherwise be thoroughly well protected from damp. Windows, which have not been considered applicable to barracks in the plains, will be used in the hills in addition to doors, the proportion which the Sanitary Commission recommended being four of the former to two of the latter. In each room there will be at least one fireplace. Sites on the summit level of the ground will, as a rule, be preferred, and wherever circumstances will not admit of such a site being used, the part of the slope on which the barrack is placed will be cut so that no part of the barrack room shall be nearer the slope than 20 or 30 feet. Barracks in the hills, especially such as are intended for winter occupation, will have a southern exposure wherever practicable.

Conservancy of hill stations.

53. In connection with the very unsatisfactory condition of Simla, the whole question of the proper means to be adopted for the conservancy of hill stations was considered and reported on. There can be little doubt that arrangements for securing the proper sanitary condition of such sanitarium have been hitherto much neglected, and it may be questioned whether the affections of the bowels which have been considered as endemic in the Himalaya may not in some measure be due to the contamination of the water supply. That the water was contaminated in the foulest manner possible was a fact admitting of proof only too clear. The dry beds of the mountain torrents were used as places of convenience to have their contents swept down by the rain. In many places the spring from which drinking water was obtained lay beneath the brow of a hill which was frequented for the purposes of nature by the servants of the neighbouring houses. It was shown, moreover, that sheep were allowed to feed on the hill sides on food too disgusting to be mentioned. How these revolting practices could be put a stop to was pointed out by the Commission. The provision of latrines, both public and private, the guarding of the purity of the water supply, and the necessity for generally improved sanitary administration were insisted on.

There was too much reason to believe that other hill stations were in no respect better managed than Simla, and that a decided reform in the arrangements

ments regarding the public health was urgently called for in them all. The Commission's Report on Simla was accordingly circulated for the information of the authorities in other hill stations, and the general principles it embraced were recommended for adoption.

54. No change has been made in the general principles which ought to be followed in the construction of barracks for European troops. In the barracks intended for the reception of regiments of cavalry and infantry, it has however been determined that instead of 20 men in each room there shall be only 18 ; some increase has also been made to the quarters provided for non-commissioned officers, and the school-mistresses attached to artillery divisions may now be allowed quarters, according to Class A, either in a separate building or attached to the school-room.

Details of barrack accommodation.

55. In the last annual report it was stated that a committee of experienced officers had been appointed at Roorkee to experimentalise and report on the whole subject of the ventilation and cooling of barracks. In their preliminary report which has been issued, the difficulties attendant on the problem to be solved have been pointed out. It has been shown that in India ventilation by natural means must frequently be altogether inoperative ; that there are times, especially on calm and sultry days in the rains, when, even with every door and window open, little or no change will take place between the air within a barrack and the atmosphere without. The necessity of some mechanism for carrying out artificial ventilation is therefore apparent, and the whole question thus resolves itself into devising the most simple and convenient means for obtaining within the building an artificial supply of fresh air cooled to the desired temperature, and for affording exit to the foul air to be discharged. A series of experiments has accordingly been undertaken with a view to determine the best mechanical means for carrying out artificial ventilation, means that shall combine economy with simplicity, and that shall be on a plan not easily deranged, or, if deranged, admitting of speedy re-adjustment, and such that the temporary derangement shall not interfere with the ventilation. In addition to testing various mechanical apparatus, it was also resolved to determine various collateral points of importance, how, with a sufficiently powerful machine, the current of air can be rendered insensible as a draught on the inmates, the effect of cool fresh air when driven in at different heights, the positions of the foul or expired air in a room, and the effect of foul air outlets at different positions, and at different temperatures, the best height at which the air should be obtained, and the most convenient and best way of cooling it. It was further resolved to test by experiment the best size and form of punkah, the best length and time of its swing, the best means of hanging and connecting them, as well as the best means for keeping them in motion. On these important points experiments are still being carried on. No definite conclusions have yet been arrived at, but it is believed that a machine on the principle of Dr. Arnott's gasometer pump will be found to be the best capable of accurately and efficiently driving the amount of air required, and the fact that air of different densities has different capacities for heat will in all probability be turned to account in obtaining the desired temperature of the air thus propelled. From experiments made at Roorkee, the Committee has concluded that the foul or vitiated air does not lodge at any particular level, but it is believed that it will be found most convenient that the pure air should be driven in near the top of the room and the foul air taken out from the lower portion. A full scheme embodying the results of their conclusions will be submitted with as little delay as possible.

Ventilation and cooling of barracks.

56. Circumstances have interfered with the experiment for lighting barracks with gas which it was proposed to make at Dinapore, but the subject has not been lost sight of, and the use of gas manufactured both from oil and also from coal will shortly be tried, and the comparative efficiency and economy of the two compared. Orders have also been issued with a view to test the capabilities of kerosine oil as a means of lighting barracks.

Lighting of barracks.

57. Important suggestions for increasing the efficiency of hospital administration and management, which will presently be referred to, are under the consideration of the Government. The principles on which hospitals for European troops are to be constructed having been decided on, first demand notice. After a very careful comparison and consideration of the valuable opinions that

Construction of hospitals for European troops.

have been recorded upon this important subject, taking the proposals in the order in which they have been treated in Colonel Crommelin's excellent memoranda, the following conclusions have been adopted with regard to them. It has been resolved :—

1st. That, as a rule, separate hospitals must continue to be provided for every regiment or detachment, and that a general hospital is not, unless under exceptional circumstances, required in time of peace. In Bengal, the only general hospital contemplated for ordinary use will be at the Presidency, and the conversion of the building at present occupied by the High Court into a general military hospital only awaits the removal of the High Court to the buildings which are being erected for its reception.

2nd. After a careful examination of the hospital returns for the last few years, the Government is of opinion that it will suffice to provide hospital accommodation at the generality of stations at 10 per cent. on full regulation strength for regiments, and for detachments exceeding 400 men, and at 12 per cent. for detachments under that strength. At the stations of Morar, Saugor, Delhi, Agra, and Peshawur, in consequence of the larger proportion of sick, it has been considered advisable to increase the allowance to 12 per cent. in the case of regiments and detachments over 400 in strength, and to 15 per cent. for detachments under that number. The extent of accommodation for women has not yet been determined.

3rd. All regimental or detachment hospitals which may hereafter be constructed in the plains of India, shall be double-storied buildings, in which the wards for the sick shall be in the upper floors; and the day room and administrative offices, &c., &c., in the lower storeys. "Looking, however, to the great expense that is involved in the future provision of hospital accommodation throughout India, to the excess of space for auxiliary purposes in the lower floors that will be the consequence of the construction of buildings unnecessarily large, to the fact that the proportion of sick only exceeds seven and eight per cent. of strength for a brief period during each year, and lastly, to the positive advantage there may be in having accommodation in the lower floor for a small number of certain classes of patients, the Government of India considers that it is not necessary to provide accommodation in the upper floor for more than three-fourths of the total complement of patients, the remaining one-fourth being arranged for in well-raised and well-ventilated lower floors."

4th. In the hills, a larger proportion than one-fourth of the total complement of patients may be provided for in the lower floors, should this arrangement prove convenient. As a rule, however, the same description of hospital will be provided in the hills as in the plains.

5th. That buildings of more than two storeys are not as a rule admissible.

6th. That the subdivision of a hospital into a number of very small buildings is objectionable on sanitary, administrative, and financial grounds.

7th. That 50 or 60 sick can be placed in one building without any risk, provided it has not a continuous roof, and that it be divided into sections, each of which shall, as far as possible, have an independent ventilation.

8th. That for a regiment of infantry, two buildings shall be provided for the men, and one for the women and children; for a regiment of cavalry, one for the men, and another for the women and children; for one or two batteries of artillery, a single building for all, a separate hospital, however, being provided for the women whenever the number of female patients amounts to 10 or upwards.

9th. Every military hospital shall consist of

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|--|--|
| 1. Wards for the sick and convalescents. | 10. Out-door kitchen. |
| 2. Ward offices, viz.: Superintendent's rooms, sculleries, privies and urinaries, bath and ablution rooms. | 11. Out-door lavatory, with shower bath. |
| 3. Day rooms for sick and convalescents. | 12. Out-door privy. |
| 4. Quarters for medical subordinates. | 13. Guard room. |
| 5. Ditto for hospital serjeant. | 14. Shed for ambulance, carts, hearse, &c. |
| 6. Ditto for hospital orderlies. | 15. Dead house. |
| 7. Store rooms. | 16. Enclosure wall or railing. |
| 8. Surgery and dispensary in one. | 17. Houses for native establishment. |
| 9. Receiving room. | 18. Laundry. |
| | 19. A small detached building for contagious diseases. |

10th. Under this proposal the number of wards is laid down, it being admitted

admitted that the same objections which apply to a multiplicity of buildings apply to a multiplicity of wards. For an infantry hospital, five large and two small wards for the men are considered sufficient. For a cavalry hospital, three large and two small wards for the men, and one large and one small for the women. For each battery of artillery, two large and one small ward for the men, and one for the women.

11th. As regards provision for contagious diseases, it has been resolved that for each hospital of cavalry or infantry, it will be sufficient to provide a well raised single storied building to contain two small wards; for smaller hospitals no detached building for special diseases appears necessary.

12th. Under the 12th proposal the number of beds to be contained in the various wards has been determined.

13th. As a rule it has been resolved that the beds shall be arranged on the opposite sides of the room between the doors; that not more than two beds be placed in the wall space between two doors on the same side of the ward, or between the opposite doors of the ward; and that there be not less than half as many doors in the length of the ward as there are beds. In the hills both doors and windows may be resorted to, the proportion of each being regulated by the conditions of climate.

14th. In the main wards in the plains, each bed will have 10 running feet of wall space, the ward will be 24 feet wide and 20 feet high, thus giving 120 superficial feet and 2,400 cubic feet to each patient. In the hills the wall space will be $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the width of ward 24 feet, and the height 16 to 18 feet, these giving per bed 102 superficial, and from 1,632 to 1,836 cubic feet. In the small wards the superficial space will average from 150 to 180 feet.

15th. An attendant's room and a scullery will be attached to every large ward.

16th. A lavatory and privy will also be attached to every large ward, but cut off from it by a separately ventilated passage.

17th. For the use of the patients in the smaller wards, one or two small privies and lavatories will be provided.

18th. Day rooms will be provided for the sick and convalescents where the space in the lower floors will admit of it. After providing for all other auxiliary purposes, separate apartments will be provided in the larger hospitals for messing and recreation, should there be space for the purpose.

19th. The day rooms, quarters for medical subordinates, for hospital serjeant and orderlies, also the store rooms, surgery and receiving room will occupy the lower floor.

20th. The hospital kitchen, a general privy and lavatory, with a guard room, &c., will occupy out-buildings.

21st. The hospital enclosure wall will either be of brick from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high, or an iron railing $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. When the boundary is within 100 feet of the hospital, a railing is always to be adopted.

The subject is one of so much importance that it has been thought advisable to detail the conclusions which have been arrived at.

58. A report on the whole subject of hospital equipment having been called for, a scale of equipment which appears to be suited to the requirements of the country has been submitted. The scale of equipment of hospitals in England and in the Colonies has been adopted as the standard, leaving out such articles as appear to be unnecessary, and adding such as seem to be required. The addition of the articles proposed will, it is believed, add much to the efficiency of hospitals and the comfort of the sick. Much of the difficulty which has hitherto been experienced in dealing with this question has arisen from the frequent moving of regiments and the extra expense involved in carrying more than was absolutely necessary. But it is intended that the proposed equipment should be stationary under the charge of some responsible person, and be handed over from regiment to regiment in the same way as the hospital building.

Hospital equipment.

59. In connection with this report, two memoranda by Dr. Gordon, one of the members of the late Sanitary Commission, have been submitted for the consideration of the Government; the first on the dieting of the sick, and the other on hospital attendants. The advisability of having efficient cooks at the head of hospital kitchens, and of affording the best means for preparing what will meet the tastes, and it may be, the caprices of the sick, need not be insisted

Hospital cooking and attendants.

on; no less advisable is it to provide trained attendants for waiting on the sick. The manner in which the recommendations of the Royal Commission on these important matters can best be carried out has been discussed by Dr. Gordon. He proposes that trained Europeans be employed in all hospitals, the native establishment acting merely as assistants. "There can be no difficulty," he writes, "in obtaining in every regiment a soldier who understands cooking to an extent at all events equal to the knowledge possessed by the natives hitherto employed, and such a man would willingly take the situation for a small sum monthly added to the privilege so much envied by the soldier of having every night in bed. He would speedily learn whatever was at first wanting." In order that the sick may obtain the advantages of trained attendants, Dr. Gordon observes that "two courses are open, neither of which present any special difficulty as to execution.

"The first is that trained orderlies of the Army Hospital Corps be sent to India from England in the proportion in which these attendants are provided at home, with one man in addition per regiment to supply the requirements and probable casualties in this country; that regiments embarking for India bring their trained orderlies with them, as they do when embarking for any other foreign station, and a proportion of these be sent out from time to time to fill up probable vacancies. These men, although not absolutely belonging to regiments, could readily be paid by regimental paymasters or by officers commanding depôts precisely as non-commissioned officers of the Corps of Armourers now are. They would be under regimental discipline, and surgeons held responsible as elsewhere that they are kept up in efficiency in accordance with the instructions published on the subject under authority of the War Office.

"The second plan to be proposed is that a corps of the description alluded to be raised for service in this country. It would be recruited in part by men who are already soldiers, partly by men of known good character, who might desire and be found fit to enlist into it, the one proviso in regard to them being that they shall be natives of England, Ireland or Scotland. It would, as a matter of course, be right that liberal terms be given to them, that every inducement for good behaviour and faithful service be held out, but that neglect of duty or indifference in its performance be severely punished. The organization of the corps and payment of the men until attached to regiments ought to be in the hands of an officer especially selected for these duties, and it would be his duty to see that records of the men's services be kept in a complete state in a similar manner to documents of soldiers of the same kind. These men would have, in the first instance, to be regularly trained for their duties, and, being so, would be sent to regiments throughout the country, medical officers being held responsible that they should be regularly practised in their particular duties while serving under them. With regard to the original training of these men, it is necessary to observe that it is taken for granted, Government will carry out the proposal which has indeed been so far sanctioned that the building at Calcutta hitherto occupied by the Sudder Court shall be given over for the purpose of conversion into a general military hospital. This measure being carried into effect, there appears no good reason why the establishment to be formed should not serve for this country some of the purposes that Netley does for the service generally, one of the respects in which it does so being as a school where men shall receive sufficient training to render them fit for attending upon our sick soldiers. Not only orderlies but all other classes of hospital attendants would there be taught their respective duties, and having undergone their course of probation, would be drafted to regiments requiring their services."

Cots for European troops.

60. Early in the year the Commission expressed an opinion that the cots supplied to the troops in barracks are generally very bad, and that it is essential for their health and comfort that iron cots should be provided. The question of what description of iron cots should be adopted has frequently engaged attention, and several varieties have been examined and reported on. The Inspector General of Ordnance has been instructed to have 150 of each of the under-mentioned description of cots made up for the purpose of being tried at different stations; (1) Iron trestle cot with planks; (2) Iron cot of Colonel Broome's pattern; and (3) a cot of iron frame with canvas sacking. The first is

is the cot which was recommended by His Excellency the late Commander in Chief, Sir Hugh Rose. It possesses many advantages, and with some slight modifications which were suggested by the Commission, it will form an admirable bed for soldiers. It can be kept entirely free from vermin, and is so portable that it can be readily moved—an advantage of no small importance, especially in the event of a move into camp on the appearance of cholera, when it is very advisable that the men should have their beds with them. Colonel Broome's cot is entirely of iron, while the third variety is described as the same as the beds issued to the troops at Shorncliffe. As soon as the required number have been made up, their comparative merits will be practically tested, and a conclusion arrived at on the question as to what description of bed is best suited to the British soldier in India.

61. At the suggestion of the Commissary General, experiments have also been undertaken with the view of determining what material to be had in the local markets is best adapted for stuffing soldiers' paillasses and bolsters. The recommendations of the Commission on the subject of soldiers' bedding have been approved by the Government, and the introduction of the proposed changes only awaits a decision on the material for stuffing these articles which ought to be employed. Reports have been received from committees which assembled at several of the principal stations to give an opinion on the results of the experiments which have been instituted. Different views have been expressed by different committees and by individual officers who have reported on the subject. In some instances the stuffing appears not to have received a fair trial in consequence of the unsuitable nature of the cot on which the mattress was used. It has now been determined to test different materials with the new cots, and for each of the regiments at Rawul Pindee and Dugshaie where these beds are to be tried, the Commissary General has issued instructions to have 50 paillasses and bolsters prepared, and a proportion stuffed with the following materials :—

1. Country cotton.
2. Hemp, 1st quality.
3. Hemp, 2nd quality.
4. Straw, wheat or barley.
5. Dry leaves, sugar-cane or *kurba*.
6. Coir.

The best description of bedding can thus be determined on at the same time as the best description of cot.

62. The imperfect nature of the Meteorological Observations hitherto taken in India and the importance of having trustworthy records of such phenomena were insisted on in the last Annual Report. The intimate relation which subsists between climatic influence and the prevalence of disease was also pointed out. A scheme for conducting and recording meteorological observations has been submitted to the Government during the past year. It was shown that, although such observations of various kinds are taken in all parts of India, they are for the most part very imperfect and untrustworthy. Nothing more strikingly illustrates the truth of this statement than the facts mentioned by the Cholera Commission of 1861. It was found impossible "to discover with any certainty a matter so simple as the direction of the wind when cholera first appeared at Allahabad. One of the medical officers reports distinctly that when cholera broke out at the Jumna Bridge, the prevailing wind was a little south of east, and the fact is noticed as one of particular interest in explanation of the greater mortality on the north side of the river. Another medical officer states with equal precision that the wind was blowing steadily from the west before, during, and for some time after, the outbreak. A third medical officer speaks of the intimate relation that existed between the meteorological phenomena and the fluctuations of the disease—"as long as the deadly west wind prevailed, cholera held its fatal grasp. If the east wind blew for a few days, there was a marked decrease in the epidemic." In the same manner it was found impossible to ascertain the range of temperature at Meean Meer on the 21st August 1861, the day on which cholera reached its terrible climax among the troops of that station. "In one return the highest temperature of the air is stated to have been 84°. In another it was stated to have been 97°.

Scheme for recording meteorological observations.

According to the returns furnished by one officer, heavy rain fell on the 22nd and 23rd of August, while, according to another return, there was no rain on those days at all." These examples have often been cited to show how altogether valueless are the hospital registers of even the simplest meteorology; but there was no reason to suppose that they were merely exceptional or accidental cases, or that the records have latterly been more trustworthy than they were in 1861. It was shown by the Commission that with a little supervision, this class of observations might be made really valuable. In addition to them, there are the Registers which have been kept up at Roorkee, Nynsee Tal, Agra, Benares, Beaur, and Jhansi, in the North-Western Provinces, where since 1862 the barometric pressure, temperature, humidity, rain-fall, and amount of ozone have been recorded, and the results published in the Gazette. In addition it was pointed out that much valuable information might be obtained from the rain returns kept at Revenue and police stations all over the country. These returns Colonel Strachey had carefully tested, and was satisfied that, although far from accurate, they illustrated general facts of great importance, and that with proper supervision they might be greatly improved. "Although it would doubtless," observed the Commission, "be more satisfactory, looking at the question from a scientific point of view to see good observations which would give thoroughly trustworthy results established by the Government in various parts of the country, we feel that it would be useless now to recommend anything of the sort. It must under present circumstances, be assumed that no large expenditure of money will be sanctioned by the Government for these objects, and that we must be content with a scheme which shall endeavour to turn to useful account at a small expense the sources of information which already exist. We believe with Colonel Strachey that it is quite possible in this manner to obtain results of great value. We think the chief object at the present time is to make a commencement towards the establishment of a system which may gradually be developed into something really satisfactory." Basing their recommendations on these grounds, the Commission suggested that the Professor of Natural Science in the Thomason College at Roorkee should be appointed meteorological reporter for the North-Western Provinces, and that he should be directed to carry out the scheme proposed by Colonel Strachey; that he should receive the meteorological returns from all hospitals, gaols, and dispensaries, as well as the rain returns hitherto submitted only to the revenue authorities; that he should make himself thoroughly acquainted with all the existing sources of information, and endeavour to improve and utilize them to the utmost; and that he should submit an Annual Report embodying and arranging, with abstracts and maps, the results of the whole observations taken in the Provinces throughout the year. It was further suggested that a similar scheme be carried out in the Punjab. These recommendations and proposals have been approved by the Government of India; a meteorological reporter has been appointed for the North-Western Provinces and another for the Punjab, and both these gentlemen have commenced their labours.

Meteorological
Observations in
Bengal.

63. The disastrous effects of the cyclone which swept over Calcutta in October 1864, and caused much damage to the shipping and to the country inundated by the storm wave, directed the attention of the Government to the urgent necessity which existed for establishing meteorological observations at convenient stations in the Bay of Bengal and in the vicinity of Calcutta, so that warning may be given of the approach of such hurricanes. A committee, which was appointed by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor to consider the question of what practical measures ought to be adopted for this important end, recommended that a meteorological observing station should be established at Saugor Island as early as practicable, as a first step towards the formation of a more extended system. Observations taken there twice daily, they proposed, should be telegraphed, in accordance with Admiral Fitzroy's system, to the Surveyor General's Office in Calcutta; being there reduced immediately on receipt, they would be transmitted, together with those made synchronously at the Calcutta Observatory, to one of the members of the committee living in the immediate neighbourhood, and the results published for general information. The committee further recommended that an observing station should also be established at Port Blair in the Andaman Islands, at False Point, and also on board the light ships stationed at the Pilot's Ridge and the Eastern Channel. The establishment of an observing station at Port Blair has not yet been carried out; but two telegrams of the state

state of the weather have been received daily from Saugor Island since the 28th August, and since the 18th September a daily telegram has been received from Kandy, containing meteorological reports for the two daily hours of maximum and minimum. Meteorological stations have also now been sanctioned at Chittagong, Cuttack, and Akyab. Although these measures have been undertaken with the immediate view of becoming acquainted with the approach of storms and of giving timely warning with a view to the saving both of life and property, the records of the observations taken will form a valuable addition to the meteorology of India.

64. The analysis of drinking-water continued to engage much of the attention of the Commission, and a scheme for analyzing the water of wells in all military cantonments has been submitted for the consideration of the Government. In coming to any conclusions on this important subject, considerable practical difficulties were encountered. On many points the chemists who were consulted expressed opinions not only conflicting, but diametrically opposite. The procedure recommended by one chemist for the detection of any particular ingredient has been declared in more than one instance by another to be altogether valueless. Even as regards the preliminary inquiry whether the analysis should be conducted in the chemist's own laboratory, the water to be analyzed being brought in bottles for the purpose, or whether it should be conducted on the spot, opposite opinions have been expressed. Some have maintained that, in adopting the first method, no appreciable changes could occur in the water, while all the expense of travelling, and all the risk of breakage of apparatus, would be avoided, and the advantages of the convenient appliances of a laboratory, and of the material assistance so afforded, would be gained. Some, on the other hand, have declared that material changes in the water would be apt to occur during transmission, and that the result of the analysis would thereby be altogether vitiated. On this point, however, the commission had no difficulty in arriving at a decided conclusion. To be complete, the examination must be microscopical as well as analytical; and to ensure any reliable results from the former, the water must be fresh. The object of the inquiry, moreover, is purely practical. It will not be sufficient to ascertain that the water supply of any particular station is impure; it will be essentially necessary in such a case to endeavour to discover the cause, and suggest a remedy; to be of any practical value, such an inquiry must, therefore, be conducted on the spot; this point was particularly insisted on by the Commission. "In conducting their operations," says the report, "the analysts should be instructed to bear in mind that the inquiry is entirely of a practical character, the object being to secure, if possible, a supply of good drinking water. Two reports ought, therefore, to be submitted by each inquirer; one, a purely chemical report, recording in a prescribed and uniform manner the result of the analysis, and showing clearly the quantity of each ingredient. The other to be of a general and practical nature, giving the date of the examination, the state of the weather at the time, the elevation of the station, depth of water from the surface, depth of water in the well, proximity or otherwise to rivers or canals, the nature of the soil, the sources of water supply, both to the troops and the native community, the alterations in the nature and amount of supply at various stations, the opinion of the European community, and especially of the old native residents as to the wholesomeness of the water; and, lastly, the prevalence of diseases, such as boils, cutaneous eruptions, bowel complaints, fever, spleen, &c. &c., among the population, both European and native, and particularly the liability of new comers to be attacked by these ailments." The particular mode of analysis to be adopted was drawn up by Dr. Macnamara, the chemical examiner, to whom all the papers and opinions received by the Commission were forwarded. A more simple scheme of analysis has since been devised by Dr. Macnamara, and several medical officers are now being instructed by him in its practical working. A uniform mode of procedure will thus be ensured. The analysts having received sufficient instruction will be able, it is hoped, to examine the water of seven or eight stations once or twice a year, and at any other times when such further examination appears to be desirable.

Analysis of drinking water.

In addition to this general scheme for analysing the water of military stations, from which it is hoped that some valuable practical results will soon be obtained, analyses of water in various parts of the country have been carried on during

the past year. Although they generally labour under the disadvantage that the investigation was not conducted on the spot, the results are interesting. The facts connected with the water of Delhi and of some other large cities in the Punjab have been already alluded to in connection with the subject of Delhi boils.

Supply of aerated drinks to European troops.

65. Measures have been taken, with a view to encourage the establishment of machines, for the manufacture of aerated drinks in regimental workshops, and it is hoped that in this way the luxury of a cheap, wholesome, and refreshing beverage will soon be extended to the British troops generally. The experiment which seems first to have been tried in the 7th Dragoon Guards has been most successful, and is reported to have proved "a great luxury and saving to the whole regiment." Several other corps have availed themselves of the assistance in the purchase of soda-water machines which has been offered by the Government.

Dry-earth conservancy.

66. Having been called on to give an opinion as to the advisability of introducing the dry-earth system of conservancy into British regiments, and, if approved, to suggest in detail the manner in which it could best be carried out, the Commission submitted a full report on the subject. From all the experience which had been gained of its action in gaols and other places in which the experiment had been tried, there could be no doubt of the extraordinary efficacy of dry-earth as a deodorizer, nor could it be questioned that, as regards at least the requirements of this country, the system had proved superior in efficiency to any other that had been tried. In the plan previously adopted, however excellent and however great an improvement on any that had gone before it, no deodorizer had been employed. The efficient working of the system depended on the immediate removal of all evacuations and their reception in an air-tight vessel. It seemed very desirable that earth should be used, but certain difficulties had been urged against its introduction. The chief of these, and indeed the only one of any weight, was, that the addition of earth would so increase the mass of the sewage that a large increase to present establishments would be requisite. As regards the urinals, this is a difficulty which must be admitted; but as regards the latrines, it was conclusively shown in the Commission's report that the weight of earth which it would be necessary to add would not exceed, if indeed it equalled, the weight of water hitherto employed; that the use of water would be abolished when dry-earth was introduced, and that as regards the latrines, therefore, there was practically no difficulty to be encountered; no extra carriage would be required, nor would any extra expense be entailed. The Commission, therefore, strongly recommended that the dry-earth system of conservancy should be carried out without delay in all the latrines of British regiments, leaving its adoption in urinaries for further trial and consideration. Its strict application to latrines was deemed to be a point of the greatest importance. "Comparing the two systems, the dry-earth system and that hitherto employed," observes the Commission, "the question is simply this, are we to lay aside an agent which, on all hands, is admitted to be a perfect deodorizer, and are we with our eyes open to employ another agent (water) which actually encourages the evolution of deleterious gases? If we disregard the simple and perfect means placed at our disposal, and which can be adopted at trifling expense, who can tell how much sickness may thereby be occasioned? The question is a most momentous one. Even if there be any doubt in the matter, would it not be well to err on the safe side?"

These conclusions were approved of by the Government, and it was determined that the recommendations of the Commission should be carried out; but as many practical difficulties would certainly arise in the application of the dry-earth system in British regiments, it seemed expedient to adopt it at two or three stations in the first instance, and to await the result of the experiment before extending it generally. Rawul Pindee, Lucknow, Dinapore, and Dum-Dum were suggested as stations where, under different conditions of climate and soil, the experiment would receive an extended trial.

Conservancy carts and receptacles.

67. In connection with this subject, the whole question of cantonment conservancy carts and receptacles for the removal of sewage and of all description of filth was considered by the Commission; but as the question was intimately associated with the system of conservancy to be adopted, it appeared advisable that the recommendations should be practically tried for some months and at different seasons

seasons of the year at those stations which had been selected for trying the operation of the dry-earth system. The results of these experimental operations have not yet been communicated.

68. A quantity of MacDougall's powder has been received from England, and experiments are now being tried to test its efficacy as a disinfectant, the mode in which it can best be applied, the quantity which is requisite for ordinary operations, and the expense which its use would entail. On the best means of determining these points, recommendations were furnished by the Commission, and the results of the experiments will, it is hoped, soon be known. They are being conducted in different parts of the country to prove the adaptability of the disinfectant to different climates and under varying circumstances. It is being tried in gaols in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces, in the General Hospital of Calcutta, and in the Hospital of the Medical College, in the latrines of an infantry regiment, in the stables of a cavalry regiment, and in slaughter-houses. The trial will thus be extended and complete.

Mac Dougall's
Disinfectant.

69. The Garden Fund Committee Reports from the several regiments and detachments in the Bengal Presidency, for the year ending 30th April 1865, show that in many instances the working of the soldiers' gardens has been very satisfactory. "The 1st Battalion of the 7th Regiment at Ferozepore has been the most successful. During the hot weather the men of the battalion were supplied with fruit and vegetables at a very low price, and the Commissariat took vegetables monthly to the average value of 192 rupees. The Garden Fund, after paying for extensive repairs to regimental institutions, as the theatre, bowling alley, and gymnasium, shows a balance credit of Rs. 598. 6. 2. The company gardens of the 77th Regiment at Bareilly deserve especial praise; no less than 170 men were working at one time, and great interest appears to be taken by this regiment in its gardens." It has been suggested that all future reports should state particularly the number of men who occupy their leisure in gardening, and also what effect this occupation of their spare hours appears to have on their health and character, and this additional information has accordingly been called for.

Soldiers' gardens.

70. In a recent general order by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, a general statement is given of the accounts of the regimental workshops in this Presidency for the year 1865—

Regimental work-
shops.

"The results attained are, in his Excellency's opinion, very satisfactory, more especially in the 7th Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, the 7th, 19th, 34th, 42nd, 79th, 91st, and 101st Regiments of Foot, and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

"Although there is a decrease of six in the number of corps reported on (in consequence of embarkations for England), and a proportionate diminution in the number of tradesmen, yet his Excellency observes with pleasure, that the amount realized for work done is increased by more than 7,500 rupees; the extended usefulness of the institutions, and their continued success, having been thus demonstrated."

71. The experiment of employing soldiers to whitewash their own barracks and to execute other repairs, has been continued with some success. In many instances the work has been very well done, and much more rapidly than if it had been executed by ordinary native labour. The men of several regiments have expressed themselves anxious in future to have such employment, and it has accordingly been determined that the experiment shall have a further and more extensive trial.

Employment of
soldiers in public
works.

The construction and improvement of the road in the Himalaya between the stations of Murree and Abbottabad have been continued by a party of the 79th Highlanders. From the 21st May to the 21st October 1865, upwards of 600 of the men of this regiment were employed on this work. The financial result at first sight appears to be unsatisfactory, for after an outlay of 5,350 £, the value of what had been done was estimated at only 4,082 £, thus leaving a deficit of upwards of 1,200 £; but against this apparent loss has to be placed the expense that would necessarily have been incurred in providing temporary accommodation for these men, had they remained in the plains, which there is no reason to think was over-estimated by the Superintending Engineer at 10,000 £. A very considerable

siderable indirect cash-saving may thus be said to have resulted from last year's operations, while the benefits to the regiment itself have been great. From being sallow, weakly, and unhealthy, the men soon recovered the effects of the fever which they had suffered from at Peshawur, and became ruddy and robust. Out of 13 women and 17 children who were with the working party, not a single case of sickness occurred. The continuance of the experiment has been sanctioned for another year. The aid of a working party of British soldiers will, it is considered, prove valuable in relieving the pressure which is likely to be caused in the labour market by the erection of the new buildings ordered at Rawul Pindee, while there can be no question of the benefit to the men both morally and physically. Without interfering with work, discipline was not neglected; there was a parade once a week in heavy marching order, and occasionally a little drill. The men were hutted, and the cost of these huts is included in the outlay already stated. "No deaths from climate," observes the Executive Engineer in his report of these operations, "no impaired health, no loss in discipline and drill, crime lessened, the men content and anxious to volunteer again for the work, 650 Europeans made expert in the use of the spade, axe, and in blasting; what more can be said in favour of these working parties." A proposal to employ British soldiers in building barracks, and in carrying out all the works required at a new cantonment in the hills, is under consideration.

Soldiers' rations.

72. It was one of the recommendations of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the rationing of the European troops, that the use of "Soojee for making bread should be discontinued, and that flour should be employed in its stead."* "Soojee," they remark, "is best obtained from the harder qualities of the Indian red wheats, and is manufactured in light hand mills set for the purpose. These mills from their very lightness turn out but little flour, and give a proportional increase of the granular portions termed 'Soojee,' of which not more than 20 to 25 per cent. can be obtained from any wheat fitted for baking purposes. The remaining 75 per cent. consisting of flour, first and second sorts, pollard and bran, and containing some of the most nourishing principles of the cereal are discarded in the Indian bakery. Its preparation, too, is attended with great expense, and hence its high rate in the market." * * "The adoption of flour for soojee, while in no way lowering the quality of the soldier's loaf, holds out to the State the prospects of considerable gain. This being dependent on rates and circumstances cannot here be calculated, but may readily be surmised from the fact, that while only 25 per cent. of the 'Soojee' can be obtained from the best of wheat at considerable expense, labour, and contrivance, flour suited to bread purposes can be secured in the proportion of at least 65 per cent. of the cereal." The flour, however, which is sold in the bazaar, will not answer for making bread, and the Commissioners accordingly recommended that proper mills should be established for its manufacture. These recommendations have lately been acted on. The manufacture of bread from flour instead of from soojee has been adopted at several places with success, and the change will be gradually introduced into all the stations occupied by European troops. Not only is there a saving of expense under the new method, but the operation is conducted with greater cleanliness, and a more wholesome bread is the result.

Arrangements for troops travelling by rail.

73. The question of the distance which may be travelled daily by bodies of men in health, invalids, women, and children by railway, and what arrangements should be made on the road for their comfort and convenience, was referred to the Commission for opinion, and has been reported on during the past year. The provision of rest houses, and the arrangements for regular meals and of latrine accommodation have all been considered, as well as the question of how these may be turned to account in the event of epidemic sickness appearing, and rendering a sudden movement of troops advisable.

Planting of trees in military cantonments.

74. The Sanitary Commission has expressed a decided opinion that trees should be planted in the neighbourhood of barracks, and considered that they would be beneficial, provided the proper varieties be selected and they be kept well separated and pruned so as to allow of free access both of the light and air. Suggestions have been offered as to the distance from the buildings at which

which they should be planted, as well as the intervals which should be observed between the rows and between the individual trees. The recommendations of the Commission were approved of by the Government, and it has been considered advisable to carry out such measures in all military cantonments. There can be little question that the presence of trees in the vicinity of barracks has been objected to on altogether insufficient grounds, that if properly attended to, they will assist in purifying the atmosphere, and in checking malaria, while their shade will in time afford a pleasant resort to the men, and the bare and cheerless aspect of many stations will be improved.

75. Some works have been undertaken with the view of draining swamps in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore, and so improving the station. They are not of an extensive nature, but they deserve mention, as the results are reported to have been marked, and highly satisfactory. The land is now dry, and the increased healthiness of the troops has been ascribed to the improvements which have been carried out.

Drainage of swamps at Jubbulpore.

76. During the passed year the future distribution of the British forces in India has been resolved on. When the necessary arrangements have been completed, certain stations now occupied by European troops will be abandoned, and so far as political considerations will admit of, the force to be cantoned at stations which have proved to be unhealthy will be reduced. The unhealthiness of the climate of one station in particular renders it extremely desirable to lessen, as much as possible, the number of those exposed to its influence, and it has been accordingly resolved to locate there a reduced garrison in an entrenched position in place of the large force which has hitherto occupied it.

Distribution of the European Army.

77. In the Budget of the current year, upwards of two millions sterling have been assigned for military works, 1,800,000 £. being for original works, and 200,000 £. for repairs. In these large sums are included the building of new barracks at several stations, and the improvement of existing barracks, in the construction of which proper sanitary arrangements had not been sufficiently attended to. Of this allotment, nearly one million and a half have been sanctioned for expenditure in the Bengal Presidency.

Budget allotment for Military Works.

SECTION II.—THE NATIVE ARMY.

78. Dr. Bryden's Tables, showing the amount of sickness and mortality among the Native Troops during the year 1865, will be found in the Appendix. They afford very valuable information, and enter into some details which have not been furnished in previous years. For this portion of the army, however, it is difficult to obtain statistics with absolute accuracy. The strength of the regiments fluctuates considerably owing to the absence of men on furlough during great part of the year, while the weekly returns exhibit in many cases only the men present with the head quarters of their corps. Moreover, the number sent on sick leave, besides adding in some slight degree to this discrepancy, affects still more the daily average number of sick, and the deaths which occur among men when absent from their regiments are not unfrequently left unrecorded. Every means is being taken to remedy these defects and to render the returns as strictly accurate as possible, but such sources of slight error should be borne in mind when any comparison is made between the sickness and mortality of the European and Native Armies. Including men absent on furlough and sick leave, the average daily strength of the Regular Native Army during 1865, may be taken at 43,500. The deaths have amounted in all to 1,293, or at the rate of 29·72 per 1,000, a ratio considerably in excess of that among the European Force for the same period. On reference to Table XIII. in the body of last Annual Report, it will be seen that this rate is also largely in excess of the mortality of the Native Troops during any year since 1861.

Total mortality of the year.

79. But although the deaths in the Native Army during 1865 have been at the rate of 29·72 per 1,000, the bare statement of the fact would lead to very erroneous

Necessity for separating the Bhootan Field Force.

neous conclusions. This high ratio has been due not to causes at work in the army generally, but to special influences affecting that small portion of it which comprised the Bhootan Field Force. This force was exposed to all the dangers of an intensely malarious country, and it suffered severely and out of all proportion to the bulk of the army quartered elsewhere.

To include this small body of men, so singularly situated, in one general return with the entire Native Force would but vitiate the results sought to be obtained. The Bhootan Field Force has, therefore, been placed in a distinct Table, and will be noticed hereafter. Table No. 1 thus exhibits the amount of sickness and mortality among the whole of the men composing the Regular Native Army, excepting those included in No. II.

General Statistics. 80. Leaving the Bhootan Force for separate consideration, the average strength of the Regular Native Army present during the year amounted to 39,129, the maximum having been in January, and the minimum in May. The daily number of sick averaged 1,439, or 4·48 per cent.; the highest average having occurred in the month of October, and the lowest in February. The deaths numbered 473, or 14·72 per 1,000. From the foot-note, however, which is appended to this Table, it will be observed that the deaths of men who were at the time absent from their regiments are not comprehended in this Statement, nor does the average strength include the men absent on furlough or sick leave, and who may be estimated at an additional 10 per cent. Upwards of 200 men are known to have died during the year at their homes or in the hospitals of other regiments, and if these be included, the death-rate will rise from 14·72 to 19 per 1,000.

Comparison with previous years. 81. If this result be compared with the results of previous years, the comparison will stand as follows:—

STATEMENT XXXVI.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Strength.		
		Daily Sick.	Admitted.	Deaths from all causes.
1861 - - - - -	39,797	40·1	1,169	20·3
1862 - - - - -	35,922	44·8	1,385	17·2
1863 - - - - -	37,459	46·2	1,477	19·7
1864 - - - - -	37,225	43·0	1,389	15·0
1865 - - - - -	32,129	44·8	1,475	19·0

The past year bears a singular resemblance to 1863. The ratios of admissions into hospital and of deaths from all causes per 1,000 are almost identical. As usual, cholera, fevers, and affections of the bowels have supplied the chief forms of sickness, and proved the chief causes of mortality; but as the extent to which these various affections have prevailed has varied much in different parts of the country, it will be more convenient to consider the effect of particular diseases on the Native Army according to the various provinces into which it has been grouped.

Results in regiments stationed in Bengal Proper and Assam.

82. The first province includes all the Native Army quartered in Bengal Proper and Assam. Here, out of an average daily strength of 5,108, there was an average daily sick of 382, or 7·48 per cent. The deaths amounted to 160, or 31·32 per 1,000, a rate more than double that of the army generally, which, excluding the men who died away from their own regimental hospitals, and who are not included in the general calculations either of Table I. or of the other Tables, amounted to 14·72. Setting aside the Bhootan Field Force, in which it will be hereafter seen that the death-rate amounted to the very high figure of 94·41 per 1,000, the mortality in this first province has been much in excess of that of any of the others. But great part of the sickness and mortality in the native regiments embraced in this Third Table was due to the fact that not a few

a few of them had come from the Dooars, and had there contracted the diseases from which they suffered: In addition to 160, who died with their corps, 84 more were ascertained to have died elsewhere, a mortality equivalent to 15.25 per 1,000.

83. In the second province, which comprises the Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawnpore districts, the results have been very different from those which have just been considered. Out of a total average strength of 6,331, the daily sick amounted to only 284, or 4.49 per cent., while the deaths numbered only 110, or at the rate of 17.37 per 1,000. A similar diminution is also observable in the deaths which occurred away from the regimental hospitals, as these numbered only 47, or 6.75 per 1,000. But even here the effects of the Dooars were felt, and diseases contracted in those unhealthy localities proved fatal some time after the removal of the men from them. In the foot-note appended to this Table, it is stated that one regiment, after reaching Dinapore, lost 19 men from diseases which were really due to the deadly influences of Bhootan.

Results in regiments quartered in Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawnpore Districts.

84. As we ascend to the Upper Provinces, the returns become much more favourable, and the Fifth Table, which embraces the troops stationed in the Meerut and Rohilcund districts, shows that out of an average strength of 4,499 men, 152 was the average number of daily sick, or at the rate of 3.38 per cent., while the casualties amounted to only 31, or in the ratio of 6.89 per 1,000. A like improvement is shown in the number of deaths which occurred in men absent from their corps. These were but 10, or in the proportion of 2.02 per 1,000.

Results in regiments quartered in the Meerut and Rohilcund Districts.

85. The sickness and mortality exhibited in the sixth Table have been somewhat higher. This Statement embraces the troops stationed in the Agra district and in Central India. Out of an average strength of 4,092, the average daily number of sick has been 216, or at the rate of 5.28 per cent., while the mortality amounted to 48, or in the proportion of 11.73 per 1,000. The deaths out of hospital were also in a higher ratio than in the province last considered, having numbered 15, or 3.33 per 1,000. The less favourable nature of the results in this province, as compared with that which includes Meerut and Rohilcund, was due chiefly to cholera, which appeared in the former, but from which the latter was exempt, but the distribution and comparative prevalence of this disease, as well as of the other diseases which mainly contributed to the sickness and mortality, will be discussed hereafter.

Results in regiments quartered in the Agra District and in Central India.

86. In the Punjab, as shown in Table No. VII., the results have been comparatively favourable. The average strength of the Regular Native Army stationed in this province during 1865 was 10,540. Out of this number, 355 on an average were daily sick, or 3.37 per cent., and 92 men died, or at the rate of 8.73 per 1,000. In addition, 57 men were known to have died at their homes or in the hospitals of other regiments, or at the rate of 4.92 per 1,000.

Results in regiments quartered in the Punjab.

87. Tables VIII. and IX. represent the amount of sickness and mortality in two great divisions of the Irregular Native Army, and the results they exhibit are not embodied in the First Table, which, as has already been pointed out, includes the whole Regular Native Army, excepting that portion which formed the Bhootan Field Force. The Punjab Frontier Force forms the first of these divisions, and shows results little different from those of the ordinary and regular Native Troops stationed in that province. Out of an average strength of 9,964 men, there was an average daily sick list of 3.24 per cent., and 92 men died, or at the rate of 9.23 per 1,000. In addition, 43 men died while absent from their regiments, and with these the death-rate of the year may be estimated at 12.27 per 1,000.

Results in Punjab Irregular Force.

88. The next Table displays the sickness and mortality in the Central India Irregular Force, and here, owing chiefly to epidemic cholera, the death-rate for the year has been high. The daily sick-rate and the admission-rate as explained in the foot-note are unavoidably imperfect, but the deaths have all been returned, and amount to 69, or 17.75 per 1,000. It will be observed that the Bhopal Battalion has not been included in this return, and that in this regiment the death-rate was in excess of even the high mortality of the rest of the force, having risen to 27.40 per 1,000.

Results in Central India Force.

89. The Bhootan Field Force, the statistics of which are given in the second Table, alone remains to be mentioned. As has already been alluded to, the sickness and mortality among these men were excessive; out of an average daily strength of 5,084, an average number of no less than 699 were daily sick, or at the rate of 13·75 per cent., while the deaths amounted to 480, or 94·41 per 1,000. These figures give some idea of the deadly influences of the Dooars, which the facts stated in the note appended to the Table even more forcibly illustrate. This small force lost by death and invaliding upwards of 2,000 men; over 1,300 were sent away for change of climate, and of these 127 died—casualties which are not included in the body of the Table. In order to complete the view of this Bhootan Force, the information contained in the two following Statements should be considered along with that given in No. II. The first exhibits the sickness and mortality among the native regiments forming this force during the months of November and December 1864. The second shows the sickness and mortality among them from the 1st January to 1st March 1866, the date on which it was broken up.

Showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the Native Regiments forming the
 Bhootan Field Force during the Months of November and December 1864.

	Daily Sick.	Treated.	Died.
NOVEMBER :			
30th Regiment, Native Infantry - - - Strength - 642	13	68	—
3rd Goorkhas - - - - - „ - 563	25	86	2
Sappers and Miners - - - - - „ - 144	11	42	—
DECEMBER :			
11th Regiment, Native Infantry - - - Strength - 603	32	71	1
12th - - - ditto - - - - - „ 357	7	31	—
30th - - - ditto - - - - - „ - 624	11	55	2
44th - - - ditto - - - - - „ - 248	12	66	—
3rd Goorkhas - - - - - „ - 408	10	56	1
5th Cavalry - - - - - „ - 144	7	19	—
Sappers and Miners - - - - - „ - 144	4	19	—

[illegible]

STATEMENT XXXVIII.

Showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY of the Bhootan Field Force from the 1st January 1866 to 1st March 1866, the Date at which the Force was broken up.

		Daily Sick.	Treated.	Died.
JANUARY:				
Royal Artillery - - - - -	Strength - 202	19	31	1
Eurasian Artillery - - - - -	" - 74	6	23	—
Seebundy Sappers - - - - -	" - 175	10	39	1
Bengal Sappers and Miners - - - - -	" - 304	25	113	—
14th Cavalry - - - - -	" - 312	40	97	1
17th ditto - - - - -	" - 439	39	106	1
6th Regiment Native Infantry - - - - -	" - 581	70	101	9
9th - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	" - 618	82	171	6
12th - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	" - 372	33	60	—
19th - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	" - 514	15	57	—
26th - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	" - 647	70	168	2
31st - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	" - 442	29	90	—
32nd - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	" - 794	14	75	4
43rd - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	" - 212	5	21	—
44th - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	" - 482	37	91	—
1st Goorkhas - - - - -	" - 657	19	41	1
3rd - ditto - - - - -	" - 557	58	72	4
Depôt Hospital, Buxa - - - - -	" - 44	44	22	—
Ditto - - - Gowhatty - - - - -	" - 130	130	55	—
FEBRUARY:				
Royal Artillery - - - - -	Strength - 193	11	22	—
Eurasian Artillery - - - - -	" - 75	7	22	—
Seebundy Sappers - - - - -	" - 174	10	33	1
Bengal Sappers and Miners - - - - -	" - 246	12	72	—
17th Bengal Cavalry - - - - -	" - 426	48	63	—
6th Regiment Native Infantry - - - - -	" - 580	50	95	1
9th - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	" - 617	64	62	2
12th - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	" - 379	23	28	1
19th - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	" - 512	12	25	—
26th - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	" - 614	12	118	—
31st - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	" - 425	45	59	—
32nd - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	" - 789	19	97	—
43rd - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	" - 221	7	22	—
44th - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	" - 459	23	54	3
1st Goorkhas - - - - -	" - 655	19	50	1
3rd - ditto - - - - -	" - 546	53	38	—
Depôt Hospital, Buxa - - - - -	" - 25	25	15	—
Ditto - - - Gowhatty - - - - -	" - 105	105	72	—

Strength of the Regular Native Troops, January, 7,105 - Daily Sick, 710, or 10 per cent.
Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - February, 6,599 - ditto - 517, or 7·83 „

CAUSES of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS.

		Cholera.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen.	Chest Diseases.	Scurvy.	Rheumatism.	Venereal.	Eye Disease.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
Royal Artillery -	{ Admitted	—	15	3	6	—	1	2	—	6	4	3	3	3	7
	{ Died	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eurasian Artillery	{ Admitted	—	18	4	3	1	—	—	—	4	5	1	—	5	4
	{ Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seebundy Sappers	{ Admitted	—	32	4	2	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	15	10	3
	{ Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Native Army -	{ Admitted	—	733	394	127	4	8	175	95	151	27	10	221	103	162
	{ Died	—	10	10	3	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	2	2	1

TOTAL ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of January and February 1866.

Royal Artillery - - - - -	{	Total Admissions	—	—	—	—	53
	{	Total Deaths	—	—	—	—	1
Eurasian Artillery - - - - -	{	Total Admissions	—	—	—	—	45
	{	Total Deaths	—	—	—	—	—
Seebundy Sappers - - - - -	{	Total Admissions	—	—	—	—	72
	{	Total Deaths	—	—	—	—	2
Native Army - - - - -	{	Total Admissions	—	—	—	—	2,210
	{	Total Deaths	—	—	—	—	36

Comparison of
different Provinces.

90. In Tables Nos. X. and XI., the statistics of the regular and irregular native troops according to the several provinces have been compared, and in each the relative ratios of admissions and of deaths are shown under the chief diseases. If the provinces be arranged in order according to their comparative rates of mortality, they will stand thus :—

STATEMENT XXXIX.

PROVINCE.	Ratio per 1,000		
	Of Admissions into Hospital.	Of Deaths from all Causes in Regimental Hospitals.	Of Deaths from Cholera.
Bhootan Field Force - - - - -	3,849	94·4	22·23
Bengal Proper and Assam - - - - -	2,135	31·32	9·20
Central India Force - - - - -	*	17·75	8·75
Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawnpore - - - - -	1,333	17·37	2·53
Agra and Central India - - - - -	1,611	11·73	3·18
Punjab Irregular Force - - - - -	1,205	9·23	0·20
Punjab - - - - -	1,295	8·73	0
Meerut and Rohilcund - - - - -	1,294	6·89	0

* Imperfect.

Nothing could well more strikingly illustrate the results of climatic influences in affecting the amount of sickness, and still more in determining the proportion of fatal cases. The ratio of admissions into hospital from among the Bhootan field force, for example, was little less than three times what it was in the Meerut or Rohilcund divisions, but in the former the death-rate was more than 13 times what it was in the latter.

Mortality from
Cholera.

91. The above statement also illustrates the comparative mortality from cholera, while its relative prevalence will be seen by reference to Table XIV. From the first it appears that, with the exception of the Bhootan force and of Bengal Proper, the deaths from this disease during the year were few, while in two of the provinces no death whatever was due to it. Table XIV. is of value, not only as showing the local distribution of cholera, but also as illustrating the times of its appearance in the different localities. In Bengal Proper and in Assam, there were in all 99 admissions from among the native corps, of which 47, or 47·47 per cent., proved fatal. The disease, it will be remarked, was continuous throughout the year. No month was free from it, showing its endemic nature in those parts. It reached its maximum in May.

In the Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawnpore districts, there were in all but 28 cases among the native troops, and of these 16 proved fatal. In these districts it was confined to one-half of the year, appearing in the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, and entirely absent during the rest of the year. Moreover, instead of appearing at every one of the stations, as was the case in the first province, it was confined to six out of the ten.

In the Meerut and Rohilcund divisions, one case is recorded. It occurred in the month of May at Deyrah. As has been seen, there was not a single casualty from the disease.

In the Agra district and in Central India, cholera was epidemic. There were 22 cases and 13 deaths among the regular native troops quartered there; the disease, however, being confined to the months of June, July, August, and September, and to the three stations of Agra, Morar, and Jbansi.

In the Central India force, 48 cases were admitted in the months of May, June, July, August, and September, of which 34, or 70·83 per cent., died.

In the Punjab, only one case is entered in the returns. It is reported to have occurred at Umballah, in the month of March. The man recovered.

In the Punjab frontier force, there were six cases occurring in the months of April, May, June and September; of these two were fatal.

With

With the Bhootan field force, we return to the region of endemic cholera, and here we have 191 admissions from the disease, extending over eight months of the year, and 113 of them fatal, or in the ratio of 59·16 per cent. of admissions. Excluding Central India, in which cholera prevailed in 1865, the year has been free from epidemics of the disease. This epidemic has been already referred to in the first section of this Report. It attacked the native troops but partially, but it will be considered again in connection with the prisoners and free population, both of whom suffered from it severely.

92. Out of the whole regular native army, there were during the year but 69 cases of small-pox. In the Bhootan field force there was but one, in the Central India force but one, and in the Punjab frontier force 16; of these 15 in all proved fatal. The statistics as shown in the first half of Table XIV. fully bear out all that has been said as regards the monthly distribution of the disease. From the six months between May and December there was not a single case of small-pox in the whole regular native army, or in either the Bhootan or Central India force. In the Punjab frontier force no case was admitted in either September or October. The total mortality from small-pox in this force was at the rate of ·60 per 1,000, and in the regular native army it amounted to only ·28 per 1,000. Mortality from Small Pox.

93. Fevers have, as usual, most largely contributed to the sickness. As regards Fevers. the regular army, out of an average strength of 32,129, there were 24,003 admissions from the various forms of fever, but chiefly intermittents, or at the rate 74·71 per cent. But although much more prevalent than any other disease, fevers caused a mortality during the year of only 4·38 per 1,000. In Table No. X. the relative proportion of admissions from this and other diseases in the different groups, as well as the extent of mortality thereby occasioned, is clearly shown. In the first group, fevers caused 114 admissions per cent. of average strength. In the fifth they caused 67 per cent. In the third group they caused only 59 per cent. It will be observed also that while in Bengal Proper the deaths were 4·50 per 1,000 from intermittent fever, and 3·13 from remittent and continued fevers, the deaths in the Punjab amounted to 2·66 from the former, and ·95 from the latter, while in the Meerut and Rohileund divisions, in which the minimum mortality occurred, the deaths were only in the ratio of ·66 per 1,000 from intermittent, and ·66 from other varieties of fever. But although fevers were most prevalent in Bengal Proper and Assam, and although the greatest mortality was occasioned by them in this province, it will be seen, on reference to Table XII., that the maximum rate of sickness from this class of diseases at any individual station was reached in the second province at Banda, where the admissions were 241 per cent. of average strength. If those stations be separated at which the admissions from fever reached 100 per cent. they will be found to be nine—Barrackpore, Dacca, Sylhet, Debroogurh, and Bhaugulpore in the first province, Banda in the second, Bareilly in the third, Lullutpore in the fourth, and Peshawur in the Punjab. The fact of Bareilly, a station which in ordinary years is unusually healthy, being included in this list is deserving of notice. It is still more singular, as will be seen on reference to Table No. XVI., that fevers prevailed in only one of the two native corps quartered there, the other not having suffered from them to any unusual extent. The fact is all the more remarkable, because both regiments had been at Bareilly for upwards of a year, and could hardly have imported the disease from elsewhere. Fever was very prevalent both in the Central Prison and among the general population of that portion of Rohileund. The lowest per-centage of admissions from fever throughout the full year was at Moradabad, where it amounted to 25·26 per cent.

In the Bhootan Field Force the admissions from fevers amounted to 210 per cent., and the deaths to 20 per 1,000; but these figures by no means fairly represent either the prevalence or the fatality of the disease, so many men having been sent away, as the only probable means of their recovery.

In the Central India Force the admissions from fevers were 32 per cent. of average strength, and the deaths 3·6 per 1,000. In the Punjab Frontier Force the admission-rate was 56 per cent., and the death-rate 2·51 per 1,000.

Dysentery and
Diarrhoea.

94. Dysentery and diarrhoea, which may properly be considered together, have proved a fertile source of sickness and mortality. In the Native Army generally, as shown in Table No. I., the admissions from the former were 10·02 per cent., and the deaths 1·25 per 1,000; from the latter the admissions were 8·05 per cent., and the deaths 1·37 per 1,000. The greater prevalence of both diseases in the Lower Provinces is well illustrated, for we find that while 24 per cent. of strength were admitted from each disease in Bengal Proper and Assam, the admission-rate in the Punjab was under 6 per cent., or less than one quarter, while the death-rate, which in the former was 3·5 and 5 per 1,000, fell in the latter to ·29 and ·66 per 1,000. From dysentery the highest per-centage of admissions was at Barrackpore, where it reached 49·23, and the lowest at Ferozepore, where it was only 1·20 per cent. Diarrhoea also reached its maximum and minimum prevalence at these two stations, the admissions from this disease having been 39·07 at the one and ·75 at the other.

Among the men of the Bhootan Force bowel complaints were both prevalent and fatal, the admissions from this cause having been 77·62 per cent., and the deaths 26·16 per 1,000, figures which, however, as has been already explained in the case of fevers, very imperfectly represent the unhealthiness of the locality.

Venereal Diseases.

95. Venereal diseases have caused an admission-rate of 5·11 per cent. in the army generally, the total number of men treated for these affections having been 1,642. On reference to Table XII., the comparative prevalence of the disease at different stations is shown. The highest ratio of cases was at Nagode, where it reached 14·77 per cent., and the lowest at Mooltan, where it was 1·11. In the Bhootan Field Force the per-centage of admissions was 3·05; in the Central India Force, 4·86; and in the Punjab Frontier Force 2·71. Other diseases do not call for any special remark.

Comparison of
Stations.

96. If the admissions per cent. of strength given in the last column of Table XII. be considered along with the ratio of deaths per 1,000 from all causes given in Table XIII., a comparison may be made of the various stations in the Bengal Presidency, as regards the amount of sickness and mortality which has prevailed at each during the year. As regards admissions, excluding Bhootan, where they amounted to 3,849 per 1,000, the highest ratio was at Nowgong, where they amounted to 3,193; next comes Barrackpore, where they were 3,150; and then Banda, where they were 3,021. At none of the other stations did they reach 3,000, and in only five, and these chiefly in the Lower Provinces, were they between 2,000 and 3,000; the lowest rate for the full year was at Moradabad, where it amounted to 652 per 1,000.

If the death-rate of the several stations be considered it will be found that, excluding Bhootan, where it amounted to 94·4 per 1,000, the highest mortality occurred at Sylhet and Cachar, where it amounted to 58·08; next comes Barrackpore, with a death-rate of 35·77. At seven stations the mortality exceeded 30 per 1,000, viz., at Fort William, Barrackpore, Dacca, Sylhet, Debroogurh in the first province, and Dinapore and Nagode in the second. In two stations the deaths amounted to between 20 and 30 per 1,000; viz., Alipore and Bhaugulpore; at all the others the ratio was below 20. The lowest death-rate of the year was at Ferozepore, where it was only 1·51 per 1,000.

Comparison of
Regiments.

97. Tables XV., XVI., and XVII. give a comparative view of the amount of sickness and mortality in each regiment of the regular Native Army, while No. XVIII. gives the same information regarding the Irregular troops. The first group includes those corps stationed in Bengal Proper and Assam, and also those composing the Bhootan Field Force. The latter suffered most, and the death-rates of 82, 87, 96, 133, 138, 145, and 157 per 1,000, which occurred in the 5th Bengal Cavalry, the 29th, 44th, 12th, 31st, and 11th Native Infantry, and in the 14th Bengal Cavalry, show the deadly influences to which they were exposed. It will be observed, however, that the 3rd Goorkhas, which formed part of this force, lost the comparatively small proportion of 34·85 per 1,000. But independent of the Doonars, the regiments included in this Table all suffered severely. The 5th Native Infantry, stationed at Sylhet and Cachar, lost 107·14, and the 6th at Barrackpore, 66·44 per 1,000. The death-rate of the

the 39th at Cheera-ponjee was 24·84, and this was by much the healthiest of the group.

The next statement embraces all regiments of the regular army quartered in Behar, Oude, the North-Western Provinces, and Central India, and presents a very favourable contrast to that which precedes it. The total death-rate has fallen from 74·18 to nearly one-fifth, or 15·77 per 1,000. Owing chiefly to cholera, but in great part also to the unhealthy influences of Chittagong, where it had been previously stationed, the 38th Native Infantry at Nagode suffered out of all proportion to any of the rest. The death-rate among the men of this corps was as high as 72·92, whilst the next highest rate in this group is that of the 40th Regiment at Banda and Nowgong, in which it amounted to 26·23 per 1,000. In four of these corps the mortality was less than 5 per 1,000.

Among the regiments stationed in the Punjab, the highest death-rate was in the 13th Native Infantry at Peshawur, and the next in the 27th Regiment at the same station. Their mortality of 35 and 25 per 1,000 is much in excess of the ordinary rate of the province, which averages 14·54. But it is remarkable that the 9th Cavalry, which was also stationed at Peshawur, had a mortality of only 2·23, the lowest in this group.

Of the whole Native Army, the corps in which the greatest number of admissions into hospital took place was the 44th Native Infantry, which occupied Gowhatti, Assam, and Bhootan, and in which they amounted to 406 per cent. of average strength. The least was in the 18th Cavalry at Rawul Pindee, in which it was only 50 per cent. The highest rate of mortality occurred in the 5th Regiment Bengal Cavalry in Bhootan, in which it was 157·18 per 1,000, and the lowest in the 3rd Cavalry at Bareilly, in which it was 2·16 per 1,000.

The particulars of the sickness and mortality in the regiments comprising the Punjab Frontier and Central India Irregular Forces are given in Table XVIII. Being local corps and so differently situated from the army generally, it is believed that the statistics of their sickness and mortality will be more valuable if kept distinct.

98. Having briefly called attention to some of the main facts shown in the Tables, there are but few points in connection with the sanitary condition of the native army which remain to be considered.

The principles on which hospitals for native troops are in future to be constructed have been fully weighed by the Government, and the conclusions which have been arrived at with regard to this important question may be briefly stated. It has been considered that single-storied buildings, having their floors raised three feet in dry climates, and five in damp climates, should suffice; but where the soil retains much moisture, the buildings should have a vaulted basement. When space is restricted, or when it is required to accommodate more patients than can be conveniently placed in one floor, a second storey may be resorted to. A single building is considered sufficient for every description of native regimental hospital. The following have been laid down as the component parts of which a native regimental hospital should consist:—

Hospitals for
Native Troops.

1. Wards for the sick.
2. Ward-offices, viz., superintendent's rooms, sculleries, privies, ablution-rooms.
3. Accommodation for native doctors.
4. Dispensary and receiving-room.
5. Cook-room.
6. Out-door lavatory.
7. Out-door privy.
8. Guard-room.
9. Dead-house, a simple enclosed shed 12 feet square.
10. Servants' houses.
11. Inclosure wall or railing.

For infantry hospitals, two general wards and two small wards for special cases are to be provided. For cavalry hospitals, two general and one small ward for a full regiment, and one general and one small ward for a detachment. Beds are to be arranged on the opposite sides of the wards with their heads to the walls, so that not more than two beds be placed in the wall space between two doors on the same side of the ward, or between the opposite doors of the ward, there being not less than half as many doors in the length of the ward as there are

beds. The width of the ward is to be 22 feet, the height 16, the wall space per bed 9, the area per bed 99 superficial feet, and the cubic feet 1,584 per bed. The cook-room is to consist of a well-ventilated building 36' x 14', divided in the centre by a cross-wall, one compartment being for Hindoos, and the other for Mussulmen. Beds will be provided as follows :—

<i>Infantry.</i>							
Full Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 Beds.
<i>Cavalry.</i>							
Full Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 Beds.
Wing at Head Quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 „
Detached Wing	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 „
<i>When a Squadron is detached.</i>							
Head Quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 Beds.
Detachment	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 „

Latrines for Native Troops.

99. The rules recommended for the general sanitary administration of cantonments which have been considered under the first section, will, when carried out, do much to improve the health of the Native as well as of the European troops. The question of providing latrines for the former, and also for the whole native population of military stations, was separately considered by the Commission. The necessity of this reform was pointed out, and plans suitable for the purpose were suggested for adoption.

SECTION III.—GAOLS.

Number of prisoners.

100. During the year 1865, there has been an average daily number of 54,337 prisoners in confinement throughout the Bengal Presidency. In 1859 the number was only 46,733, but on examining the details, it will be found that while the prison population in the other provinces during the past seven years has undergone but comparatively little change, that of the group of gaols which embraces Behar and Oude stands very nearly at double the figure it was seven years ago, a result due mainly to the fact that when the earlier returns were prepared, only a small part of Oude had as yet been re-occupied. The yearly average strength of the gaols in the various groups from 1859 to 1865 is shown in the following statement:—

STATEMENT XL.

YEAR.	Bengal Proper.	Behar, Benares, and Oude.	Nagpore and Central India	Rohilcund, Meerut, and Agra.	Punjab.	Bengal Presidency.
1859 - -	15,359	8,605	4,844	7,196	10,729	46,733
1860 - -	14,335	9,511	4,981	7,695	9,326	46,348
1861 - -	13,924	11,398	5,089	9,669	10,835	50,915
1862 - -	14,692	13,975	5,316	8,534	10,354	52,871
1863 - -	15,087	14,664	4,975	8,043	9,632	52,401
1864 - -	14,441	15,450	5,448	7,641	9,630	52,598
1865 - -	14,598	16,343	5,221	7,693	10,482	54,337

101. The year which has just passed as regards sickness and mortality presents a very favourable comparison with its predecessor; for while in 1864 the daily sick per cent. of strength was 4·12, in 1865 it has been only 3·54. In the one year the number admitted into hospital per cent. of strength was 122·73, in the other it was 115·40. While the total mortality of 1864 was 70·19 per 1,000, in 1865 it has fallen to 57·66.

Nor is the improvement confined to one particular group of gaols. In Nagpore, indeed, there has been a lamentable increase of mortality; and in Oude the same high ratio existed as in the year previous; but in all the other provinces there has been a marked diminution both in the ratio of sick and in the ratio of deaths, as will be seen from the following statement :—

STATEMENT XLI.

Y E A R.	Bengal Proper and Assam.		Dinapore, Benares, and Oude.		Nagpore and Central India.		Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund.		Punjab.		Bengal Presidency.	
	Daily Sick per cent. of Strength.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	Daily Sick per cent. of Strength.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	Daily Sick per cent. of Strength.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	Daily Sick per cent. of Strength.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	Daily Sick per cent. of Strength.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	Daily Sick per cent. of Strength.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.
1864 - - - -	5·19	67·10	3·10	67·57	4·75	51·76	3·36	74·73	4·40	85·77	4·12	70·19
1865 - - - -	4·70	58·85	3·04	67·67	5·55	104·77	1·87	33·15	2·07	34·92	3·54	57·66

The total daily ratio of sick per cent. throughout the Presidency does not, indeed, show any very marked diminution, but the proportion of deaths shows a mortality during 1865 of 13 per 1,000 less than it was during 1864.

102. It is gratifying to observe that even the daily sick per cent. of strength has been gradually falling during the last seven years, and that the mortality of 1865 has been less among the prisoners than during any year included in Dr. Bryden's Tables.

These facts are illustrated by the following statement :—

STATEMENT XLII.

Y E A R.	Average Strength.	Daily Sick per cent. of Strength.	Admitted per cent. of Strength.	Died per 1,000 from all Causes.
1859 - - - -	46,733	5·29	133·63	82·77
1860 - - - -	46,348	5·74	149·18	110·81
1861 - - - -	50,915	4·83	131·42	96·65
1862 - - - -	52,871	4·66	134·61	66·75
1863 - - - -	52,401	4·88	136·88	85·84
1864 - - - -	52,598	4·12	122·73	70·19
1865 - - - -	54,337	3·54	115·40	57·66

Chief causes of sickness and mortality.

103. If the details be examined, it will appear that the proportion of mortality due to cholera did not vary much from what it was in the year previous, the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of strength from that disease having been 8·56 in 1864 and 7·19 in 1865. Under the head of "Fevers" there has been a marked diminution, the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of average strength having fallen from 22·11 in 1864 to 12·71 in 1865. Dysentery and diarrhœa maintain much the same high place as a cause of death, the deaths per 1,000 of strength having been 24·03 in 1864 and 23·21 in 1865. The other diseases occupy a comparatively small place. Those which have been named constitute the great sources of sickness and mortality, and demand more particular mention.

Mortality from cholera in 1st group.

104. Of the deaths from cholera 148 occurred in Bengal Proper and Assam, a province in which the disease is endemic, and from which it is never absent. If the table showing its prevalence (No. X.) be examined, it will be seen that, though seldom prevailing to any great extent, it still was present during every month of the year in one or other of the gaols comprising this group; that it reached its maximum in April and minimum in December, and that of every 1,000 prisoners 10·15 died of it.

Cholera in 2nd group.

105. As we ascend, the deaths not only diminish to less than one-half the proportion of what they were in Bengal, but the disease is less uniformly distributed throughout the various months; January and December are altogether free, and excepting the gaols of Patna, Deegah, and other places which lie on doubtful ground, and which it is difficult to know accurately where to place, whether within the limits of endemic cholera or not, the disease may be said to have been confined to two gaols, Seetapore in Oude, and Allahabad. In the former the disease appeared in August, attacking eight prisoners, of whom two only died. In the latter 30 were attacked in September, and of these 11 died. The per-centage of deaths was thus unusually small.

Cholera in 3rd group.

106. In the next group, including the central provinces, cholera was more violent than in any of the others, and the proportion of deaths—27·39 per 1,000—greater than in the whole of the rest of the provinces put together. In Nagpore gaol the epidemic was severe, 102 cases were admitted into hospital, and 54 died. In Raipore also it was prevalent and fatal, there having been 72 prisoners attacked, and 40 deaths. The disease was distributed over eight months of the year, January and February, November and December, being alone free from it.

Cholera in 4th group.

107. In the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund districts, out of 17 gaols, cholera appeared only in four, and in two of these it was confined to a single case. In Agra and Etawah alone can it be said to have been epidemic. Following its ordinary history in the former place, there was a sporadic case in April, and a more extended invasion in July and August; out of 32 cases, 20 proved fatal. The excellent measures which were adopted with great promptitude by Dr. Moir, the superintendent of the prison, in removing the prisoners from the gaol were, no doubt, most beneficial in preventing a more formidable extension of the disease. The Etawah epidemic occurred in August. It was very limited in extent, and of a singularly mild character; of nine admissions only one died. Unlike the groups previously alluded to, it will be observed that, instead of spreading over the greater number of months of the year, the appearance of the disease was confined to April, July, August, and October.

Cholera in 5th group.

108. The limited distribution of the disease in the higher provinces, both as regards the months of the year in which it appears and the number of gaols attacked, is shown still more strikingly in the Punjab group; for here, out of a daily average strength of 10,482 prisoners, only five were attacked, and two died. One of these occurred during the temporary absence of the medical officer, and is noted as in all likelihood a case of sun-stroke. The other occurred at Hissar; it was a case of true cholera, and probably formed part of the same epidemic as attacked the Agra gaol. Out of an average strength of over 10,000 prisoners, there was thus only one casualty from cholera during the year. Cholera, indeed, there is every reason to believe is a disease as little a native of the Punjab as it is of England, and there can be no more interesting study than a comparison of

of its appearance and its history in these various groups, or provinces of disease, in those years when it keeps within its endemic limits, and those in which it extends beyond them and becomes epidemic.

109. Dysentery and diarrhoea form a class of disease proving more fatal to prisoners than any other. Out of 57·66 deaths per 1,000, 23·21, or more than a third, were due to this cause. In the Dinapore, Benares, and Oude groups the death-rate from these diseases was as high as 38·45. But this was chiefly due to excessive mortality in the Lucknow central prison, of which more detailed notice will be taken hereafter. Bowel complaints have long proved the most prevalent and most intractable diseases of prisoners. They belong almost exclusively to the variety dependent on low vital energy, and there is no cause of sickness and mortality which may be expected more decidedly to be affected by improved sanitary measures. Bowel complaints.

110. Fever is another disease of which special mention must be made; and this is of all perhaps the most interesting and important, for the fever which has especially of late years prevailed and added so largely to the mortality of our gaols has not been the ordinary fever, but an insidious disease of a very fatal character, and which there is reason to believe is eminently contagious. The subject is fraught with such vital importance both to prisoners and the general population of this country, that a brief notice of what is known of its history and progress within the gaols may here be given. Contagious fever.

In 1860 both the Agra and Meerut central prisons were attacked with a very malignant fever, which, combined with a previous epidemic of cholera, occasioned in the Meerut prison a rate of mortality which has happily been rare in the experience of gaols. Dr. Walker, the superintendent of the Agra central prison, wrote a very interesting account of the epidemic which came under his notice. It would be out of place to describe here the symptoms of the disease; suffice it to say that it was a fever marked by a marvellously rapid prostration of the vital powers, proving fatal sometimes even to the strongest within a few hours, and in other instances on the fifth and ninth day after attack; that vomiting of dark matter was frequent; that a yellow jaundiced appearance, bleeding of the nose, low delirium, and coma were often attendant; relapses were also common. Moreover, there was little doubt that quinine proved of no avail, and there was ample evidence to show that the disease had spread by contagion. Although there was no eruption on the skin, Dr. Walker came to the conclusion that the disease was a true typhus. Much difference of opinion has arisen as to the correctness of this opinion; other observers, discarding the term typhus, have considered the disease to be the true Yellow Fever, while some again believe it to be identical with the Relapsing Fever of Europe. It would be out of place to discuss this question here, nor is it necessary in a sanitary point of view. For all practical purposes it is sufficient to bear in mind that this fever is of a character totally different from the ordinary fever of India, and the name Contagious Fever, by which it will hereafter be spoken of, appears to be the most appropriate, as avoiding all theories, and merely stating that characteristic of the disease which it is most important should be borne in mind. But as it is very desirable that the peculiar symptoms of this fever should be widely known and early recognized, extracts from Dr. Walker's description of it are given in the Appendix, as well as portions of Dr. Gray's report of the epidemic which proved so fatal in the Lahore Central Prison in 1863-4.

111. Since 1860 the same disease which up to that period had been for many years comparatively unknown has largely affected the amount of sickness and mortality in gaols. To prove this it is only necessary to refer to the Tables which accompanied the Commission's last Annual Report. In 1860, besides invading both the Agra and Meerut Central Prisons, it also attacked both Allahabad and Lucknow. In 1861 it prevailed both in the Allygurh and Meerut gaols in the North-West, and in the Thanesur, Umballah, Loodianah, and Jullundur gaols in the Punjab. In 1862 it was again among the Agra, Meerut, Allygurh, Umballah, Loodianah, and Jullundur prisoners, besides appearing both in the Budaon and Bareilly gaols. In 1863 it was in Raipore, Agra, Muttra, Allygurh, Bareilly, Contagious fever
in previous years.

Moradabad, Delhi, Lahore, and Mooltan. In 1864 its deadly influence was even more extended, for it appeared in no less than 11 gaols, Raipore, Cawnpore, Futtehghur, Agra, Delhi, Umballah, Umritsur, Lahore, Goozranwallah, Mooltan, and Rawul Pindee. The fearful import of such a visitation may be judged of by the fact that, in the Lahore Central Prison Epidemic of 1863-64, 400 prisoners died. In 1864 the casualties from this disease, including the deaths from its sequelæ, are returned as having amounted to no less than 1,200 or one-third of the total mortality of the year.

Contagious fever
in 1865.

112. Nor has 1865 been free from the dreaded scourge. Raipore, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Bareilly, Sirsa, Umballah, Umritsur, Lahore, Goojrat, Gogaira, Peshawur, Bunnoo, have all more or less suffered. In these twelve gaols no less than 349 deaths have occurred from fever. In Fyzabad, Sooltanpore, and Seetapore also, the disease would appear to have been present, although the mortality it occasioned was comparatively small. The point is doubtful, for the mere fact that it has not been recognized is no proof that the disease has not attacked a gaol. Indeed, on the contrary, the history of nearly all the epidemics which have been recorded show that the fever had proved so insidious in its first appearance and in its spread among the prisoners, that the true nature and special danger of the disease was unhappily not recognized until it was too late.

Insidious nature of
the fever.

113. In the rules for preventing the spread of epidemic sickness in gaols, which were prepared by the Sanitary Commission by order of the Government, this peculiar fever received prominent notice. "Gangrene and Cholera," wrote the Commission, "can hardly escape observation, but the approach of this fatal form of fever is often and indeed generally so insidious, that it frequently attracts no attention until the poison has been widely disseminated, and the medical officer finds that he has to cope with a wide-spread, most formidable, and most fatal disease." Full directions were given for guarding as much as possible against its entry within the gaol, and also as regards the measures which ought to be adopted in the event of its unhappily having effected an entrance without having been observed. Among the former a regular system of quarantine was recommended, to which all prisoners should be subjected before being allowed to mix with the former inmates.

Effect of quaran-
tine at Futtehghur.

114. The value of a careful observance of this simple rule, which had already been in force in some gaols, may be learned from the following extracts taken from the Annual Gaol Reports of 1865. Dr. Grant, the Superintendent of the Futtehghur Prison, writes: "Though epidemic typhoid fever prevailed to a great extent in the neighbourhood during the first half of the year, I am glad to state the prisoners entirely escaped the disease. It is true three cases of typhoid fever were recorded, but all were labouring under the disease on admission into the gaol. The character of the fever was at once recognized, and each case as it occurred was placed in a shed in a gaol-garden, and strict quarantine maintained. Two of the cases were liberated by order of the magisterial authorities, and the remaining one was under treatment at the end of the year. To the early recognition of the nature of the disease and the adoption of these measures, I believe the gaol owes having escaped another epidemic."

Effect of quaran-
tine in Allyghur
Gaol.

115. The experience of Dr. Kilkelly, the Superintendent of the gaol at Allyghur, is to the same effect. This gaol, as well as that of Futtehghur, had suffered severely from contagious fever in former years, and the following account of the measures which were adopted with success, to prevent a recurrence of a similar fatal outbreak, is therefore all the more full of interest. "The only three cases of fever from which death resulted were remarkable for the severity of the symptoms with which the disease showed itself, and the rapidity with which it ran its course to a fatal termination. The history of the cases referred to is as follows: Five Hindoos travelling in company from Jeypore to the Ganges were arrested in the district for a robbery, and were sent into the lock-up on the 25th March apparently in perfect health. On the 31st March, one of them was admitted into hospital suffering from intense rigors, which he stated had come on suddenly. His case rapidly showed decided typhoid symptoms. He fell into a state of collapse

collapse, became insensible, and died on the 2nd April, or four days after his admission into hospital. On the 14th April a second of the prisoners was taken to hospital with exactly the same symptoms as the first. His case was very severe, and ran the usually protracted course of typhoid fever; after two or three relapses he recovered and was discharged convalescent on the 2nd June. On the 18th and 20th of April, the third and fourth of the gang were attacked in the same manner as the first and second. Their cases ran courses similar to that of the first, and terminated in death on the 22nd.

“From the fact of some very severe cases of fever having been noticed by me in the dispensary about the time among pilgrims from Jeypore, I suspected, upon the occurrence of the first case in the gaol, that the disease would prove to be of a malignant character, and I at once removed the whole of the Jeypore prisoners from the Hawalat, confined them in a separate ward, and took steps to prevent their having any intercourse with the other prisoners in the gaol. Though the disease from which they suffered did not spread, I look upon their cases as interesting, inasmuch as they tend to show how epidemics are originated in gaols.

“No other cases of the same type occurred in the Allyghur Gaol, either before the Jeypore prisoners were sent there, or after the survivors had been discharged, and I think it may fairly be inferred that these Jeypore men were infected with the seeds of the disease which proved so fatal to them before their arrest, and that had they not been at once removed from the Hawalat barrack, they might have been the cause of infecting other prisoners, or perhaps of originating an epidemic in the gaol.”

In connection with this statement it should be mentioned that the same contagious fever had been very prevalent and fatal among the prisoners in the Jeypore Gaol. During two successive years it had appeared. In 1863-64, 304 cases had been admitted, and 76, or at the rate of 25·5 per cent., died. In 1864-65, out of 355 cases, there were 75 deaths, or 21·12 per cent. In these epidemics the peculiar symptoms were more than usually well marked. “The disease commenced with shivering, intense pain in the head or orbits, suffused eyes, rapid pulse,” followed a few hours after by great pain and heat over the pit of the stomach, vomiting of bile, scanty high-coloured urine, skin and eye deeply yellow, cramps, and occasionally convulsions. “The fever assumed both an intermittent and remittent type; in more severe cases, hot acrid excretions, distressing hiccough, with anxious countenance and low muttering delirium, dryness of the tongue and fauces, black vomiting and convulsions, quick and weak pulse.” The jaundice was so marked, and other bilious symptoms were so regular attendants of the disease, that it was considered to be genuine “yellow fever.” The reports of the two epidemics were carefully considered by the Sanitary Commission, and suggestions for preventing a recurrence of the sickness were made for the consideration of the Maharajah to whose State the gaol belongs.

How far the same fever prevailed among the free population of Jeypore has not been ascertained, but it was undoubtedly among them, and the facts form an important addition to the interesting statement above quoted from Dr. Kilkelly's report. The prevalence of the same fever in Western Malwa and the Pahlunpore District will be referred to in the next section.

116. One more example of the practical value of sanitary precautions in preventing the spread of epidemics is taken from the Annual Report of the Agra Central Prison, and it is of all the more value when it is remembered to what lamentable extent this gaol suffered in previous years. Dr. Moir, the superintendent, thus writes:—“Immunity from the contagious form of fever, which for five years previously has hung about the gaol, is mainly to be ascribed to absence of overcrowding, together with a careful system of quarantine instituted early in January. All new comers from a distance, and all suspicious cases, were rigorously kept apart, outside the gate, under observation, for various periods, and several bad cases of fever which, be it observed, was raging in the city and district, were treated in tents outside the main gate. All necessary precautions

Effects of quarantine in Agra Central Prison.

as to clothing, bedding, &c., were attended to, and disinfectants were freely used, with the gratifying result that now a whole year, the first for five in succession, has elapsed without an epidemic visitation of fever."

Contagious fever
in 1866.

117. Such facts are all the more striking when the gaols in which these precautions have been adopted with such success are compared with others where either they were not adopted at all, or where this insidious fever escaped the vigilance of even most careful and painstaking officers. The epidemics of contagious fever which have taken place in the Lucknow, Umballah, and Allahabad gaols during 1866 are full of instruction. They corroborate in a remarkable manner the truth of all that was written by the Sanitary Commission regarding this fatal disease, and illustrate the urgent necessity which exists for the strictest observance of such rules as were recommended. In the Lucknow Central Gaol over 200 prisoners were carried off by this disease in the months of January, February, and March, and it was only when the prisoners were removed from the infected locality, and when the sick were carefully separated, that any amendment took place. The measures which were adopted for checking the epidemic not only have been successful in eradicating the disease, but the prisoners latterly have enjoyed in camp an amount of good health which had been little known among them before.

Cause of conta-
gious fever.

118. To what cause is the appearance of this contagious fever to be attributed? On this point three opinions have been entertained; first, that the disease was entirely the result of overcrowding; secondly, that the poison, although originally of malarious origin, under bad sanitary conditions becomes of a specific character, and capable of propagation from man to man; and thirdly, that the disease is from the outset of a specific character, and is dependent on a peculiar poison as much as small-pox or any other disease, the contagious nature of which is unquestioned. Much has been written to prove that in many instances this disease has been generated by overcrowding, but without dogmatising on the question whether it is possible for overcrowding of human beings to originate this fever, it is sufficient to state that in every case in which this was assigned as the cause, there was a want of evidence to support the opinion. In many instances the evidence which was available was sufficient to show that the disease could not have been due to overcrowding, and that the true solution must be looked for elsewhere. Moreover, as has been incidentally mentioned, the same fever has prevailed with fearful violence among the free population, among the inhabitants of villages and rural districts, where the theory of overcrowding altogether fails to account for its appearance. There has been, it is true, no more fruitful cause of sickness and mortality among the prisoners of Indian gaols than insufficient space, but although overcrowding has much to answer for, there is no evidence to show that it can produce a contagious fever, although if the poison be within the gaol walls, the more the prisoners are huddled together the more will be its victims, the more intense will the poison become, and the more favourable the circumstances for its spread. It is of the highest importance to avoid overcrowding, but it is equally important to bear in mind that this is not the only evil to be avoided, and that every sanitary precaution must be attended to with scrupulous care.

But it has been urged that although overcrowding may alone be insufficient to originate this fever, it is quite enough to convert what was at first but an ordinary malarious fever into a specific contagious disease. It is not necessary to discuss the question whether such a change of one disease into another is possible. Suffice it to say that in all the epidemics the histories of which were considered by the Sanitary Commission, there was no evidence whatever in support of such an opinion. Although less prevalent and therefore causing less mortality at the commencement of the outbreak than it did when it became more widely spread, the first case of the disease was as well marked and as fatal as any that occurred afterwards; although occurring, as they frequently did, along with many cases of the ordinary fever, they too often escaped notice as a separate disease, and were regarded as but aggravated forms of the more prevalent sickness.

If these two opinions be set aside as insufficiently supported by facts, the last manner of accounting for the disease must be considered as that which is probably
correct

correct—that the fever is from the first a specific poisonous disease, not generated by overcrowding, not transformed from an ordinary malarious disease under any adverse sanitary conditions, and that its appearance in our gaols is due to its importation from without.

119. In support of the view as regards the origin of this fever which has been here stated, the following extract is given from the orders of the Punjab Government on the Annual Gaol Report of that province for 1864 :—

“ His Honour is clearly of opinion that the causes specified are not the originating causes of these epidemics. The theory that they were generated by overcrowding and insufficiency of diet and clothing, appears to his Honour to be inconsistent with the fact that 18 gaols out of 26 have been singularly healthy, out of which some—for instance the gaol at Shahpore—were more crowded than those which were attacked.

“ Again, it appears that of the eight gaols attacked, three were not overcrowded even according to the new scale of cubic space declared to be requisite for each prisoner, as may be seen from the subjoined Table ” :—

Opinion of the Punjab Government.

G A O L S.	Number of Prisoners admissible according to new scale of 648 cubic feet per Prisoner.	Number in Prison.
Rawul Pindee - - - - -	811	755
Mooltan - - - - -	669	667
Umritsur - - - - -	559	540

And even in the case of gaols in which the number prescribed under the new calculations was exceeded, it was not much in excess of the gaol's capabilities :—

G A O L S.	Number of Prisoners admissible according to new scale of 648 cubic feet per Prisoner.	Number in Prison.
Lahore Central Gaol - - - - -	1,612	1,649
Delhi - - - - -	241	288
Female Penitentiary - - - - -	155	167
Goojranwala - - - - -	325	328
Umballa - - - - -	796	857

Again, from a reference to former reports, it would appear that the gaols at Lahore, Umritsur, and Rawul Pindee were, during the past year, considerably less

less crowded than they were during years when they were comparatively healthy.

YEAR.	Number of Prisoners.	Mortality.
LAHORE CENTRAL GAOL:		
1854 - - - - -	1,791	4.13
1855 - - - - -	1,847	3.08
1858 - - - - -	1,784	3.64
1861 - - - - -	2,100	3.19
1864 - - - - -	1,649	11.03
RAWUL PINDEE GAOL:		
1857 - - - - -	885	6.20
1858 - - - - -	935	4.81
1861 - - - - -	751	1.59
1864 - - - - -	755	7.67
UMRITSUR GAOL:		
1854 - - - - -	837	4.77
1855 - - - - -	800	2.49
1857 - - - - -	720	6.66
1858 - - - - -	646	4.09
1864 - - - - -	540	14.25

"Under these circumstances, his Honour has little doubt that these diseases are introduced into our gaols from without; in the case of the Umritsur Gaol, at all events, it is known that a most malignant and fatal fever has been long prevailing in the district, with results probably little less destructive than in those of our gaols in which mortality has been rife. In this view of the case, he considers that our efforts should not only be directed to the improvement of the general health and stamina of prisoners, but to the prevention of the entrance of epidemic or infectious diseases. Particular attention and inquiry should therefore be directed to the existence or otherwise of infectious diseases in the district; if such diseases do exist, strict precautions should be taken in regard to admitting newly-convicted prisoners into barracks or wards already occupied, by establishing quarantine wards where each newly-convicted prisoner should be kept for a certain number of days before being allowed to mix with other prisoners, or other similar measures. He is further of opinion that no central gaol should be the receiving gaol for newly-convicted prisoners, in order that the chance of introducing infectious diseases, which of course rage more fiercely where large numbers are congregated, may be reduced."

Umballah epidemic of 1866.

120. If any further facts are required to prove the justice of this view, they are to be found in the experience of the epidemic of fever which has prevailed among the Umballah prisoners during the current year. "On examining the gaol records," writes Dr. Bateson, the Superintendent, "and looking for a continued period when the prisoners did enjoy good or average health, I found that for the whole twelve months from January to December 1863, the prison was remarkably free from unusual sickness, and throughout this period the population of the gaol was almost continually above that which was inhabiting the prison when the recent epidemic broke out. This, indeed, so much so, that for the year the average sleeping superficial space per prisoner was in the dormitories $34\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It is difficult to reason that the recent epidemic could have originated from overcrowding with $44\frac{1}{2}$ feet superficial area per prisoner, when for a whole twelvemonth in 1863 the prisoners had each less superficial area by 10 feet, and had no unusual sickness whatever. The prison with a larger population

lation for all 1863 had no epidemic, and with a population less than that of 1863 had an epidemic in 1866. On these data I say it is difficult to bring it home to one's belief that overcrowding originated the recent fever. Thus I may be permitted to state that overcrowding did not bring about the sickness of last March and April in this prison. If $34\frac{1}{2}$ feet superficial space per prisoner during a twelvemonth will not produce an epidemic of fever, much less can $44\frac{1}{2}$ feet for three months, and more space than this previous to the three months, produce it." But if this fever was not originated by overcrowding, to what was it due? How did it happen that while on the 15th February 1866 the sick list was almost *nil*, during the first half of March nearly 100 prisoners had been attacked with it? The explanation is full and complete. On the 5th December 1865 a gang of 30 prisoners was despatched from the small gaol at the neighbouring station of Kurnaul to be transferred to the prison at Umballah. Immediately on their arrival two of the party were taken ill with fever and jaundice, and one died in four days. The men were believed to be suffering from inflammation of the liver, and it was not until a few weeks after, when the epidemic broke out, that their history attracted attention, and led to inquiries being made regarding the sanitary condition of the Kurnaul Gaol. It then appeared that fatal cases of the same disease had occurred there in the same month in which the gang in question was transferred to Umballah. The importation of the fever again into the Kurnaul Gaol was distinctly traced to a gang of thieves brought in from a particular village, among the free population of which it was reported to have existed. The proof of direct importation of the disease from without could hardly be more complete, nor could its dangerous and insidious nature well be more strikingly illustrated. The Umballah Gaol is one of those which has suffered most severely from this contagious fever. Both in the recent epidemic and also in that of 1864 it can be proved, beyond all doubt, that the disease was introduced into the prison, and not originated within its walls.

The facts of all these epidemics, wherever they could be ascertained, have been in favour of this view, and it is also strongly supported by the experience of those gaols already alluded to wherein the epidemic has been to all appearance by good management prevented. Much remains to be learned concerning the disease; but having regard to the lamentable mortality which it has of late years occasioned among the prisoners in Northern India, no officer in charge of a gaol can err in being too careful and too suspicious lest the dreaded visitor obtain access within the walls. All the gaols in which quarantine is reported to have been carried out with such excellent results during 1865 had suffered from this fever most severely in previous years. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that the disease which has contributed so largely to the mortality of prisoners may almost entirely be prevented by proper sanitary precautions.

121. Out of the whole gaol population of the Presidency, amounting to an average daily strength of 54,337, there have been only 223 cases of small-pox and 23 deaths; but while the number is little more than one-half what it was in 1864, the proportion of fatal cases has been double.

The following Statement shows the distribution of, and deaths from, the disease during the two years:

STATEMENT XLIII.

Year.	Bengal Proper and Assam.		Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawnpore.		Nagpore and Central India.		Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund.		Punjab.		Bengal Presidency.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
1864 - - -	520	6	33	3	9	1	7	—	6	—	575	10
1865 - - -	140	17	48	4	26	1	5	—	4	1	223	23

In the Hazareebaugh Gaol alone did the disease prevail. Of the 140 cases returned in the Bengal Province, nearly 100 occurred here; but the disease was of a very mild character, as there was no death, nor was pitting of the face observed in a single instance. There is, indeed, reason to believe that many of the cases returned as small-pox would have been more properly entered as chicken-pox. Of the 23 deaths recorded under *variola*, no less than 17 occurred in the gaols of Bengal Proper and Assam; four occurred among the prisoners in the second group, leaving only two deaths from this cause in the three other provinces.

Unusual heat of the year.

122. Cases of heat apoplexy occurring among the prisoners are noted in several of the Annual Reports, but as the tables do not distinguish between this and ordinary forms of apoplexy, the precise number of each cannot be stated. The 27 cases, however, noted as having proved fatal in the months of May, June, and July, may, with tolerable accuracy, be all ascribed to the great heat. *Coup-de-soleil* among natives of India is rare, and was doubtless caused by the very exceptional nature of the season. It is difficult on this subject to obtain any reliable data, but in many parts of the country the rains were unusually late in appearing, and any meteorological observations available support the general belief that the year was one of very trying, unusually great and protracted heat. The information given by the Superintendent of the Mooltan Gaol of the climate of 1865 at that station is interesting. "The climate of the season," writes Dr. DeRenzy, "has been very exceptional. The mean temperature of the whole year was 79·12 F.; that of the three preceding years being, for 1862, 77·12 F., for 1863, 76·70, and for 1864, 76·91. But the most remarkable variation of the climate from the standard of former years occurred in the months of April and May. The mean temperature of these months in the last four years has been as follows:—

April 1862	-	-	-	81·5	May 1862	-	-	-	88·8
" 1863	-	-	-	83·8	" 1863	-	-	-	88·7
" 1864	-	-	-	79·1	" 1864	-	-	-	86·47
" 1865	-	-	-	88·42	" 1865	-	-	-	97·95

So that the mean temperature of May has been more than nine degrees higher than that of the same month in the hottest of the three preceding years. The rain-fall was below the average. The total amount collected in the last four years was as follows:—

1862	-	-	-	7·93 inches.	1864	-	-	-	6·29 inches.
1863	-	-	-	13·75 "	1865	-	-	-	5·64 "

But of this very scanty fall 2·32 fell in February, a month usually very dry. The total fall in the first four months of the year was 4·09, so that in the other eight the total fall was only 1·55. In July, usually the month of greatest fall, 0·20 inches only were collected. The weather consequently was most oppressive in that month, and heat apoplexy very prevalent among European and native residents. The season was the most trying I have ever experienced." Although this description strictly applies only to Mooltan, it has been quoted as exhibiting the general character of the past season in the Upper Provinces.

Comparison of the different groups.

123. If the several groups of gaols be arranged according to their comparative healthiness during the year, that including Meerut, Rohilcund, and Agra will take the first place, the rate of death per 1,000 strength having been 33·15. Next and nearest in order will come the Punjab, having a ratio of 34·92. Bengal Proper and Assam come next, with a ratio of 58·85; then follow Behar, Benares, and Oude, with a ratio of 67·67. The two last are each nearly double of the two first. And lastly, Nagpore and Central India, with the excessive rate of 104·77 per 1,000, or more than three times what it was in either the Rohilcund or Punjab Province.

Comparison of individual gaols.

124. If individual gaols are considered, it is necessary to discard those in which the number of prisoners has been too small to form the basis for calculations. Some of these present a remarkably low rate of mortality, while in others the rate has been as remarkably high.

Of all the larger gaols in the country, the Lucknow Central Prison has been the most unhealthy. In it there were during the year no less than 466 casualties, a number sufficient to raise the death-rate of the group of gaols to which it belongs from 46·64 to 67·67. If we compare the statistics of this prison with that of all the gaols containing an average of 1,000 prisoners and upwards, the result is as follows :—

STATEMENT XLIV.

NAME OF GAOL.	Average Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 Strength.
Alipore - - - - -	1,811	127	70·13
Benares - - - - -	1,193	47	39·40
Allahabad - - - - -	2,346	57	24·29
Agra - - - - -	1,830	65	35·52
Bareilly - - - - -	1,697	95	55·98
Meerut - - - - -	1,242	24	19·32
Lahore - - - - -	1,964	90	45·82
Lucknow - - - - -	2,619	466	177·93

And yet there were no deaths from cholera nor contagious fever among the Lucknow prisoners. Diarrhœa and dysentery, atrophy and anæmia, are the chief diseases noted. The prisoners as a body, were doubtless in a very low and unsatisfactory state of health; very many of them suffered from sloughing of the cornea and lost their sight. The state of the Lucknow Central Prison has been unsatisfactory ever since its establishment, and the death-rate excessive. During the current year, as has been seen, contagious fever has already carried off more than 200, but the disease has been arrested, and the measures which have been adopted to prevent over-crowding, and to introduce other sanitary improvements, must be attended with the best results.

125. It has been shown that the year 1865 presents a favourable contrast, as regards the sanitary condition of the prisoners, with any year since 1859. Further detailed statistics which have been obtained regarding some of the larger gaols show two important facts; first, a steady marked diminution in the amount of mortality, and secondly, that where this improvement has been broken, the increase of sickness and mortality has been due, at least in the Upper Provinces, to the invasion of contagious fever. The following Tables illustrate the comparative condition of the Meerut and Agra Central Prisons during the last six years. There can be little doubt that these gratifying results are due in great measure to improved sanitary arrangements :—

Improvement in returns of larger gaols.

STATEMENT XLV.

AGRA CENTRAL PRISON.

YEAR.	Average number of Prisoners.	Daily average Sick.	Total number of Deaths.	Per-centage of Sick to Strength.	Per-centage of Deaths to Strength.	Number of Deaths from Cholera.
1860 - - -	2,080·5	225·8	638	10·8	30·6	175
1861 - - -	2,688·	74·0	199	2·7	7·4	67
1862 - - -	2,541·	112·3	133	4·4	5·2	12
1863 - - -	2,409·	127·8	257	5·3	10·6	45
1864 - - -	2,250·4	139·7	432	6·2	19·1	—
1865 - - -	1,918·7	21·11	68	1·1	3·5	20

STATEMENT XLVI.

MEERUT CENTRAL PRISON.

YEAR.	Average number of Prisoners.	Daily average Sick.	Total number of Deaths.	Per-centage of Sick to Strength.	Per-centage of Deaths to Strength.	Number of Deaths from Cholera.
1860 - -	2,096	27.98	459	1.34	21.89	—
1861 - -	2,151.58	63.56	1,430	2.95	66.46	379
1862 - -	1,341.74	34.01	151	2.53	11.25	—
1863 - -	1,383.12	26.84	53	1.94	3.83	—
1864 - -	1,410.73	18.58	52	1.30	3.66	—
1865 - -	1,241.43	12.26	24	0.98	1.93	—

The admirable management of the Futtehghur Gaol ought not to pass without notice. Out of a daily average of 432 prisoners, there was not a single casualty during the whole year. In 1864, out of a strength of 404, there were no less than 64 deaths, or a ratio of 158.42 per 1,000. The prisoners were in fact more than decimated by contagious fever, and there can be little doubt that, but for the precautionary measures which have been already described, the mortality of 1865 would in all probability have been as high as that of its predecessor. The comparison of the two years affords strong ground for hope that much of the disease which has prevailed among our prisoners is preventable, and that with improved sanitary administration, it will gradually and materially diminish.

Space to be allotted to each prisoner.

126. The order of the Government, that in future every prisoner in gaol is to have at least 648 cubic feet and 36 superficial feet of space, is a great advance in sanitary improvement, and must be attended with the best results. Much of the sickness and mortality of previous years was undoubtedly due to the fact that, although the prisoners had a fair ration of food, they were unprovided with a full supply of fresh pure air. Much of the dysentery and diarrhoea which have proved so obstinate and so little amenable to treatment, and to which so much of the sick and death-rate of every gaol has been due, appears to have been but the manifestation of a system weakened and impoverished by improper sanitary conditions. Many of the gaols, especially in Bengal Proper, still contain more than the regulated number of inmates, and it is to be hoped that provision may be soon completed whereby each inmate may have the full space allotted to him by the Government.

Drainage.

127. One sanitary requisite in which many of the gaols are still deficient is proper drainage. In many the levels never appear to have been taken, and the grated outlets which, even had they been placed in the proper situations, would have afforded but imperfect exit to the water, have been introduced into the wall here and there, and not unfrequently in such a way as to be useless. There is no more essential point in securing the health of the prisoners than to see that the drainage is perfect, or at least as perfect as the natural difficulties of the site will allow. It is not enough that the rain should disappear within a few hours of its fall; but considering that the barrack floors are generally so little raised above the level of the ground, it is very necessary that it should run off at once. The experiment of introducing sub-soil drainage into gaols is worthy of trial. With prison labour the expenditure would be trifling, and were the results encouraging, the plan might with advantage be adopted in military cantonments.

Dr. Stewart Clark's raised berths.

128. In connection with drainage, and the importance of avoiding damp, the very excellent raised berths designed by Dr. Stewart Clark, Inspector General of Prisons in the North West Provinces, deserve special mention. The difficulty of providing a good sleeping berth for prisoners, not open to objection, was admitted by the Gaol Committee of 1864, "That sleeping on the ground is unhealthy,"

healthy," they remark, "is not doubted. That it would be highly desirable that the prisoner should sleep in such a manner as to be elevated above the exhalations of the earth is admitted by all. But considerable difficulties exist in the way of devising a plan which should effect the object without facilitating the escape of the prisoner, or supplying him with the means of offence. Some of our colleagues are strongly opposed to the introduction of charpoys or wooden beds of any kind, under the idea that they could be broken up or employed to assist in scaling walls. It is thought that the iron bars used to secure doors and windows could be easily snapt asunder by such leverage as a strong bamboo or part of a plank would afford. During the mutiny a disarmed regiment of sepoy supplied themselves with rude weapons by breaking up their charpoys. On the other hand, mattresses stuffed with straw were objected to as likely to become damp, sodden, and filthy, and to be used as receptacles for hiding different articles; whilst to raised earthen bed-shaped mounds, in Bengal at least, the same objection would exist as to the ground itself, namely, that they would be damp and cold, and give out malarious exhalations. Without, therefore, being able to settle a definite plan, we still think it right to record our recommendation—that it is of great importance that prisoners should not sleep on the ground itself, but be raised above it, provided some method could be adopted for securing this object without providing facilities for offence and escape." The above quotation from the Gaol Committee's report well states the extreme desirability of providing the prisoners with raised sleeping berths, and at the same time the difficulty of doing so if all the required conditions are fulfilled. But the berths devised by Dr. Clark meet every requirement considered necessary by the Gaol Committee. They remove the prisoner from the ground without facilitating his escape and supplying him with the means of offence. They are clean and dry, and cannot be used as receptacles for hiding forbidden articles. Moreover, they greatly improve the ventilation around the sleeping prisoners; they ensure the individuals being kept quite distinct and apart from one another, and point out exactly the proper number of inmates each barrack ought to contain. They consist of raised arches, constructed entirely of sun-burnt bricks and mud mortar, 2 feet in breadth on the top, and sloping in height from 1 foot 10 inches at the head to 1 foot 7 inches at the foot. "The cubic amount of atmospheric air displaced by a given number of these berths is less," Dr. Clark remarks, "by about one-fifth than by the continuous elevated mud sleeping places in general use." The Sanitary Commission pronounced them to be a very important improvement in gaol management, and believed them to be so admirably adapted in every respect for the use of prisoners, that they strongly recommended their introduction into all the gaols of the Bengal Presidency.

129. The dry-earth system of conservancy has been in operation during the year, and more than one medical officer has ascribed the improved sanitary condition of the prisoners in great part to its successful action. The additional experience which has been gained during the past year tends only to confirm the favourable reports which were formerly received, and there can be little doubt that Mr. Moule's system of dry earth sewage is one of the most valuable contributions to practical sanitation, and is particularly well adapted for gaols. Its superiority over the surface system, and over Dr. Hathaway's system, is undoubted. The latter, it must be admitted, was excellent and by far the best system which had been previously acted on, but it did not recognise the deodorising power of dry earth, and on that rests the superiority, and indeed the whole value, of Mr. Moule's system.

An interesting series of experiments has been undertaken during the past year in many of the gaols, to test not only the deodorising power of dry earth when mixed with human excreta, but also the permanence of the deodorisation. In a letter addressed to the Commission, Dr. Mouat, Inspector General of Prisons in Bengal, expressed his opinion that the Agra and Punjab gaol fevers were "nothing more nor less than the fevers of filth and putrid exhalations, aggravated, doubtless, but in no degree caused by, or primarily due to, overcrowding, or to any other condition ordinarily found in the gaols of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab. If with better construction of buildings, more space, and greater attention to all details of prison management at Agra

and Lahore, a destructive form of contagious disease arises which is unknown in the inferior gaols of Bengal, to what can it be really due? There is one condition that has not hitherto existed in Bengal, which seems to me to be deserving of the most careful inquiry as to whether it is or is not responsible for any portion of the mischief. For many years it has been the practice in the Punjab, and may have been so at Agra, for aught I know, to bury the ordure of the prisoners in trenches in the gaol garden; so far as I know this ordure has not been so deodorized as to prevent the occurrence of subsequent putrefactive fermentation." With a view to answer this inquiry, the Sanitary Commission addressed the various Local Governments and Administrations in order that a series of experiments might be undertaken. Several of the reports have been received, and although there is considerable discrepancy in the results, due doubtless to the particular climate in which, and the particular kind of soil with which the experiments were carried out, there is a general testimony to the fact that the deodorizing power of dry earth is permanent, and that human excreta so treated, after being buried in moderately deep trenches, are without offence, while the benefit of the manure to the garden is undisputed. Further experiments are being carried on to settle points which have appeared doubtful, and additional reports embodying the results of these experiments are now awaited.

But even if the facts as to the permanent deodorizing power of dry earth which have been so far ascertained were different from what they are, Dr. Mouat's theory of the origin of the contagious fever appears to rest on an insufficient basis. So far as is known, the form of fever, which appears to be originated by effluvia from decaying excreta, is a fever known in Europe as typhoid, and characterised by ulceration of particular glands in the intestine, but the fever which has prevailed and proved so fatal in the gaols of Upper India, as a rule, presents no such lesion, and many of those medical officers who have had most experience of it, have never met with the characteristic ulceration in a single instance. It is important that this contagious fever, which has been spoken of frequently as typhoid, in consequence of the marked depression of the vital powers, should not be confounded with the typhoid or enteric fever of Europe.

Prison statistics of sickness and mortality.

130. In last annual report the difficulty of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion with regard to prison statistics of sickness and mortality was alluded to, and a suggestion was made that the opinion of the War Office Commission should be obtained on the subject. In the annual returns for 1865, the Government acted on a memorandum by the Sanitary Commission, and called for additional information, especially as regards the average duration of imprisonment of those who had been in gaol during the year. Difficulties having, however, arisen as to the manner in which the average duration of imprisonment ought to be calculated, it was resolved to require this information only as regards the prisoners who died during the year, and regarding those who remained in gaol at its close, leaving more detailed calculations until the opinion of the War Office Commission had been received. Whatever form of gaol statistics may ultimately be adopted, and there appear to be great objections to every method which has been as yet suggested, it is very important that in addition to the new form of returns, the information which has hitherto been supplied should also be given. Without it all comparison with former years will be impossible, and the statistics of gaols which have been accumulated will become almost valueless.

Rules for the prevention of epidemics.

131. In addition to offering an opinion and suggestions on the best means of arresting excessive sickness and mortality in individual gaols during 1865, the Sanitary Commission, by direction of the Government, prepared a complete set of rules, with a view to arrest the spread of sickness among prisoners, and thus as far as possible to prevent the recurrence of epidemics which have proved so frequent and fatal. These rules were recommended for the guidance of every medical officer in charge of a gaol. Every disease which is likely to spread among the prisoners is there discussed, and the measures which ought in each case to be adopted are clearly pointed out. To officers in charge of gaols, it is believed that they will be of great service, and especially to those who have had but

but little Indian experience. There can be no more trying situation for a medical officer than the charge of a large body of prisoners, among whom serious epidemic sickness makes its appearance. European experience, however extended, can here be of but little practical utility, and it is therefore indispensably necessary that a simple guide should be provided showing the measures which ought to be adopted, without hesitation and without delay. The rules which have been drawn up by the Commission, and which have been approved of by the Government, clearly lay down all that is required, and the strict observance of them will, it is hoped, be followed by a very marked diminution in gaol sickness and mortality.

132. The statistics of the gaols in the Bengal Presidency during the past seven years, present a very interesting and instructive lesson. The following statement, which has been compiled by Dr. Bryden, shows the total deaths which have occurred from the year 1859 to the year 1865, the mortality from each cause in the different groups of gaols, and also what per-centage of the total deaths is to be ascribed to each disease. An average annual mortality of 80·77 per 1,000 is doubtless lamentably high, but in endeavouring to arrive at a correct estimate of the figures contained in this statement, it must be remembered that the statistics of sickness and mortality among prisoners cannot legitimately or fairly be compared with the statistics of the Native army. The floating nature of the population of a gaol, the great age of many of its inmates, and the impoverished and unhealthy condition in which so large a proportion of them is admitted, all preclude the possibility of making any just comparison between prisoners and a body of men who are not recruited except in perfect health, and who cease to be borne on the strength, as soon as they become old and unfit for the proper discharge of their duties.

Gaol mortality
from 1859 to
1865.

STATEMENT LXVII.

DEATHS of the GAOL POPULATION of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, - - - -

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	1.—BENGAL PROPER AND ASSAM.								2.—BEHAR, BENARES, OUDE, AND CAWNPORE.							
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Seven Years.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Seven Years.
Cholera - - - -	291	549	184	146	304	250	147	1,871	108	198	135	11	351	130	72	1,011
Small-pox - - -	10	16	2	-	1	6	17	52	2	-	1	2	2	3	4	14
Yellow Relapsing Typhus -	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	270	-	-	-	55	-	325
" Sequelæ { Diarrhoea -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	138
" { Atrophy -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Fevers, Malarious and Non-Specific.	73	78	71	83	68	54	76	503	122	73	82	82	86	92	176	713
Dysentery and Diarrhoea -	782	873	615	597	711	390	352	4,320	541	804	463	448	740	560	699	3,785
Ophthalmia - - -	3	1	1	4	-	-	2	11	13	3	6	3	32	11	40	108
Carbuncle - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Erysipelas - - -	2	-	3	1	1	-	2	9	-	-	1	1	-	8	1	11
Gangrene and Phagedæna -	1	2	4	1	6	3	2	19	1	7	6	-	5	2	5	26
Ulcer - - - -	6	2	1	1	5	2	7	24	9	19	8	19	10	11	6	82
Pyæmia - - - -	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydrophobia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Rheumatism - - -	5	3	5	3	3	2	3	24	6	10	7	5	6	6	8	48
Syphilitic Cachexy - -	1	-	4	3	1	2	-	11	1	2	-	2	1	2	1	9
Leprosy - - - -	3	7	4	1	4	3	4	26	1	3	4	1	3	2	2	16
Elephantiasis - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scurvy - - - -	4	8	6	4	-	-	4	26	13	7	4	6	1	2	-	33
Anæmia and Atrophy - -	91	75	48	34	34	41	23	346	33	48	30	25	38	19	21	214
Dropsy - - - -	62	70	43	50	61	45	31	362	12	10	19	14	7	4	6	72
Cancer - - - -	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Scrofula - - - -	2	-	1	-	1	2	-	6	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	5
Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	97	86	72	73	64	49	42	483	21	18	6	8	13	26	9	101
Hæmoptysis - - -	2	1	2	4	5	1	4	19	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	6
Meningitis and Encephalitis -	1	-	6	1	3	1	3	15	-	1	-	2	4	3	1	11
Apoplexy - - - -	16	10	7	13	4	9	15	74	10	16	14	6	5	12	15	78
Paralysis - - - -	5	3	2	2	4	4	2	22	7	2	8	4	-	5	2	28
Epilepsy - - - -	-	5	3	2	1	1	1	13	3	3	-	2	3	2	1	14
Tetanus - - - -	1	5	1	-	2	-	1	10	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	8
Mania and Dementia - -	2	4	2	2	1	1	3	15	3	5	2	2	4	5	-	21
Pericarditis - - -	5	2	6	1	3	3	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Heart Disease - - -	2	4	3	2	2	3	9	25	2	-	-	-	4	-	2	8
Aneurism - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laryngitis - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Bronchitis - - - -	17	15	16	13	14	7	10	92	17	15	9	12	19	11	6	89
Pleurisy - - - -	13	11	15	10	6	3	4	62	1	11	8	6	5	1	1	33
Pneumonia - - - -	53	46	40	44	39	34	42	298	26	18	14	12	30	14	11	125
Gangrene of Lungs - -	6	4	2	2	-	-	-	14	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Asthma - - - -	6	5	2	6	4	3	5	31	3	5	5	9	8	2	5	37
Ilæus - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	3	1	1	6
Gastritis and Enteritis -	5	3	2	4	5	4	3	26	2	4	1	4	1	-	1	13
Peritonitis - - - -	4	6	5	1	4	4	4	28	2	-	2	-	-	1	3	8
Hernia - - - -	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dyspepsia - - - -	5	5	1	3	1	-	-	15	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	6
Splicen Disease - - -	3	5	7	10	12	7	15	59	4	6	8	6	4	9	-	37
Hepatitis - - - -	4	10	9	5	5	8	11	52	4	1	2	1	-	1	4	13
Jaundice - - - -	4	2	1	-	-	-	1	8	3	3	-	2	1	2	1	12
Hæmatemesis - - -	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Melœna - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hæmaturia - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Nephritis - - - -	-	4	1	1	2	1	1	10	1	-	-	1	7	5	2	16
Cystitis - - - -	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	4
Abscess - - - -	6	2	2	6	2	-	4	22	4	11	3	3	12	6	4	43
Injuries - - - -	9	6	7	10	7	6	14	59	12	9	11	7	7	5	19	70
Deaths returned probably under the head of the cause of original admission into Hospital.	7	4	10	8	1	5	4	39	3	7	3	5	9	2	28	57
TOTAL DEATHS of each year -	1,615	1,951	1,220	1,155	1,399	950	873	9,172	994	1,331	867	715	1,431	1,037	1,104	7,479
Average Strength of Prisoners	15,359	14,335	13,924	14,092	15,087	14,441	14,598	14,634	8,605	9,511	11,898	13,975	14,604	15,450	16,326	12,847
Death Rate per 1,000 - -	105.15	136.10	87.69	78.61	92.73	67.10	58.85	89.54	115.51	140.15	76.07	51.31	97.73	67.57	67.67	83.15

STATEMENT XLVII.

for the Seven Year Period, 1859 to 1865.

3.--NAGPORE AND CENTRAL INDIA.								4.--AGRA, MEERUT, AND ROHILCUND.								5.--PUNJAB.							
1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Seven Years.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Seven Years.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Seven Years.
1	80	12	25	50	68	143	374	-	177	395	17	46	-	22	657	1	-	48	93	-	1	2	145
-	-	-	-	4	1	1	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	46	33	90	169	33	474	560	434	356	860	52	2,269	-	-	819	237	272	508	192	1,538
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	237	343	187	-	-	-	820	-	-	176	30	-	75	-	281
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	118	71	-	-	-	-	259	-	-	10	-	48	85	-	98
55	55	28	30	24	24	33	288	68	41	26	30	15	27	28	235	72	48	51	60	45	24	86	336
153	100	73	98	171	110	153	858	188	82	175	68	147	65	82	807	86	84	114	99	145	64	51	648
2	1	1	-	-	1	-	5	5	1	7	1	-	-	-	14	2	3	4	-	2	1	-	12
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	2	3	5	1	2	-	11	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	12
3	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	9	1	-	5	2	4	-	1	13
14	8	2	-	2	4	6	36	6	2	26	6	2	9	-	51	4	-	3	4	4	3	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	7	1	1	3	2	5	38	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	6	6	3	6	3	4	4	2	28
-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	5	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	7
2	1	1	-	-	-	2	6	1	-	2	1	2	1	-	7	1	2	1	-	3	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	4	13	4	-	1	4	36	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	4	2	4	10	5	6	2	-	29
25	24	7	11	9	11	54	141	44	16	25	31	23	25	16	180	10	8	21	14	5	10	11	79
9	4	5	4	2	-	1	25	5	6	5	4	2	2	1	23	-	-	6	2	6	1	4	19
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	5
4	3	3	1	5	2	4	22	12	19	18	9	14	3	9	84	5	7	1	3	6	8	6	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	3	-	1	9	-	-	3	-	2	1	1	7
1	2	1	1	4	-	3	12	1	4	4	5	-	3	8	25	2	2	6	1	8	9	17	45
2	-	2	1	1	1	-	7	1	6	2	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	4
1	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	6	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	7
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	4	1	1	2	2	1	-	1	8
5	6	1	2	5	2	-	21	5	8	6	3	2	1	1	26	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	5
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	2	1	-	11
-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	1	3	1	2	1	1	9	3	1	-	1	-	2	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	4
15	5	7	5	6	7	10	55	7	23	18	10	8	6	4	76	9	8	20	13	13	9	3	75
2	-	2	-	5	1	1	11	2	5	2	1	-	2	2	14	5	2	4	2	5	1	1	20
12	5	2	4	2	4	8	37	31	32	19	17	8	10	7	124	6	16	23	10	14	21	8	88
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	1	1	3	5	4	10	28	7	6	6	1	3	1	2	26	2	-	3	3	-	3	3	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	7	2	2	3	2	5	1	2	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	7	-	1	3	1	-	1	1	7
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
2	1	-	-	-	1	3	7	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	2	4	1	2	3	3	17
2	1	-	1	2	-	-	6	*4	*8	4	1	-	1	-	18	2	2	-	1	2	1	2	10
1	1	1	1	-	-	2	6	*9	*14	-	3	2	1	-	29	1	1	*3	-	3	1	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	*5	
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
-	1	-	1	1	-	1	4	1	-	-	18	15	25	4	63	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	1	1	1	3	-	2	13	3	4	9	3	-	-	3	22	3	3	4	6	4	5	-	25
14	8	2	-	2	2	5	33	10	8	11	5	4	5	5	48	5	4	9	8	7	11	9	53
1	1	4	2	2	-	1	11	1	3	13	2	3	3	1	26	2	3	6	2	6	6	8	83
306	324	173	211	365	280	549	2,298	624	1,312	1,776	823	666	564	257	6,027	239	216	334	617	637	830	372	3,795
4,844	4,981	5,089	5,316	4,975	5,448	5,221	5,125	7,196	7,695	9,669	8,534	8,043	7,641	7,688	8,067	10,729	9,326	10,835	10,354	9,632	9,630	10,482	10,213
81.75	65.04	34.00	30.09	73.37	51.76	104.77	64.06	86.71	170.50	183.68	97.02	82.30	74.73	33.15	100.73	22.23	21.08	81.59	59.69	60.03	85.77	34.92	53.09

* Yellow Typhus.

STATEMENT XLVII.—*continued.*DEATHS of the Gaol Population of the *Bengal* Presidency for the Seven Year Period, 1859 to 1865.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	Died per 1,000 on the Average of Seven Years.					Bengal Presidency.		
	Provinces.					Total Deaths of the Seven Years.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of the Total Deaths.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.			
Cholera - - - - -	18·27	11·24	10·43	11·63	2·03	4,058	11·39	14·10
Small-pox - - - - -	·51	·16	·17	·05	·03	77	·22	·27
Yellow Typhus, and its Sequelæ -	-	5·26	4·71	59·29	26·61	5,904	16·58	20·52
Fevers, Malarious and Non-Specific.	4·91	7·93	8·03	4·16	4·70	2,075	5·83	7·21
Dysentery and Diarrhœa - -	42·17	42·08	23·92	14·29	8·99	10,413	29·23	36·19
Ophthalmia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	150	·42	·52
Carbuncle - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	·02
Erysipelas - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	·16
Gangrene and Phagedœna - -	·42	1·20	1·14	1·09	·43	72	·79	·98
Ulcer - - - - -						211		
Pyœmia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	·02
Rheumatism - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	144	-	·50
Syphilitic Cachexy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	·12
Leprosy - - - - -	·25	·18	·17	·12	·10	62	-	·22
Elephantiasis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Scurvy - - - - -	·25	·37	1·00	·07	·41	128	·36	·44
Anœmia and Atrophy - - - -	3·38	2·38	3·93	3·19	1·11	960	2·69	3·34
Dropsy - - - - -	8·53	·80	·70	·41	·27	501	1·41	1·74
Cancer - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	·07
Scrofula - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	·07
Phthisis Pulmonalis and Hæmoptysis.	4·91	1·19	·61	1·52	·55	756	2·12	2·63
Meningitis and Encephalitis -	1·08	1·30	·56	·78	·79	43	·98	1·21
Apoplexy - - - - -						234		
Paralysis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-
Epilepsy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	·16
Tetanus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	·11
Mania and Dementia - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	·31
Pericarditis - - - - -	·20	·01	·06	-	·15	34	·09	·12
Heart Disease - - - - -	·24	·09	·09	·16	·10	52	·16	·20
Aneurism - - - - -	·02	-	-	·02	·01	4		
Laryngitis - - - - -	1·22	1·43	2·37	1·83	1·31	12	1·50	1·86
Bronchitis - - - - -						387		
Asthma - - - - -	3·66	1·78	1·34	2·45	1·65	136	2·35	2·91
Pleurisy - - - - -						140		
Pneumonia, and Gangrene of Lungs.						698		
Ileus, Gastritis, and Enteritis -	·28	·21	·06	·18	·25	77	-	·45
Peritonitis - - - - -	·27	·09	·06	·12	·10	52		
Hernia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	·03
Dyspepsia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	·13
Spleen Disease - - - - -	·58	·41	·20	·05	·24	123	·35	·44
Hepatitis - - - - -	·51	·14	·17	·32	·14	99	·28	·32
Icterus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	·29
Hœmatemesis, Melœna, and Hœmaturia	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	·31
Nephritis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	·09
Cystitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	·30
Abscess - - - - -	·21	·48	·36	·39	·35	125	·35	·44
Injuries - - - - -	·58	·78	·92	·85	·74	263	·74	·91
Deaths returned under the head of the cause of the original admission, &c.	·36	·66	·33	·44	·41	169	·47	·59
Ratio per 1,000 for causes not specially calculated above.	1·73	2·98	2·73	3·32	1·62	-	2·46	-
	89·54	83·15	64·06	106·73	53·09	28,771	80·77	100·00

SECTION IV.—GENERAL POPULATION.

133. In last Annual Report it was mentioned that arrangements had been made for establishing a system of registering deaths and the causes of death among the Native Population, and thereby giving effect to one of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. It was not to be anticipated that much could be accomplished in this important matter at once, and returns, so far as they have been obtained, rather point to the difficulties which have to be encountered in carrying out this useful measure than present any reliable results. A commencement has, however, been made, and the records may be expected every year to become more and more trustworthy, as the people understand more fully the object which is in view. It will be useful to state shortly what course has been adopted under each local Government and Administration for securing the desired end.

Registration of deaths.

134. In the Punjab the police is the agency employed for the purpose. Every police station is called on to keep a register in the following form; and watchmen, in making their usual reports at the police stations, are required to give all the required particulars regarding any deaths which have occurred since their last report.

Registration of
deaths in the
Punjab.

FORM (A).

REGISTRATION of DEATHS among the inhabitants of the

Police Station.

[illegible]

In towns where there are municipal police, the constable of each beat must report all deaths occurring in it, the police in such cases being assisted by the sweepers of the various divisions of the town. Under recent orders, these ver-nacular mortuary returns received from the police stations are classified by the

District Superintendent, and entered in one return, according to the following form, which is to be furnished to the Deputy Commissioner by the 5th of the month following :—

Police Department.

District.

DEATHS, arranged according to Causes and Ages, for the Month of

186 .

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
C L A S S .	Five Months and Under.	One Year and Under.	14 Years and Under.	35 Years and Under.	50 Years and Under.	70 Years and Under.	Above 70 Years.	GRAND TOTAL.	Remarks.
	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	
Born dead - - -									
Died in child-birth - -									
Suicide - - - -									
Other deaths by violence -									
Deaths from disease - -									
TOTAL - - -									

Dated

186 .

District Superintendent of Police.

From these one general return will be prepared, and the Inspector General of Prisons will furnish to the Government along with it a monthly memorandum on the state of the public health in the province.

Police officers are enjoined in their monthly tours to test the correctness of the mortuary returns, and to report to the authorities those villages in which they may prove to be inaccurate. No difficulty or opposition has been experienced in the introduction of registration, and it is believed that with care and attention on the part of district officers, a fair degree of accuracy may soon be obtained.

No attempt has yet been made to register births. The Committee, which was assembled by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor to consider the advisability of introducing registration, were of opinion that, while fully admitting the importance of such a registry, too much should not be attempted at one time, and that the consideration of this additional proposal should be deferred for the present.

Registration of deaths in the North-Western Provinces.

135. In the North-Western Provinces the Board of Revenue was directed to carry out the measure, and a circular order on the subject was accordingly issued at the end of 1864. As far as the actual number of deaths was concerned, no difficulty was anticipated, but in the first instance, and until the people became familiar with the system, accuracy of return with regard to the cause could not be expected. It was trusted that the system would improve by degrees, and it was directed that all vexatious and needless interference should be carefully avoided. The employment of police agency was forbidden. In agricultural villages and small townships, the register of deaths was to be kept by the putwarrees, the chowkedars or village watchmen, reporting to them within 24 hours the deaths which occur in their beats. The putwarrees' returns, prepared in annexed Form (A.), were to be transferred at the close of each month to the tehseeldar, who would in his turn furnish an abstract of the whole, in Form

Form (B), to the collector of the district, the same form being employed by him in reporting the annual results.

FORM (A).

Village.	Name.	Parentage and Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.

FORM (B).

Village or Township or Bazaar.	Number of Deaths.	Caste.	Sex.	AGES.					Cause of Death.
				Under 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	Above 60.	

In towns and bazaars the same forms were to be employed, although the agency by which they were to be prepared somewhat differed.

How this system has worked, and what has been the results for 1865, are not known, as, when information was requested, no report on the subject had yet reached the local Government.

136. In Bengal, quarterly returns of births, marriages, and deaths of all European-British subjects only are prepared. The question of introducing a system of registering deaths and the causes of death, has long occupied the attention of the Government; but it has only been found practicable to attempt registration in Calcutta, and no steps have yet been taken to extend it to other large towns or to the districts generally. The small amount of success which has as yet attended registration of deaths in Calcutta, is not encouraging. This subject will be again referred to. The question is doubtless beset with many practical difficulties, but it would appear that these can best be overcome by a more general introduction of the system, and by initiating the people gradually into the very simple measures required.

Registration of deaths in Bengal.

137. In the Central Provinces some officers were of opinion that the putwarrees would be the best registering agency for villages; others that the police, acting through the landholders, would succeed in obtaining fairly reliable mortuary statistics. All, however, agreed that the most suitable agency for towns and cities would be the town police, and that the desired returns could be obtained both from towns and villages without vexation to the people. In his order of the 19th August 1864, the Chief Commissioner expressed his opinion that in some of the districts the putwarrees had neither sufficient influence nor zeal to understand the duties proposed. In those, therefore, and in the towns and cities the registration would be conducted by the police, leaving it in the hands of the putwarrees in those districts only in which they appeared to be fairly efficient. District officers were directed, as a commencement, to select certain towns or sub-divisions of the country in which the experiment might be undertaken, and from which it could be gradually extended.

Registration of deaths in the Central Provinces.

"The results of these instructions," it appears, "have been as yet not quite satisfactory; some of the Returns received have been very imperfect, owing

A return has been forwarded showing the results throughout the whole province during 1865, but it is so manifestly incorrect that the introduction of an efficient system for the registration of deaths is now under the Chief Commissioner's consideration.

139. A system of registering both births and deaths was inaugurated in British Burmah on the 1st October 1864, and the results which have been obtained from that date up to the close of the official year on the 30th April 1865 have been communicated. The registers as yet are stated to be far from correct, but it is believed that the experience which has been gained during the period in question, and the increased supervision exercised over the keepers of the registers, will lead to more trustworthy records being maintained in future. At present registration is carried out only in the chief towns, but it is intended gradually to extend the system to all towns and villages. The births and deaths in each quarter of the towns are recorded by the "Goung." A registering clerk goes round each quarter daily, and collects these records from the "Goungs," and fills up from them his register of births and deaths daily; at the end of the month the figures are added up, inspected, and countersigned by the magistrate and the civil surgeon, the latter of whom at the close of the official year prepares a full report on the statistics. The form of registers kept up are as follows:

Registration of
births and deaths
in British
Burmah.

FORM, No. 1.

REGISTER of BIRTHS within the Town of _____, District of _____,
for the Month of _____ 186 .

Name of Quarter of Town or Street where Birth occurs.	Name of Father and Mother of Child Born.	Sex of Child.		Date of Birth.	Race of Parents.
		Male.	Female.		

FORM, No. 2.

REGISTER of DEATHS within the Town of _____, District of _____,
for the Month of _____ 186 .

Name of the Quarter of the Town or Street where Death occurred.	Name of Person's Father and Mother.	Date of Deaths.	Age of Person.	Sex of Person.		Race of Person.	Name of Person.	Supposed or ascertained Cause of Death.
				Male.	Female.			

From these the following Returns A, B, C, D are prepared:

Founded on these Returns, Health Reports have been drawn up by the Civil Surgeons for ten of the largest towns in British Burmah. Although the statistics are confessedly imperfect, and any conclusions founded on them on this account open to objection, the introduction of such a system is a very important step in sanitary reform, and one which, it is hoped, will soon be shortly followed as far as possible in every large town and district throughout India.

140. In connection with measures for registering births and deaths in British Burmah, an interesting memorandum on the sparseness of the population of that country, written by the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Phayre, may here be noticed. Although the Province is one of the richest in the Empire, although it has seldom been invaded or at least overrun by a foreign foe, although the Government has not been more oppressive in past times than the Native Governments of India, China, or Japan, the fact remains that the population of British Burmah is not more than twenty to the square mile. Moreover, there is no good reason for concluding that the population of the countries now forming British Burmah was ever more numerous than it is at present. "We come to the fact," observes Colonel Phayre, "that a healthy robust people dwelling in a fine country, with abundance of food and clothing, with comfortable houses suited to the climate, having, as the observation of Europeans confirms, numerous children born to them, with no suspicion of the prevalence of infanticide or of exposure of children; we come, I say, to the conclusion that this people, with everything apparently in its favour, has never increased beyond the scanty number we now find. Why is this? Such is the question which has to be solved." All the Medical Officers were invited to aid in elucidating it. Dr. Lees, Civil Surgeon of Akyab, after a careful analysis of the vital statistics of that town, and a perusal of the reports which had been furnished by other officers, has expressed his opinion that the sole cause of the sparseness of population is the excessive mortality in early life. This he attributes—first, to the early period of life at which child-bearing commences, and which proves so detrimental to the health and vigor of the offspring; secondly, to the common practice of prolonged lactation, the evil effects of which are felt, not only by the mother and suckling, but often also by the offspring as yet unborn; and thirdly, to the severe after-labour treatment to which the mother is exposed. These all concur in diminishing the amount of natural nourishment for the child, to supplement which recourse is often had to indigestible articles of food. "I have myself," says Dr. Lees, "seen with dismay newly-born children stuffed with rice, previously well masticated by the mother or attendant." To these causes of infant mortality are to be added want of proper care and defective sanitary arrangements. The statistics from which these general deductions have been framed are too scanty to admit of altogether reliable generalizations, but there is every reason to conclude that they represent facts which the returns of future years may more fully bear out.

Sparseness of the population of British Burmah.

141. It will thus be seen that in the provinces generally not much has yet been accomplished in registration; and even in Calcutta, where peculiar facilities exist for carrying out such a system, the results are most unsatisfactory. From the record of the bodies brought to the various burial-grounds and burning-ghauts, the mortality returns can be checked, and the actual number of deaths among the residents of the town can be thereby ascertained within a very small percentage. But out of the total number of 23,233 ascertained deaths which took place during 1865, it was found that only 12,298, or a little over 50 per cent., had been registered. The more strict supervision of the registration department which has been enjoined will, it is hoped, lead in future to more accurate returns.

Registration of deaths in Calcutta.

142. The results of the census taken early in the current year had not been fully ascertained when the report of the municipality for 1865 was drawn up, but enough was known to warrant the conclusion that the day population of the town, including the fort, Coolie Bazaar, and the shipping, might be fairly estimated at 400,000. If this be correct, then the mortality had reached, during 1865, the high figure of 58·08 per 1,000. "Deaths from zymotic diseases alone aggregate 81·4 per cent. of the entire mortality of the town; and of these, again, 260.

Mortality in Calcutta.

the first-named three diseases aggregate 36·4, or nearly one-half of the entire mortality."

Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	4·2	} 36·4
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	10·4	
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	21·8	
Fever	-	-	-	-	-	17·7	
„ Remittent	-	-	-	-	-	5·3	
Small-pox	-	-	-	-	-	22·	
							81·4

Necessity of
general sanitary
administration.

143. If, even in Calcutta, where much attention has been devoted to the subject, the results of registration of even the actual number of deaths are so unsatisfactory, and so little to be relied upon, some idea may be formed of the difficulty and indeed the impossibility, of furnishing any accurate information as regards the diseases which have chiefly prevailed during the past year in the various districts of the Bengal Presidency, and of the proportions in which they have contributed to sickness and mortality among the people. It is only when disease has assumed unusual virulence, or when the fatality attendant on it is more than ordinarily excessive, that the facts become at all known. As a rule, the sanitary condition of the people who dwell even on the outskirts of our civil stations and of our military cantonments, is unknown to the European community. The question of general sanitary administration, which was alluded to in the last Annual Report, is still under consideration, but it is hoped that orders will soon be issued on this important subject. Although the time of the civil medical officers is much occupied with multifarious and important duties, there are few, if any, who would not gladly interest themselves in the health of the people of their respective districts, and who would not willingly aid in collecting trustworthy information regarding the origin and spread of many diseases in respect to which accurate data are so much desired.

Prevalence of
cholera.

144. With the scanty information as yet available, it is impossible to give a connected account of the unusual prevalence of any disease. The occurrence of even severe epidemics among the people often passes unnoted, and in other cases receives only incidental mention either in goal or dispensary reports. Cholera, which caused considerable mortality among the troops and prisoners in Central India in 1865, prevailed also among the free population. In the Report on the Dispensaries of the Central Provinces for 1865, it is noted that "cholera raged with more or less virulence from the end of February to September, in one or other of the districts, committing fearful destruction to human life in most of the villages which it visited, and in many places rendering it dangerous to travellers to pass along the thoroughfares of communication." Although the origin of the disease has been attributed to the concourse of pilgrims at the Mahadeo Fair in the Puchmurree Hills, and its diffusion among the inhabitants has been believed to be due to the dispersion of the infected pilgrims to their homes, there is a want of precise data fully to establish this opinion, and it appears highly probable that, while these causes no doubt facilitated the spread of cholera, the epidemic formed part of the same distribution of the disease which proved so fatal in Bombay. The measures, however, which have been adopted with the view of regulating such pilgrimages, and of ensuring an improved sanitary condition among the crowds of human beings which frequent them, cannot fail to be beneficial.

Necessity of studying
cholera in
India as a whole.

145. There can be but little doubt that epidemic cholera must bear a certain relation to those portions of the country in which it always has more or less its home. What these relations are, it is of the greatest importance, in a sanitary point of view, to determine, but in order to arrive at any just conclusion it appears indispensable that all the statistics on the subject should be considered as a whole. It is only by concentrating the facts regarding this mysterious disease, which are available throughout the entire Peninsula, that we can hope to arrive at any satisfactory conclusions.

Prevalence of
contagious fever.

146. The contagious fever which proved so fatal in many of the gaols during the past year, has not spared the people at large. It has been mentioned as prevailing in the Hurdul district in Oude, and in the Agra, Futtehghur and Bareilly districts

districts in the North Western Provinces. Of the epidemics no particulars have been communicated. Regarding its appearance in certain of the districts of the Lahore, Umritsur, Jullundur, and Umballah divisions, as well as in the Kur-naul, Sirsee, Dera-Ghajee-Khan, Peshawur, and Huzara districts of the Punjab, some interesting particulars have been learnt. The Civil Surgeon of Umritsur reports that "the people considered it to be contagious. If one person in a house took the disease, all the others living in the house were certain to do so. If a person had fever, and came to live in a village where there was none, the persons living in the house were sure to be attacked first, and nextly those persons coming more or less frequently to the house. The persons occupying the adjacent houses were more likely to take it than those living in the houses at a little distance. The villagers themselves prevented the removal of the sick from one house to another, or from one village to another. The Hakeems knew of no remedy to prevent the disease running its course. It generally lasted eight or nine days, and then left the patient very weak. This not unfrequently was followed in one or two days by a return of the fever as a relapse. With a relapse few recovered. Most deaths occurred at the height of the fever on the sixth or seventh day, or after the first relapse; a second relapse was certain death. The fever was precisely similar, from all the native doctor who was sent into the district to report on it could discern, to that occurring in the gaol." Such facts are of great value in supporting the opinion which has been expressed regarding the manner in which epidemics of this fatal disease originate in gaols, and in showing the value of the practical sanitary measures which have been recommended to prevent their occurrence.

147. Of the prevalence of this fever in certain districts of Western Malwa, Dr. Brodrick, of the 1st Central India Cavalry, gives a very instructive narrative. "At most of the places," he writes, "the disease was known as 'Gujeratee Bemaree'; by the educated Mussulmans of Jowrah, it was described as 'Yerkan' or 'Peelia,' both terms indicating jaundice, whilst at Oojein it was called 'Belia.' It is called Gujeratee Bemaree, because it is believed to have arisen in the Gujerat country, and to have passed thence into Malwa. Yerkan and Belia are significant of a marked feature of the disease, namely, the yellowness of the skin, and of the whites of the eyes.

Contagious fever
in Western
Malwa.

"The etymology of the word Belia is curious. It was thus explained to me by a Pundit. 'An ordinary tree,' he said, 'is interrupted in its growth by the branches it gives off; these branches are analogous to the breaks or intermissions in the course of an ordinary fever. But a twining plant or creeper gives off no branches. It grows on and on without ramifications. So this new kind of fever goes on in its career without any intermission; so it is called Belia.'"

The natives themselves thus described the disease: "It was a fever that appeared soon after the cessation of the rains; it lasted ordinarily three days, without a pause in its career. After three days the patient's breath became arrested, and so he died. The whites of his eyes became yellow, his skin became yellow, his sweat was yellow, and it stained his clothes yellow. The urine was high coloured, the bowels constipated, the skin was very hot; or the patient vomited blood, or had purging of bloody matters, or he passed worms by stool and vomit. He had pain under the rib, sometimes on one side or on the other; this pain made him catch his breath. There was no cure from this disease. Some men by God's goodness got well; most died; it was more fatal than 'wobah' (cholera). It attacked great and small, rich and poor, opium eaters, and non-opium eaters, indifferently." Such was the graphic description of the fever given by the people themselves. To estimate the mortality it occasioned even with approximate accuracy, was difficult. In one town, numbering 2,500 houses, about 300 persons had died of it. "The village of Akia had formerly contained 50 houses; the 50 had now dwindled to 25. Twenty-five houses had been desolated by this dreadful scourge, and the crumbling walls of the crazy roofless and tenantless huts, where the dhatoora and other wild plants were already springing up, formed one of the most miserable pictures I had ever gazed on. The Thakoor of the village, a kinsman of the Rajah of Seeta Mhow, told me how 22 persons, members of his family and household, had been swept away since the month Bhadon (September). Of these 22 souls, three were his own brothers, one a nephew, and one a grand nephew. I saw he had himself suffered from the malady too. He said that over 90 persons altogether, inhabitants of Akia, had died from

the new fever, besides 20 dying from cholera; and in depicting the ruin that had overtaken his village, he used the eloquent expression that Sir John Malcolm remarks upon, as used in certain parts of Malwa to express the ruin that marked the track of the Pindaree free-booters; he said his village was 'Bechiragh' (without a light). The same story," he proceeds, "met me wherever I made inquiries; the same kind of disease similarly fatal."

Contagious fever
in emigrant
ships.

148. One of the most interesting questions on which the Commission was called during the past year to give an opinion, related to the appearance of this same fever in emigrant ships sailing from Calcutta. Seven of the vessels which left Calcutta with coolies in the season 1864-65, were the scene of very lamentable sickness and mortality, the per-centage of deaths to strength during the voyage ranging from 9.9 to as high as 50.3. The questions which had to be determined, were, to what disease was this great loss of life due; how had the disease originated; and what measures appeared advisable to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity? At first sight there appeared much ground for the opinion which had been expressed by the Government Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and by the other Calcutta emigration authorities, to the effect that the fever had been originated on board the vessels by excessive over-crowding. The regulated space per cooly had lately been curtailed; the ships which suffered, with one exception, conveyed emigrants to Demerara, and the Demerara emigration agent was the only one which acted up to the new regulations, the others being fully impressed with the danger of so doing. The disease, it was said, could not have been imported from the depôt, for there was no unusual sickness there; the emigrants had been selected with the greatest care, and there was no other explanation which could account for the facts except that the disease had originated on board the ships. But a careful examination of all the evidence led the Commission to form a different conclusion. It was shown that the amount of over-crowding which existed was altogether insufficient to produce the results attributed to it; that it was not aggravated by any defective sanitary arrangements; that ships as much and even more crowded than those in which the fever broke out, made prosperous voyages, while cases could be cited in which a ship, in no respect crowded, was yet smitten by the disease; and lastly, it was proved that in each one of the vessels concerned, the fever appeared so very shortly after leaving Calcutta as to render it apparently impossible that over-crowding could have been the cause. In one of them the epidemic broke out the very day the vessel sailed. It was shown that the fever was in all respects the same as that which proved so fatal in gaols: that there had been 12 fatal cases, apparently of the same disease, at the depôt: and what, perhaps, was the strongest fact of all, it was pointed out that some of the first cases which occurred in the ships, and some which occurred in the depôt, were among men who had been received from up-country on one and the same day. The evidence, therefore, appeared to the Commission complete, and to prove beyond all doubt that the origin of the fever had no connection with circumstances on board the vessels, although those circumstances were most favourable for the spread of the disease when once it had appeared. The question is one full of interest and importance, not only as regards emigrants and the sanitary precautions which ought to be adopted as far as possible to secure their safety, precautions which were fully considered by the Commission, but also as regards the manner in which this disease finds its way into gaols, and the measures which are urgently required to prevent its access.

Fever in Bengal.

149. In the last Annual Report reference was made to the fever which has of late years proved so fatal in Bengal. During 1865 it has prevailed in the Jessore District. As regards this epidemic, no satisfactory information has been obtained. In describing this part of the country, in which drainage is much required, the civil surgeon remarks: "In travelling to a sub-division I was able to take a short cut across country by boat, for three miles, the water over the face of the land being nowhere less than four feet in depth; and a similar route could be taken for 11 miles in another place." The fever is described as having set in with the rains, becoming more extended as the season advanced, and not declining as usual during the cold weather. The sluggish stream on which the station of Jessore stands, is said to have been a few years ago a rapid tidal river, but the bed has silted up and formed a large malarious lake. An immense number of people are reported to have suffered from the fever; indeed a healthy person

person was the exception; but the proportion of deaths appears to have been small compared with the number of those attacked. Some difference of opinion exists as to what the exact type of fever was. In one report it is regarded as the usual fever, unusually severe; while in another report it is spoken of as "more virulent, prostrating, and fatal than the usual fever which succeeds the rains." While attributing the epidemic to jungle, marshes, and tanks, one of the deputy magistrates expresses his opinion that some additional influence must also have been at work. The reasons he assigns for this opinion are: first, because such causes have existed formerly in equal force, and yet no epidemic prevailed; secondly, adjacent villages, similarly conditioned as to their sanitary state, have suffered in very different degrees: in one there being 45 per cent. of deaths, while in another there was little or no disease; thirdly, it appeared that the fever spread, and did not attack different places simultaneously.

To what this fever ought really to be attributed is still a matter demanding inquiry. The Commission expressed its opinion that it is far more probable that this disease has its origin in a certain specific poison, propagated from man to man, than that it is produced by any sanitary condition however unfavourable. The symptoms described in Dr. Elliott's Report are all consistent with the idea that it belongs to the same type as the contagious fever so often alluded to. There are other facts also which strongly support this opinion. Quinine, which is of so much value in all malarious fevers, was reported to be of no avail. The influences to which the disease was attributed, and under which the people lived, were little altered from those under which they and their forefathers had lived for years, and could hardly account for a disease which swept over their villages and left some of them at least without an inhabitant; and to this there is another very strong fact to be added, and that is, that the epidemic prevailed at a season of the year when malarious influences generally abate. The subject is one fraught with much interest, not only in a scientific point of view, but as affecting the welfare and the lives of so many of the people.

150. Papers connected with an outbreak of severe sickness in the Pahlunpore districts during the past year were received by the Commission, and are full of interest. The disease was spoken of generally as the Plague, but by the medical officer who was sent to report on it, it was considered of malarious origin, and was called "Billious Remittent Fever." The earliest record of any visitation of plague in the Bombay Presidency which can be found is dated November 1816. In the year previous it had prevailed in the Wajur districts, and it is then spoken of as having extended to Sind. It was next reported as having made its appearance in Gujrat in 1817. In 1836 it appeared at Palee, where it caused very great mortality. In 1856 it again attracted attention, and was reported as having made its appearance near Bhairwarrah. By some medical officers it was described as undoubtedly "plague," but as early as 1820, one medical officer expressed his opinion that the disease was but an aggravated description of typhus fever. The discussion of this question would be out of place, but it is worthy of investigation in any fresh outbreak which may unhappily occur, whether the so-called plague may not be an aggravated form of the contagious fever which has been so frequently alluded to, and which by many has been regarded as typhus.

The "plague" at Pahlunpore.

151. Small-pox which was epidemic in Calcutta and Lower Bengal during 1864, continued to be very prevalent in the early part of the current year. At Deogurh it raged to such an extent that it was found necessary for the public health to interfere with the usual assemblage of pilgrims at that place. In many districts the unusual prevalence of the disease during the year has been incidentally mentioned. It is impossible, however, to form any adequate idea of the amount of sickness and mortality which it occasions. In many villages in the Punjab, which were visited during the past year by the Superintendent of Vaccination, it had been raging. In not a few he reports that he found but two or three children who had not had the disease; and in some, every inhabitant had had it.

Prevalence of small-pox.

The extent to which vaccination has been practised forms a subject of so much importance in a sanitary point of view, that a short account will be given of what has been accomplished in this respect in each of the local governments and administrations during the past year, and of the amount of success which has attended these operations.

Vaccination in
Bengal.

152. From the following table, it will be observed that in Bengal a grand total of 152,099 persons were vaccinated, and of these, 121,618 cases are recorded as successful. The return is given in extenso, in order to show how varied are the results in the different districts. In some parts of the country the prejudices of the people are stronger than in others, and the extent of them in no small degree determines the extent of vaccination. But there is no sanitary measure in carrying out which the tact and judgment of the medical officer contribute so largely to success.

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN OF VACCINATION in BENGAL for the Year 1865.

MEDICAL CIRCLES.	STATIONS.	Number of Vaccinators attached.	Number Vaccinated.	Successful Cases.
PRESIDENCY CIRCLE -	Chowringhee Depot -	2	2,301	1,225
	Park-street Dispensary -	1	4,191	1,883
	Medical College -	1	1,751	519
	North Division -	5	21,261	15,156
	Middle " -	6	25,249	20,215
	South " -	6	39,655	33,282
	Total - - -	21	94,408	72,280
BARRACKPORE CIRCLE	Akyab - - -	1	620	242
	Balasore - - -	2	313	222
	Bancoorah - - -	-	337	141
	Baraset - - -	1	1,091	1,051
	Beerbhoom - - -	1	2,209	1,521
	Burdwan - - -	1	575	505
	Bhuddruck - - -	-	20	16
	Cuttack - - -	1	1,842	956
	Darjeeling - - -	6	3,566	2,026
	Dinagapore - - -	-	5	3
	Hooghly - - -	2	3,825	3,670
	Howrah - - -	1	8,370	8,226
	Jessore - - -	1	630	217
	Kishnagore - - -	1	1,033	908
	Maulda - - -	-	195	94
	Mannbhoom - - -	1	153	130
	Midnapore - - -	2	12,147	11,703
	Moorshedabad - - -	2	1,278	1,063
	Mulnath - - -	-	-	-
	Natore - - -	1	2,928	2,852
	Oterparrah - - -	1	1,836	1,806
	Pooree - - -	1	606	202
DACCA CIRCLE -	Rampore Bauleah - -	1	1,915	1,798
	Rungpore - - -	2	2,130	1,915
	Rajmehal - - -	-	-	-
	Total - - -	29	47,024	41,267
	Burrisaul - - -	1	214	96
	Bogra - - -	1	558	530
	Bullooah - - -	1	10	8
	Chittagong - - -	1	250	113
	Cherrapoonjee - - -	1	121	92
	Cachar - - -	1	496	412
	Dacca - - -	3	1,252	759
	Debrooghur - - -	1	53	34
	Furreedpore - - -	-	241	213
	Gowhatly - - -	1	355	257
	Mymensingh - - -	1	830	736
	Noacolly - - -	1	12	7
	Pubna - - -	1	206	154
	Scebsaugor - - -	1	947	585
	Sylhet - - -	1	293	250
	Tezpore - - -	1	24	6
	Tipperah - - -	1	143	109
	Total - - -	18	6,005	4,361

GENERAL Annual Return of Vaccination in Bengal for the Year 1865—*continued*.

MEDICAL CIRCLES.	STATIONS.	Number of Vaccinators attached.	Number Vaccinated.	Successful Cases.
DINAPORE CIRCLE -	Arrah - - -	1	291	205
	Bhaugulpore - - -	1	42	16
	Chumparun - - -	1	414	276
	Gyah - - -	1	154	83
	Monghyr - - -	2	314	195
	Patna - - -	3	1,678	1,455
	Purneah - - -	1	171	102
	Ranchee - - -	1	82	37
	Sarun - - -	1	25	7
	Tirhoot - - -	1	1,491	1,334
Total - - -		13	4,662	3,710
GRAND TOTAL - - -		81	1,52,099	1,21,618

153. The following abstract of the returns of the North West Provinces shows Vaccination in that during the season 1865-66, 1,66,585 persons were vaccinated; and that of the North-West these 1,25,072 were known to be successful cases, or an average of 80·74 per Provinces. cent. of those operated on.

ABSTRACT of the VACCINATION RETURNS of the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES for the Season 1865-66.

LOCALITY.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Result Unknown.	TOTAL.	Number of Vaccinators.	Average per-centage Successful.	Average Number of Operations per Mensem by each Vaccinator.
Kumaon and Gurh- wal Circle.	23,603	1,292	1,152	1,350	27,397	13	90·60	350
Rohilkund - -	3,378	4,071	3,354	2,523	53,326	36	85·38	296
Agra and Meerut -	32,569	7,664	1,177	3,121	44,531	71	78·65	125
Allahabad and Jhan- sie.	18,246	7,464	1,348	2,425	29,483	47	67·43	125
Benares and Goruck- pore.	7,276	2,357	960	1,253	11,846	31	68·68	76
GRAND TOTAL -	1,25,072	22,848	7,991	0,672	1,66,583	198	80·74	194

A more detailed statement of the operations of the season is given in another table, in which also the results in each particular locality are compared with those which were obtained in the year previous.

VACCINATION RETURN for the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES for the Season 1865-66.

LOCALITY.	Season.	Period.	No. of Vaccinators.	Paid by	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Result Unknown.	Total.	Percentage Successful.	Average Number of Operations by each Man per mensem.
Rohilcund Division	1864-65	November to March	30	Government	29,343	3,969	2,771	2,121	38,204	81.32	254.
Ditto ditto	1865-66	ditto	29	ditto	35,613	3,493	2,746	1,949	43,801	85.09	302.
Moradabad City	1864-65	March	1	Municipal	82	20	16	1	119	69.49	119.
Ditto	1865-66	November to March	1	ditto	1,794	96	112	121	2,123	89.66	424.
Barilly City	1864-65	March	2	ditto	309	41	23	29	402	82.84	201.
Ditto	1865-66	November to March	2	ditto	1,819	199	173	132	2,323	83.20	232.
Shahjehanpore City	1864-65	January to March	1	ditto	271	52	17	25	365	79.41	121.
Ditto	1865-66	November to March	1	ditto	797	160	149	61	1,170	72.60	234.
Budaon City	1865-66	ditto	1	ditto	1,192	44	89	116	1,441	89.95	288.
Terai Pergunnahs	1864-65	ditto	2	Local	1,338	176	116	108	1,738	82.08	173.
Ditto	1865-66	ditto	2	ditto	1,163	79	85	141	1,468	87.64	146.
Kumaon and Gurhwal	1864-65	October to March	10	Government	15,372	821	571	438	17,202	91.69	286.
Ditto	1865-66	ditto	10	ditto	19,432	1,016	963	930	22,341	90.75	372.
Kumaon Bhabar	1864-65	November to March	3	Local	2,431	140	134	208	2,913	89.87	194.
Ditto	1865-66	October to March	3	ditto	4,171	276	189	420	5,056	89.96	280.
Agra and Meerut Division	1864-65	November to March	60	Government	20,562	4,895	765	3,783	30,005	78.40	100.
Ditto	1865-66	ditto	60	ditto	26,748	6,469	1,086	2,755	37,058	77.97	123.
Agra City	"	ditto	3	Municipal	892	503	4	75	1,474	63.74	98.
Furruckabad City	"	ditto	1	ditto	469	53	10	28	560	88.15	112.
Allyghur City	"	January to March	1	ditto	316	57	-	-	373	84.71	186.
Hattras City	"	ditto	1	ditto	161	92	34	20	307	56.09	153.
Ajmere City	"	November to March	1	ditto	339	79	7	18	443	79.76	88.
Myanuggur City	"	ditto	1	ditto	1,325	142	6	19	1,492	89.95	298.
Goonah City	"	ditto	1	Local	1,548	31	1	3	1,583	97.98	316.
Muzaffernuggur City	"	ditto	1	ditto	397	108	12	120	637	76.78	127.
Saharunpore City	"	ditto	1	ditto	374	130	17	83	604	71.78	124.
Allahabad and Jhansie Division.	1864-65	January to March	40	Government	4,162	2,330	384	1,442	8,316	60.52	104.
Ditto	1865-66	November to March	45	ditto	18,246	7,464	1,348	2,425	29,483	67.43	125.
Allahabad City	"	ditto	1	Municipal	Incorporated in the above.					68.82	92.
Cawnpore City	"	ditto	1	ditto							
Benares Division	1861-65	January to March	30	Government	3,265	1,107	372	824	5,568		
Ditto	1865-66	November to March	25	ditto	6,189	2,049	825	1,140	10,203	68.	82.
Mirzapore	"	ditto	3	Municipal	205	79	29	25	338	71.	55.
Chunar	"	ditto	1	ditto	60	30	12	13	115		
Ghazepore	"	ditto	1	ditto	460	123	26	30	639		
Azimghurh	"	ditto	1	ditto	362	76	68	45	551		

The results are very satisfactory. The number of the successfully vaccinated, which in 1864-65 was 77,135 has been nearly doubled in 1865-66. In his report on the operations of the past year, Dr. Pearson, Superintendent General of Vaccination in the North West Provinces, calls attention to the much larger per-centage of success attained in those districts where vaccination has been carried on for years, such as Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Rohilcund, as compared with those divisions, Agra, Meerut, &c., where the vaccine establishments are as yet new to their work, and draws the encouraging inference that "time only is needed to render vaccination a fact to be accepted by the native mind." In some of the districts in which operations have lately been carried on, especially in Goruckpore and Benares, he remarks that the prejudices of the people are very strong. "The population is chiefly Hindoo, is wedded to inoculation, and regards small-pox as a kind of religious institution not to be interfered with. Moreover the inoculators are interested opponents; but Dr. Sutherland is gradually removing this source of obstruction by entertaining them as vaccinators." The system adopted in the North-West Provinces is thus described:

"To every Tuhseel in the North-West Provinces, one vaccinator is attached; and in every city where there are municipalities, and the Commissioners are enlightened, one, two or three municipal vaccinators are employed. To about every 12 vaccinators, there is a native superintendent, and to every 50 or 60 vaccinators a European superintendent, a medical officer. To give a clear idea of the practical method of the working of the system, I will detail a day's duties of the European superintendent. Having arrived at the Tuhseel, he proceeds to the village or place where the vaccinator had vaccinated the previous seventh or eighth day, and which is ascertained by referring to the vaccinator's daily diary book. He then calls for the village record from the Putwarree Zemindar or Chowkedar,

Chowkedar, or with whomsoever it may have been left, and summons all the children whose names had been entered therein as vaccinated seven or eight days previously. The results are inspected and verified, faults pointed out, instruments examined, vaccinator's capacities and character ascertained, and the people addressed. This round of duties goes on from day to day throughout the whole vaccine season. The native superintendent is also perpetually on the move, employed in the same duties, and in this manner each vaccinator gets visited several times during the season. The check against falsity of returns by repeated inspection of the vaccinator's daily diary and the return left in the village (which must correspond) is as complete as any check can be, and I have no hesitation in declaring that the system works well and honestly, and I make the declaration after an experience of 12 years. The fault of the present system is the paucity of the establishments; but Government cannot be expected to vaccinate gratuitously the millions of India. The time will come when vaccination will be believed in by the natives and sought at the hands of their own medical practitioners, as happens in other civilised countries. As regards the collecting of crusts, this is not now a compulsory matter, as in some districts the people themselves are very averse to it, and much time is undoubtedly wasted in collecting more than are absolutely required for use. Prizes are, however, given for the best collection of crusts; and I know of no better way of really testing the energy and capabilities of a vaccinator than by the above method."

154. The returns of vaccination in Oude also refer to the season 1865-66. The following table, which embraces the operations in that province, shows a total number of 6,495 vaccinations, of which 4,087 are returned as successful:

Vaccination in Oude.

GENERAL RETURN of VACCINE OPERATIONS in the Province of *Oude*, during the Year 1865-66.

MONTHS.	Total Number Vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.	REMARKS.
November 1865 - - -	754	325	321	108	754	The vaccine operations extend over a period commencing from 15th November 1865, to 31st March 1866.
December 1865 - - -	1,396	890	333	173	1,396	
January 1866 - - -	1,690	1,121	361	208	1,690	
February 1866 - - -	1,697	1,091	369	237	1,697	
March 1866 - - -	958	660	230	68	958	
TOTAL - - -	6,495	4,087	1,614	794	6,495	

155. The following return shows the number and results of the vaccinations performed in the Punjab during 1865, from which it appears that 2,30,607 persons were vaccinated, of whom 1,96,400 were operated on with success. These vaccinations have been performed partly by the operators belonging to the Punjab Special Vaccine Establishment, and partly by vaccinators attached to dispensaries. Among the former, the successful cases are reported as 92·8 per cent., and among the latter 75·7 per cent. of the whole :

Vaccination in the Punjab.

NUMERICAL RETURN of VACCINATIONS performed in the *Punjab* for the Year 1865.

	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Re-vaccinated.	Unknown.	Total.	REMARKS.
Vaccinations performed by the Punjab Vaccine Establishment.	1,23,536	5,542	2,805	1,162	- -	1,33,045	Successful cases 92·8 per cent.
Vaccinations performed by Vaccinators attached to Dispensaries.	72,864	15,241	9,146	- -	311	97,562	Successful cases 75·7 per cent.
TOTAL - - -	1,96,400	20,783	11,951	1,162	311	2,30,607	

Vaccination in Central Provinces. 156. In the Central Provinces between the 1st May 1865 and 30th April 1866, 4,757 persons were vaccinated, the results in 2,666 of that number having been reported as successful.

A separate vaccine department has been organised but recently; and difficulties have been met with, which will doubtless greatly diminish as the establishment acquires more experience, and the people become more alive to the great benefits of vaccination.

Success of vaccination.

157. Even if these various returns be accepted as accurate, the extent to which vaccination has been as yet carried can have but a very small effect in checking small-pox among the people. As was remarked in last Annual Report, "it is visionary to suppose that the Government can by its own action protect by vaccination more than one hundred millions of people." The great aim, therefore, should be to lead the people to believe in it. No number of cases however large will have this effect, unless the greatest care be at the same time taken to ensure successful results. Very gratifying accounts have been received from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab regarding the vaccine operations of the past year. In several of the districts the people came readily and in great number to avail themselves of it. In one of them, in which inoculation had been much practised in previous years, the inoculators complained that the spread of vaccination had taken away their trade.

Hakeems induced to practise vaccination.

158. The important fact, that several of those who formerly earned their livelihood by inoculation have been induced in the Benares and Goruckpore districts of the North-West Provinces to practise vaccination, has been already mentioned. At Deogurh, during the prevalence of the late epidemic of small-pox, the civil surgeon was able in some measure to overcome the prejudices of the people against vaccination and the interested opposition of the inoculators, by inducing the latter to use vaccine lymph in place of small-pox virus. In one or two of the districts of the Punjab an attempt has been made to induce native practitioners to abandon inoculation and practise vaccination in its stead. The progress of so radical a reform must necessarily be slow; but any advance in so important a movement is interesting and worthy of notice. In the city of Unritsur, particularly owing to the exertions which have been made by the civil surgeon, Dr. Aitchison, two Hakeems are regularly practising vaccination, and have operated in 760 cases since November 1865. One or two other native practitioners have expressed their willingness to do likewise. Such results cannot fail to aid in disabusing the minds of the people of the prejudices in which they are wrapped.

Sanitary rules for the people.

159. During the past year many fresh municipalities have been formed, and rules for ensuring proper conservancy passed for observance within the limits of their respective jurisdictions. But such measures apply only to the residents of cities, and do not affect the great mass of the population scattered over the rural districts. It will be well to state shortly the various measures which have been adopted by the various local governments and administrations for improving the sanitary condition of the people.

Rules recommended in the Punjab.

160. In the Punjaub the following rules have been framed and recommended for general adoption:

CONSERVANCY RULES IN TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

I. In every town and village there shall be certain places specially set apart, in which the filth and rubbish of houses shall be deposited daily, to be removed by the sweepers and buried outside the town or village.

II. No individual shall have a dunghill, or heap of filth, either in his house or in the yard attached to his house.

III. In every town there shall be certain places (in number according to the requirements of the town) set apart as public privies; and no person shall answer a call of nature in any other public place than such privy.

IV. No person shall answer a call of nature within 500 yards of the walls of a village (unless in a public or private privy). Round each village, posts or other conspicuous marks shall be placed to mark the line.

V. All privies, both public and private, within the walls of a town or village, shall be cleaned

cleaned once a day, and the filth shall be taken out and buried without the walls of the town or village. Every householder shall be held responsible that the privy attached to his dwelling is cleaned once a day.

VI. Places shall be specially set aside for the burial of all filth or excrementitious matter; and these shall be at least 500 yards from the walls of the town or village.

VII. No holes shall, without specially written permission of the civil authorities, be dug inside any village or town, or within 500 yards of the walls of a village or town, to obtain mud for plastering or for any other purpose. If there be mounds or heaps which it is desirable to level or remove, the land must be levelled and properly dressed.

VIII. All holes now existing inside a village or town to be filled in, and those within 500 yards of the walls to be filled in when practicable.

IX. It is strongly advised that drinking water should not be procured from ponds in which cattle bathe and wallow; and, where it is possible to do so, certain wells should be specially set aside for drinking purposes, and at these no one should be allowed to bathe or wash clothes, unless such arrangements round the well are made as will render it impossible for the water used in bathing and washing clothes to run back into the well.

X. The carcasses of cattle that die shall be removed to a distance of not less than one mile from the walls of the town or village.

XI. No burial ground shall be within one mile of a town or village. No dead body shall be buried less than five feet below the surface of the earth. Wherever the relatives are too poor, or neglect to burn or bury a body properly, it shall be done at the public expense.

XII. No dead body shall be set adrift on a river without proper precautions for sinking it, and no dead body shall be thrown into a canal or small stream or standing pool of water.

XIII. The number of sweepers necessary to carry out these rules shall be entertained for every town or village, and paid from the Dhurt or other village funds.

XIV. In towns the police and in villages the head lumberdars are to be responsible that these rules are carried out.

XV. Deputy Commissioners are requested, when going about the district, to explain to the people the object of these rules, and to note whether attention is paid to them or not.

161. In the North-West Provinces, the following resolution was recorded by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor on the 28th of February 1866 :—

Rules recommended in the North-Western Provinces.

“The sanitary condition of the cities and villages in these provinces has long attracted the attention of Government; and in order to improve the general health of the inhabitants, the necessity for good ventilation, drainage, and efficient conservancy arrangements has been very apparent.

“2. Much has already been done in some of the large and populous cities through the agency of the Municipal Commissioners, but very much remains undone; and it is to be feared that, in the smaller towns, and generally in all rural villages, cleanliness, ventilation, and drainage are altogether neglected.

“3. In order to provide a remedy for this very objectionable state of things, the Lieutenant Governor has caused a brief memorandum to be drawn up, showing the great advantages which have been derived elsewhere from attention to these subjects, and prescribing for adoption a few simple sanitary rules, to carry out which requires no costly agency, but only the expenditure of a little time and trouble.

“4. Copies of this memorandum have been forwarded to every district, and the attention of all officers of Government is hereby called to this subject, which they are desired to take every opportunity of pressing upon the attention of those for whose instruction it has been prepared; and native officers and gentlemen may be assured that influential exertion in promoting the object in view will procure for them the marked approbation of Government.

“5. Translations in Oordoo and Hindee are now being printed at the Government Press, and district officers are requested to indent at once for the number of copies, in either language, which they may require for general distribution.”

It was further ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, with the request that he will indent upon the Superintendent of the Government Press for a number of copies sufficient to supply every vernacular school with one copy in either language, and that he will direct the masters to make the subject one of special instruction in all Government schools.

CONSERVANCY OF VILLAGES.

Every one knows how very many people die every year in our towns and villages from cholera, fever, and similar diseases, which are so prevalent during the hot weather and rains; but it is not generally known to you that these diseases, though due partially to the effects of climate, are, for the most part, caused by ignorance of certain simple rules. By care and cleanliness their ravages may be very greatly diminished.

2. It was discovered long ago in England that the main sources of fever, cholera, and other zymotic diseases, are—

- I. Want of ventilation and fresh air.
- II. Over-crowded houses.
- III. Bad and defective drainage.
- IV. The accumulation of filth and decaying animal and vegetable substances in and about dwelling-houses and the streets of towns and villages.
- V. Malaria caused by the exhalation of poisonous gases from stagnant pools.
- VI. The drinking water containing organic or mechanical impurities.

By a strict attention to drainage, ventilation, and cleanliness, using the word in its widest sense, most of these active causes of disease were removed. The health of the people of England has consequently greatly improved. Fevers and cholera have much diminished, and in many places have entirely disappeared. In London, 200 years ago, the average annual mortality was 7 per cent.; it has now, with a greatly increased population, diminished to 3 per cent.

3. Some may perhaps object that, though conservancy has answered well in England, it will not therefore be necessarily successful in Hindoostan; and that every country has its own customs. I reply that neither your religion nor your customs forbid cleanliness. Furthermore, I will give you a signal instance of the success of sanitary rules here, almost among you, and if anyone doubts my story, he can satisfy himself of its truth by inquiry.

4. Until 1853, Kumaon and Gurhwal were every year ravaged by Mahamurree. Whole villages were frequently depopulated, and many parts of the country became barren uninhabited wastes. In that year Dr. Pearson was appointed by Government to inquire into and remove the causes of this dreadful calamity. He persuaded the people to ventilate their houses and to clean their streets. He had the filth and dirt, the accumulation of years, removed. Immediately the sickness began to abate. In less than three months it had entirely disappeared. For two years he continued the same measures, and during that time the very name of Mahamurree was not heard in the country. At length Dr. Pearson's services were required by Government for other work. The people, freed from supervision, fell back into their old dirty habits. Filth of every kind again accumulated. Immediately Mahamurree re-appeared. Again Dr. Pearson urged on them the necessity of cleanliness, and gave them some simple rules for conservancy, which they were wise enough to follow. In two months the plague entirely disappeared. Thus you see that twice have sanitary measures proved all-powerful for the extirpation of the plague, even when it was raging in full vigour. In 1853, it was carrying off hundreds of victims every week. In two months Dr. Pearson drove it away. In 1860, when the people fancied security, and disregarded his advice, the plague re-appeared to punish them. Again sanitary measures were tried with complete success. The plague disappeared, and has never returned, and, it is to be hoped, never will return, till the people again, in their folly, neglect the rules laid down for their good.

5. Now Mahamurree is nothing more than a severe typhoid fever, similar to the disease which has of late years proved so fatal in the towns and villages of the plains, when many in a village have died of such fever. The ignorant people say that an evil spirit has got into the village, and fly from their homes. In such cases we agree with you in allowing that an evil spirit has got into your village, but we say to you—Drive him away; remove him; do not fly from him; and the name of that evil spirit is dirt and filth. A sweeper is stronger than he is.

6. Perhaps the zemindars may object that as it is the cultivators and villagers who suffer, it is for them to take care of themselves. How can they take care of themselves, unless you show them the way? They are ignorant of the causes of the sickness which destroys them. Henceforward you shall not be able to plead ignorance as the excuse for your sinful and wilful carelessness. Turn over a new leaf, and do unto others as you would have others do unto you. In every religion it is inculcated, as one of the highest of duties, to take care of those who are committed by God to our charge.

7. And it is not only your duty, but to your advantage, to take proper measures for the conservancy of your villages. Where the cultivator falls sick, the crops suffer, and you have to bear your share of the loss. At all events, when the rents are paid in kind, where

where the tenant dies you have to replace him, and probably to make advances to the new settlers, the re-payment of which is always uncertain. But no one will deny that sickness causes much loss, both of time and labour. To improve the health of your villages is to increase the happiness and comfort of your tenants and your own wealth. Thus, an attention to what is now urged on you will not only be advantageous to you in the next world, for it is surely a good work in God's sight to prevent numbers of men from dying of sickness, but it is also profitable to you in a money point of view. Besides this, if you live in the village or its neighbourhood, or even pay it a visit occasionally, your own life is no less in danger than that of your tenants; and it is no new discovery that I am pressing on you. In many parts of India, the advantages of having clean, well-paved streets, good drainage, good water, and freedom from objectionable nuisances, are to a very considerable extent appreciated by the people.

8. The isolated and uncombined efforts of individuals can do but little; all must help in the good work, for it concerns us all. When sickness begins, none can tell where it will end; no man can be secure of his own safety. Prevention is better than cure. All should do their best to keep sickness from their doors. A great system of successful sanitary administration cannot be created in a day; but it is a great thing to make a beginning. Every step, wisely taken towards the conservancy of your villages, will be a step towards better civilization, increased comfort, and a prolongation of life. Perhaps the zemindars may complain that the cultivators do not mind their directions to keep the village clean; and it is very true that a zemindar cannot keep the whole village clean, if the cultivators do not heed his directions, and choose to live in dirt and filth. You cultivators and villagers, whatever be your feeling towards the zemindar, whether friendly or otherwise, never refuse to listen to his good advice to keep your village clean. Is Ambrosia to be refused if it is offered by an enemy?

I will now proceed to give you a few simple sanitary rules, which you can carry out with small trouble and less expense.

I. The first requisite for health is pure air. Over-crowded houses cause bad air. The first remedy therefore is to open our streets 15 feet wide, from north to south, and from the east to west, through your villages, so as to admit of a free current of air from every wind that blows. If these streets cannot be opened at once, care may be taken to have them where new villages are in the course of coming into existence, and widen the existing ones and make them straight, and to turn them to the four cardinal points, where it is found to be practicable to do so. The number of streets can be increased proportionally to the extent of the villages, but the more numerous they are the better.

II. Whereas at present dirt and filth of every kind is allowed to accumulate in the narrow lanes and gullies, the hot sun causes it to putrify and decompose; and the reason why sickness is greatest during and just after the rains, is because at those times the process of putrefaction takes place most rapidly under the combined action of heat and damp. No cultivating ryot therefore should be allowed to store dung, or any vegetable refuse for manure, within or on the confines of the village. Let him collect it on the boundary of one of his fields, and cover it with dry earth to deodorize it. It will then become most excellent manure. He should allow no vegetable refuse, such as old stalks or straw to remain in his cattle-sheds, which should be kept as dry and clean as possible. All such refuse should be carried out daily to the manure heap on his field.

III. Non-cultivating residents of the village who wish to retain their own refuse as manure are at liberty to do so on condition of their removing it without the confines of the village; they will then store it in a place to be specially marked out for the purpose by the zemindar, or his agent or headman.

IV. If they do not wish to retain it, the zemindar will be entitled to remove it, through his own farm labourers or other servants, to the common manure stacks, and to dispose of it as he pleases, either using it as manure for his own land, or selling it. The manure store should be outside the village, and to the north or south of it. An enclosure for the purpose might be made at a cost of 3 or 4 rupees.

Then the village will be cleansed, and the zemindars and the ryots alike will be benefited. The last two rules are already established in Zillah Boolundshuhur, and have been entered in the administration paper of almost every village.

V. The carcases of dead cattle should not be allowed to remain in or near the village. Should the owner of the animal decline to remove it, the village chamars (low caste people) will remove the carcase to the manure store, and bury it in the heap, which they will then cover with dry earth. The quality of the manure will be greatly improved, while the foul smell will be no longer perceptible.

The hide will be sufficient remuneration to the chamars.

Should the owner of the dead animal claim the carcase, he must have it removed, after it has been skinned, to his own manure heap, and there cover it with dry earth.

VI. Allow no butcher to kill cattle anywhere within the village. A proper place for the purpose should be assigned near the manure heap. All the blood and refuse of the animal should be removed at once, and either buried in the manure heap, or in a trench dug for the purpose.

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VII. Those ryots who have no latrine on their premises should go to a distance from the village for the purpose of easing themselves. Those who have latrines can use them, but the village sweeper must carry out the ordure, and after depositing it in the common receptacle for filth, cover it with dry earth.

VIII. Every ryot should plaster the inside and outside of walls of his premises, once a year at least, in the month of October, as it is already done by many persons in the country. The walls will thus be kept in repair, and the premises kept clean. But the oftener they do this the better. It is to their own advantage to prevent their houses from falling down.

IX. Let no chamar prepare hides within the village; a special enclosure should be assigned for the purpose to the north or south of the village, within which they may carry on their tanning operations.

X. ON TANKS.—Tanks and swamps close to and within the village are dangerous to health, because unless the water is constantly changed, which is rarely the case, it becomes stagnant, and from the decomposition of the animal and vegetable matters it contains, poisonous exhalations are generated. The usual causes of the corruption of the water are as follows:—

1st. The rotting and decayed leaves of the singhara (a common water-plant) grown in such tanks.

2nd. Their being used to steep hemp in, the very object of such steeping being the decomposition of the external fibre.

3rd. Their being used as places of resort by persons for performing natural offices.

4th. Carcases of dead animals are thrown into them, which by their putrefaction corrupt the water.

5th. Pigs root up the mud, and kill the water-plants, which decay and decompose and taint the water.

Forbid each and all of these practices, and do your very best to keep the tanks near the village clean and pure.

XI. Where it is possible, the tanks and swamps near the village should be drained, and the water carried off by channels into more distant tanks. The amount of land fit for cultivation will thus be increased; while at the same time you will be able to utilize the water for irrigation purposes.

Note.—Many zemindars will object that the prohibition of growing singhara in the village tank will cause them a heavy loss. But this will not amount in many cases perhaps to more than 12 or 15 rupees.

XII. Have all the miscellaneous pits and small stagnant ponds within the village gradually filled in, and for the future forbid such pits or holes being made on any pretext, for the water accumulates in them during the rains, and, by its stagnation, generates disease.

XIII. ON WELLS.—Next to pure air, pure water for drinking purposes is essential to health. The water from stagnant jheels should never be used for drinking purposes. It is a slow poison. There should be a good well in every village; if of masonry, so much the better, but a well without masonry is better than none.

XIV. The well should be cleaned out every year at the beginning of May, and the mud which has accumulated at the bottom removed. According to the space available, limits should be fixed at a proper distance from the well, within which limits no one should be permitted to ease themselves, or to throw down dirty water, or refuse matter of any kind; for such liquid impurities filter through the soil into the well.

XV. During heavy rain the surface impurities are washed into the well. To obviate this always have a protecting wall at least two feet high. To prevent the water from becoming tainted by leaves of trees falling into the well, have a small thatch over the mouth of the well, sufficiently high not to impede the drawing of water or the passage of air.

XVI. As soon as any unusual amount of sickness is observed in any village, let the zemindar or his agent—and where there is no agent, let the headman—send in information at once through the tehseeldar to the collector, who will at once cause an inquiry to be made into the causes of the prevalent sickness, with the object, if practicable, of the removal or counteraction of those causes.

If villagers mischievously oppose the zemindars in carrying out these good rules for the benefit of the public, let them remember that they are punishable under the provisions of the Penal Code; and the zemindars are at perfect liberty to apply to the collector on plain paper for assistance. The collectors have, moreover, been directed to submit to the Government annually, through the Commissioners, the names of those meritorious zemindars who distinguish themselves prominently by introducing a system of cleanliness in their villages.

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The zemindars will find the task easier by allotting some land free of rent to sweepers, &c., for the purpose.

It is hoped that, if you will carefully and earnestly carry out these few and simple rules in your villages, sickness, though not entirely driven away, will be at least perceptibly diminished. Always bear in mind that all sanitary rules have for their ultimate object cleanliness. Whatever tends to promote cleanliness tends to promote health and increased longevity.

We simply tell you what is the right thing to do, and leave you to do it. The only reason for our pressing the scheme on your notice is because it is incumbent on every Government to take care of its subjects, when they are too ignorant to take care of themselves. Our only object is to save lives that are now needlessly and uselessly lost.

162. In addition to these measures, steps have also been taken in the North-West Provinces to endeavour to obtain early information of the existence and progress of any epidemic disease among the people. Tehseeldars are required, in the event of any unusual sickness making its appearance, to state in their weekly reports to the Collector the locality in which it has occurred; its nature, whether fever, or cholera, or small-pox, with a rough approximation to the number of deaths, and whether the disease is generally fatal; the recoveries, numerous or few, in proportion to the number of persons attacked.

Information regarding epidemic sickness in the North-West Provinces.

163. In the Central Provinces every opportunity has been taken to impress upon the people the expediency of keeping their villages clean and of attending to conservancy. In recommending such rules as the following for general adoption, here as elsewhere, no compulsion is to be attempted. The object is simply "to call attention to facts of which the people are already aware, to convince them of the necessity of taking greater precautions for the public health, and of gradually obtaining their co-operation therein."

Sanitary measures in the Central Provinces.

VILLAGE CONSERVANCY RULES.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. Disease is often generated, and its virulence is increased by breathing impure air, or drinking impure water.

2. Air and water are rendered impure by contact with, or proximity to, decaying animal or vegetable matter. If such decaying matter be damp when it comes in contact with air, its effect upon the air is more noxious than if it were dry.

3. If the air breathed by the people of a village, and the water they drank, could be kept pure, such a village would have every chance of escaping disease; and if disease came to such a village, it would come in its mildest form.

4. The evil effects of bad air are always greater at night than in the day. The effect or evil influence of bad air does not reach to any distance, unless carried by wind; if, therefore, the matters which make the air bad can be removed to a distance from the village, and pure currents of air can pass through the village, then bad air and its evil influence will not reach the village.

5. The following rules for securing pure air and pure drinking water to a village are prescribed:—

CONCERNING VILLAGES.

6. If there are any trees in the village site, or within one hundred yards round it, cut off every year their branches within 20 feet of the ground; lop and prune any branches which may hang down to within 12 feet of the ground.

7. But if there is a belt of trees or jungle between a village and a tank, it should be preserved as a barrier between the village and the bad air of the tank.

8. Let no bushes, high grass, weeds, or underwood grow in the village, or within 100 yards of it. If there are any hedges in the village, or within a 100 yards of it, let them be trimmed and cut down twice a year to a height of not more than three feet.

9. Let the holes in every enclosure be filled up with earth, and enclosures levelled; and let the ditch to carry off rain water from the enclosures be made. Let there be no holes anywhere in the village, or within 100 yards of it; if there are any, let them be filled up. Let the ditches for draining rain water through the village be put in order twice a year; once in June, and once in August.

10. Any heaping up of refuse inside the village must be entirely stopped, and existing heaps must be removed outside.

CONCERNING MANURE AND REFUSE.

11. Let every man carry the sweepings of his house, his enclosure, and his cow-house, early every morning to a hole in a fixed spot 100 yards outside the village. If tenants wish to keep their sweepings to manure their fields, the landlord must allot them places to throw their refuse. These sweepings will be more useful as manure, if they are thrown into and kept in holes. Such places to be to the east of the village, and not to be within 100 yards of the village, or within 50 yards of any tank or stream.

12. The making of cow-dung into cakes for fuel, or the drying or stacking of it when made, is not to be allowed within 100 yards of the village.

13. The landlord is to assign to each sex a locality, distant, at least, 300 yards from the village, to the eastward, and in these localities alone may the villagers answer the calls of nature. Such localities should be some distance from all roads or paths. And on no account should villagers or travellers be allowed to obey the calls of nature on a road or path. If any villager erects a privy in his own enclosure, he will have daily to remove its sweepings to the refuse holes outside the village.

14. The landlord will assign a place for travellers to pass the night outside his village; but if the place be within 100 yards of the abadee, he will take care that their refuse is removed in the morning to some refuse heap outside the village.

15. When cattle or any animals die in or near the village, the watchman, or whoever receives the skin, must drag the carcase, before skinning it, to some place east of the village, and distant 300 yards from it.

CONCERNING WELLS.

16. Where villagers drink from wells, a sufficient number of wells must be set apart for drinking purposes; no washing of clothes, or bathing, or watering of cattle, must be allowed at any wells so set apart. A wooden grating should be placed over drinking wells to prevent leaves and dirt from getting in.

17. The forming of muddy pools round any wells in the village should be prevented: and cattle should be watered at some well outside the village if there is no tank or stream at which they can be watered.

18. If a well can be dug by taking advances, or by any other way, a well for drinking water should be dug in every village; for beyond all doubt, well water is, as a rule, more wholesome than tank or river water.

CONCERNING TANKS.

19. Where a village drinks tank water, and there is more than one tank in the village, one tank must be set apart for drinking purposes alone, and must be cleared out and deepened by the labour of the villagers once every year just before the rains. This tank must be staked or hedged round; and no washing, bathing, or cattle watering must, on any pretence, be allowed at this tank. If possible, stones should be put down along the paths and sides of the tank where people go to draw water.

20. Where there is only one large tank in a village on which the people depend for drinking water, and no possibility of digging another tank or sinking a well, a part of that tank nearest the village must be set aside for drinking. That part must be staked off towards the village, and no washing, bathing, or cattle watering must, on any account, be allowed there.

21. Cattle must be watered at some tank distant 300 yards from the village; or, where there is only one tank, they must be watered at the end furthest from the village and the drinking place. Washing and bathing too must be done at some distance from the place staked off for drinking.

22. When there is only one tank in a village, the steeping of hemp, or growing singarah in that tank, cannot, on any account, be allowed. Singarah must never be grown in drinking water tanks. Where there are several tanks, hemp must be steeped at the tank furthest from the village.

CONCERNING STREAMS.

23. Where a village drinks water from a river or stream, the whole of the village washing, bathing, and cattle watering must be done below the village, and water for drinking must be brought from above the village.

24. Where there is a stream or river, hemp must not be steeped above the village, or above the place where the cattle are watered. If another village is on the same stream within two miles down, steeping of hemp in the stream cannot be allowed at all.

CONCERNING BURIALS AND CREMATION.

25. Let every landlord assign a small locality, 300 yards from, and to the east of, the village, and at a distance from any road, tank, stream, or well, where the bodies of Hindoos may be burnt and where the bodies of poor Hindoos may be buried. If there are any Mussulmans in the village, they must have a burying place chosen under similar conditions.

CONCERNING EPIDEMICS.

26. When any epidemic disease is about, all the villagers must thoroughly cleanse their houses and enclosures, within and without, twice a week. If the walls of any of the houses are built of bamboos or stakes, such walls must be plastered once a week with fresh mud.

27. When epidemic disease is in or near a village, fires of dry grass, straw, twigs, cow-dung, wood, or dry leaves, must be burnt outside every house door at nightfall.

28. When an epidemic attacks a village, the sick should, as far as possible, be put in separate houses from the healthy. Special care should be taken to remove, to a distance from the village, and to bury under earth as quickly as possible, the excretions of the sick, and to burn or bury the bodies of any who may die of the disease.

29. When an epidemic disease is about, excretions must always be buried under dry earth as soon after they are passed as possible.

In persuading the people to adopt these measures for their own good, it has been resolved to proceed with patience and judgment, to commend the simplest and easiest of them to begin with, and as they approve themselves to the people gradually to introduce the whole code. The Chief Commissioner, on his tour this year, has found evidence that the rules are gradually being acted upon, even in the outlying tracts, and there appears no doubt but that their more important provisions are being generally carried out.

164. In Bengal several fresh municipalities have been formed during the year, under the provisions of Act III. of the Bengal Council of 1864. The model bye-laws which have been circulated for adoption by the municipalities contain the following provisions on matters of conservancy:—

Sanitary measures
in Bengal

1. The external roofs and walls of any hut, or any other building whatever, about to be erected or renewed in or near any public highway, shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or any other inflammable material.

2. No person shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, in any place, any tank, pond, well, ditch, water-course, or other excavation, without the written permission of the Commissioners.

3. No person shall put, or cause to be put, on any house or other building, any spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water, which shall be so placed that the water discharged therefrom shall be thrown or fall upon any public road or thoroughfare.

4. No person shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, in or by the side of any public drain, any substance or thing whereby the said drain is or may be in any way obstructed.

5. No person shall construct, or place over or by the side of any public drain, any bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind, except by and with the written permission of the Commissioners, and in such manner as they shall direct.

6. Any person being the owner of any fallen trees or shrubs, or the owner or occupier of the land on which such trees or shrubs may have been growing, shall remove them after notice within the time prescribed by the Commissioners.

7. If any house, wall, or other erection, or any part thereof, fall upon any public highway, or into any public drain, the owner of such house, wall, or erection, shall remove it after notice, within the time prescribed by the Commissioners.

8. No person shall prepare any channel, or convey water by any channel, across any public thoroughfare, except in such manner as shall have been first approved by the Commissioners.

9. No person shall steep in any tank or ditch within municipal limits, any jute, hemp, or other vegetable matter likely to render the water of such tank or ditch offensive or noxious to the neighbourhood.

10. No person shall, without the written permission of the Commissioners, set up any obstruction in any nullah or water-course; and the Commissioners may order the removal of any such obstruction on grounds of public health.

11. The owner or occupier of any part of the bank of any nullah or water-course shall keep it free from filth, dense vegetation, or other obstruction, and shall at all times allow

the Commissioners, or any of their servants duly authorised, to have access to such nullah or water-course for any purpose of public conservancy.

12. No person shall allow any pigs to be at large, or keep them otherwise than in closed styes.

13. No owner, occupier, or farmer, of any bazaar or shop shall keep the same in other than a clean and proper state; and every such owner, occupier, or farmer shall, without any delay, cause any meat, fish, or vegetable matter in a noxious state or unfit for food to be at once removed to a place to be notified to him by the Municipal Commissioners. No such owner, occupier, or farmer shall obstruct any person, appointed by the Commissioners for that purpose, from entering and inspecting any such premises at any time between sunrise and sunset.

14. No person shall in any way obstruct, or allow to be obstructed, any of the lanes, walks, bye-ways, or other thoroughfares in any bazaar, by exposing for sale or accumulating anything on any such lane, walk, bye-way, or thoroughfare.

15. Every owner, occupier, or farmer of any bazaar shall, within 14 days after receipt of notice from Commissioners, provide such latrines and urinals as, in the opinion of the Commissioners, may be necessary to secure the cleanliness and health of the bazaar.

16. No person shall perform any office of nature in any place outside private premises, other than such as may have been appointed by the Commissioners, provided that such places have been set apart by the Commissioners.

17. No person shall build, or cause to be built, or keep, after prohibition by the Commissioners, any latrine, privy, or urinal, within * feet of any public road or street, or in any compound so small as not to admit of that distance being maintained.

18. No person shall make the door of any private privy to open directly on any public thoroughfare; and any person having the door of his privy so constructed, shall alter it upon receipt of notice to that effect from the Commissioners.

19. No person shall carry night-soil through the streets, except between the hours of * and *, or otherwise than in a closely covered receptacle, or use any place, other than those approved by the Commissioners, for the purpose of depositing such night-soil.

20. No person shall suffer any offensive matter from any manufactory, place of business, stable, or cook-house to flow into any river, nullah, canal, tank, or surface drain.

21. No person shall keep filth, dirt, dung, bones, dead bodies, rubbish, or other matter of a noisome kind, for more than twelve hours, in such a place or manner as to cause annoyance to a person, or injury to the public health.

22. All dust, dirt, and rubbish of every kind, the removal of which is undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners, shall be deposited on the side of the road near the entrance of the premises from which it has come, between the hours of * and *.

23. No refuse resulting from any business, trade, or profession shall be removed by the Municipal Commissioners, except on payment for removal at such rate as the Commissioners may determine; and any expense incurred on this account shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

24. All dirt, dust, ashes, rubbish, sewerage, soil, dung, and filth, collected from the highways, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools by the Municipal Commissioners, shall be the property of the Commissioners, who shall have power to sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof, shall be applied to the purposes of the District Municipal Improvement Act.

25. No person shall put on any wall, or on any roof of a house, or on any bank, or tree, or on any other place or thing facing any road or public place, any preparation of dung to be used as fuel, or for any other purpose.

26. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within * hours after its death, or, if death occurs at night, within two hours after daylight, either remove at his own expense the carcase to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the division within which such premises may be situated; and in such latter case shall pay to the said overseer the expense of removing the carcase at such rate as the Commissioners may determine; and in cases where the said person is not the owner of the animal, and the owner is known, the owner shall alone be responsible for the payment of such expense, and such expense shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners. No overseer, when called upon, shall neglect to remove a carcase.

27. No person shall let loose, or cause or allow to be let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn-out animal into any highway, or into any place whence such animal can escape into any highway.

28. No person shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, any carcase, or any part of a carcase, in any place other than such places as may, from time to time, be appointed by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses.

29. No

* To be filled up at the discretion of the Commissioners.

29. No person shall dispose, or cause to be disposed of, any corpse, or any part of a corpse, otherwise than by burning or burying it at or in some lawful burning or burial-ground.

30. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse, or part of a corpse, in any burial-ground in a grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the top of the coffin, or the body, where no coffin is used, shall be at a less depth than * feet from the surface ground.

31. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, in any burial-ground, any corpse, or part of a corpse, in a grave not constructed of masonry which shall be less than * feet deep.

32. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in any burial-ground at a less distance than * feet from any other existing grave.

33. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, a grave in any burial-place in any other line than that marked out by the Commissioners.

34. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another body without the permission of the Commissioners.

35. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be brought or conveyed, any corpse, or part thereof, to any burning-ground, shall burn, or cause the same to be burnt, within * hours after its arrival at the said burning-ground.

36. No person, when burning, or causing to be burnt, any corpse, or part of a corpse, in any burning-ground, shall permit the same, or any part thereof, to remain without being completely reduced to ashes; or shall permit the clothes, or other articles connected with the burning of such corpse, to remain at or near such burning-ground, unless the same be completely reduced to ashes.

37. No one shall carry a corpse, or part of a corpse, through any highway, unless it be decently covered, and totally concealed from public view.

38. No person while carrying any corpse, or part of a corpse, through the precincts falling within municipal limits, shall deposit it on or near any public highway for any purpose whatever.

39. Every corpse, or part of a corpse, that has been kept or used for purposes of dissection, must be removed in a closed vehicle.

40. No person shall picket animals, or collect carts, or form any encampment upon any public ground, without the permission of the Commissioners.

For infringement of each of these Bye-Laws, suitable penalties have been assigned.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor concurs with the Sanitary Commission in thinking that for towns and large communities Act III. (B. C.) of 1864 already provides nearly all that is necessary. For villages or groups of villages in the interior, other orders will be issued.

165. In all towns of Pegu and Tenasserim, containing 3,000 inhabitants and more, municipal funds are raised, and the municipal authorities adopt such sanitary measures with respect to each as circumstances seem to require and the state of the funds allow. In sea-port towns the Civil Surgeon of the district has been appointed Health Officer, and his duties will be seen from the following provisional rules which have been framed for his guidance:—

Sanitary measures in British Burmah.

PROVISIONAL RULES for the guidance of the Health Officer of the town of , dated Rangoon, 14th March 1866.

1. The Civil Surgeon is ex-officio the Health Officer. His duties do not extend beyond the limits of the town and station for which he is appointed.

2. For the present, and while no special establishment is available, the duties of the Health Officer will be confined to bringing to the notice of the magistrate or of the police such instances of breaches of the law connected with the public health as he may deem advisable.

3. The state of the public drains, of latrines, of the public markets, and the provision sold therein, the slaughter-houses, the supply of water for drinking and otherwise, and the manner in which the conservancy officers do their duty will occupy his attention, and he will promptly take measures regarding them, or any other points he considers necessary, in the manner provided in Rule 2.

4. All

* To be filled up at the discretion of the Commissioners.

4. All cases of infectious disease, whether in the town or shipping, should be promptly brought to notice, and his recommendation thereon made to the magistrate.

5. In the case of cholera he should report forthwith whether he recommends that medicine should be distributed at the police stations and other houses for immediate use, or any other measures adopted.

6. All letters and references by the health officer will be made through the town magistrate.

7. At the close of the official year (30th of April), he will make a report on the health of the town, and on the measures which he has taken during the year either to prevent or to check disease, or to bring to notice breaches of sanitary rules, together with the results.

8. It of course is understood, as already ordered, that the remarks upon the birth and death returns are to be separate from the health report.

(signed) *A. P. Phayre*,
Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the time has not yet arrived for issuing sanitary rules for observance in the villages generally, but the necessity for sanitary measures is being kept steadily in view.

Sanitary improve-
ments in Calcutta.

166. In Calcutta considerable progress has been made in sanitary improvement during the year. Masonry channel drains and culverts, which had been allowed to silt up and had remained closed for years, have been opened up to the great improvement of the drainage, especially of the northern division of the town; more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of cubic feet of earth have been removed from the drains during the year. "The accumulation of past years of neglect may thus be said," remarks the Chairman of the Municipality, "to have been cleared off, and in future the deposits of the year will alone have to be attended to."

Measures have been matured for the erection of public necessities on an approved plan. Arrangements are also in progress for the better disposal of the night-soil, and the present most objectionable practice of throwing it into the river in the midst of the shipping will, it is hoped, soon be altogether prohibited. A careful supervision has been exercised on the sale of articles of food and drink, and large quantities that were considered unfit for human consumption have been condemned. Many of the markets have been improved, the full sum required for rendering the burning-ghaut inoffensive and innocuous has been subscribed, and the improvements will commence without delay. The great works connected with the water-supply, the drainage, and sewerage of the town are all in progress, and the slaughter-houses are in course of construction. It cannot be doubted that much has been done to improve the sanitary condition of Calcutta; but considering the immense natural obstacles which have to be overcome, combined with the indifference and even active opposition to any improvement on the part of the people whom all these operations are chiefly intended to benefit, the task which the municipality has to perform is one of no ordinary difficulty. Nor are indifference and opposition confined to the lowest class of society. Speaking of one of the richest native quarters of the town, the health officer, in his last annual report, remarks:—"It is indeed unaccountable how men, who by their position may be supposed to possess a certain amount of knowledge, who are abundantly wealthy, and whose avocations bring them into daily contact with educated Europeans, should be so careless in their habits, and so eager as it were to shorten their lives, not only by an utter disregard of the commonest rules of hygiene, but also by constant opposition to every effort to suppress the nuisances which abound in their dwellings; and though last year the population of that part of the town was decimated by cholera and small-pox, this has in no way tended to render them more careful."

The jails, police hospitals, lunatic asylum, and several of the other native institutions in Calcutta and its neighbourhood were recently visited; many great improvements have of late been introduced, and the discreditable state of things described by Mr. Strachey has ceased to exist.

167. The report of the Commission with regard to the cause of excessive mortality on board emigrant vessels, and the measures which it recommended for preventing, so far as possible, the recurrence of so great a calamity, have been already alluded to. It only remains to notice a few of the other chief questions concerning the welfare of the general population which have been discussed.

In

In a report which was submitted for the consideration of the Government in the Home Department, the urgent necessity for erecting public latrines in all towns and villages as the only remedy for effectually putting a stop to the systematic breaches of all sanitary laws by the native population was insisted on. A plan was suggested for adoption. The best means of management, the manner in which the sewage ought to be disposed of, and other points involved in this great sanitary question were discussed, and all the practical recommendations which appeared to be necessary were made.

Latrines for Native towns and villages.

The report was extensively circulated to all the Local Governments and Administrations, and a translation for the immediate benefit of the native population is in preparation. No information has yet been received as to the steps which have been taken towards carrying out the recommendations of the Commission. A work of so great magnitude can proceed but slowly, and it will take many years of persevering instruction before the people will be induced to desert the customs of their forefathers.

168. A full report was submitted to the Government of Bengal regarding the state of the sailors in Calcutta. The distress and destitution of many of this class are facts within the knowledge of the whole community, and the jails and hospitals of Calcutta both afford lamentable evidence of their unsatisfactory condition. It appeared to the Commission that some measures might be adopted for improving this state of things. One of the most essential appeared to be that owners of ships should be prevented from discharging crews in the port unless they provide for the support of the men, and for their re-shipment home when no employment can be found for them. A rule was also recommended to the effect that when sailors are imprisoned for disobedience of orders or other misconduct on board ship, and they are left in gaol after their ships have sailed, it should rest at the discretion of the magistrate to enforce the deposit by the captain of a sum of money sufficient to pay for the passage of the men home in cases in which it is proved that the misconduct of the sailor was attributable to bad or injudicious treatment on board. The advisability of more careful statistics regarding the mortality of the sailors, and the necessity for a better supervision of the boarding-houses and liquor shops were strongly insisted on. The propriety of establishing river-side dispensaries for the treatment of cases of sudden and severe sickness, as suggested by the Rev. Cave-Brown, was also brought to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor. But the measure which the Commission considered most necessary for the better care of the sailors was the appointment of a Port Magistrate, whose special duty it would be to keep a watch over them. The work of the Shipping Master is already more than he can satisfactorily perform, and it seemed very desirable that a special officer should be appointed, whose duties would be, not only to try cases occurring amongst the shipping, but to keep a constant eye on the vessels in port, and to watch over the interests of the sailors in every way in his power.

State of the sailors in Calcutta.

The observations and orders of the Government of Bengal on this Report have lately been communicated. It appeared to the Lieutenant Governor that the main root of the evils which had been shown to exist consisted in the facility afforded to masters of vessels, up to a very late period, of discharging their crews in the Port of Calcutta—subject which had already engaged the attention of the Government, and on which the Board of Trade had been addressed by the Government of India. “The Shipping Master, it seemed, had full authority under the law to withhold his sanction to the discharge of a seaman when he had reason to believe that such a seaman would become chargeable to the State. It appeared, therefore, that the excessive number of unemployed seamen lately in the Port of Calcutta had its origin in an imperfect exercise of this authority.” With regard to the desired accuracy in the statistics, his Honour did not think that any change in the law was necessary, the master of a vessel being bound on entry to answer all questions relating to the vessel which may be put to him by the Collector of Customs. Such questions regarding the crew might be furnished to the Shipping Master in a printed form, which could be drawn up in communication with the Sanitary Commissioner; and in the same way the state of the crew on its departure, and the fate of any of the crew found missing, might be ascertained before port clearance was given. In point of fact, all the desired information was already given, but had not been collected by the Shipping Master, owing to a pressure of work. Although not agreeing with the proposal

proposal to appoint a Port Magistrate, his Honour was of opinion that the officers of the class who have hitherto held the office of Shipping Master have not been competent to act as head of what really has become a very important department. Previously to 1859, the duty of Shipping Master was performed by the Collector of Customs, and the Lieutenant Governor was decidedly of opinion that he should be appointed *ex officio* Shipping Master, the present Shipping Master becoming his deputy. This proposal has been recommended to the Government of India.

Although the views of the Sanitary Commission regarding the remedies for the condition of the sailors have not been adopted by the Government of Bengal, the existence of the evils themselves has been fully admitted, and there can be little doubt that the attention which has been drawn to the subject, and the measures which have been proposed by the Lieutenant Governor, will produce good results. The subject is one of such importance, and thrusts itself so prominently on the attention of the European inhabitants of Calcutta, that it is impossible it should be lost sight of; the experience of the next twelve months will, better than any theory, enable the Government to come to a satisfactory conclusion regarding the sufficiency of the means adopted.

Cholera Congress
at Constantinople.

169. The questions with regard to the rise and spread of cholera in India, and the manner in which it is conveyed from Asia to Europe, have engaged the attentive consideration of the Commission. The various Local Governments and Administrations have been requested to furnish all the information in their power with regard to the history of this disease, so far as it is known, within the limits of their respective provinces, and full particulars have been asked for regarding the number of pilgrims who annually proceed to Mecca, the routes by which they usually travel, the number that went in 1865, the ports from which they sailed, their sanitary condition during the voyage, and especially their freedom or otherwise from cholera. The Medical Department and the Sanitary Commissions for Bombay and Madras were invited to co-operate in this investigation, and to offer any suggestions which they believed would be of service. Several replies to these inquiries have been received, and as soon as those still due shall have arrived, the whole question will be considered. Although much valuable information will no doubt be collected, it cannot be concealed that the subject is one peculiarly beset with difficulties, with regard to which reliable facts are wanting.

Re-constitution of
the Sanitary Com-
mission.

170. It only remains to be noticed that since the close of the year the Sanitary Commission has been replaced by a Sanitary Commissioner, with a secretary. Although, therefore, the work of the past year was the work of the Sanitary Commission, I have the honour to submit this Report.

I have, &c.
(signed) G. B. Malleson, Major,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

J. M. Cunningham, M.D., Surgeon,
Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner
for Bengal.

A P P E N D I C E S.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

Dr. *W. Walker's* Description of CONTAGIOUS FEVER, as it appeared in the Agra Central Prison in 1860.

TWO-THIRDS of the men coming under treatment asserted that their illness commenced with a shivering fit. While acknowledging the truth of this statement as regards the apparent initiatory symptom, I have good reason to believe that in most cases a previous period of malaise was passed through, either unobserved by the men themselves, or, when the disease became so fatal, concealed by them to avoid being sent to hospital. Besides the evidence on this head, gathered from the gangsmen, the rapidity with which great bodily weakness supervened, points to a period during which the fever poison had been lurking in the system and depressing the vital energies. When the shivering attack came on during the night, the men were hardly able in the morning to walk to hospital, and never able to carry their own bedding. The expression of their faces rapidly altered; they looked wearied, listless, and unconcerned, and were already possessed with the idea that they would never recover from the disease. In strong men the countenance was at first full and flushed, the veins protruding from the forehead, and the eyes suffused, or even bloodshot. Headache was by no means a constant symptom, but, when present, was complained of across the forehead. Pains in the back and limbs were constant and severe. The skin was hot, dry, and pungent; the pulse, at first, full and bounding, and varying from 110 to 130 in frequency. The tongue, after a few hours, became covered in the centre with a dry white fur, the edges and tip becoming bright red; in a few cases it remained dry and glazed, but without fur throughout the attack; acquiring a dark brown line down the centre as the disease advanced, and becoming a little furred on the approach of convalescence. Vomiting occurred in many cases in the early stages; very often the belly was, or became, tense and swollen, with considerable tenderness in the epigastrium. The bowels were for the most part constipated; but a slight purgative was often sufficient to set up uncontrollable diarrhoea. The urine was scanty and high coloured, passed with considerable difficulty, and often completely retained. Throughout the epidemic the respiratory organs were much affected; mostly so, however, at its commencement in the month of March. At that time scarcely a case came into hospital without showing this complication most violently.

The nervous centres rarely became affected for the first three or four days, but the muscular depression increased hourly. The men lay on their backs with outstretched limbs, unwilling or unable to move; the hand when raised shook, and could with difficulty be directed to the wished-for position; the tongue was protruded tremulously, and with apparent effort. By-and-by the functions of the brain began to be impaired. The patient lies dozing uneasily, his eyelids are closed, but he does not sleep; if you forcibly open them, he complains and turns his head away from the light, and you can see that his pupils are fixed, sometimes contracted, sometimes dilated. At a still later period you require to shake him and speak sharply to attract his attention; but even then he would answer rationally, only he is unwilling to be disturbed, and lapses again into the same dozing state. About the fifth day he gets rapidly worse; he is incapable of the slightest muscular exertion, and slips down off his bedding on to the centre pathway of the hospital; his pulse becomes hourly smaller, weaker, and more rapid; sordes collect about his teeth and gums; his tongue becomes dry and baked, the fur browns and cracks, but does not thicken much; his throat is so parched that he is made to swallow with the greatest difficulty; he loses his voice, and speaks only in a whisper; he complains of no pain. Gradually low muttering delirium supervenes; he becomes insensible to all surrounding objects, and cannot be roused; passes his stools involuntarily, and dies comatose.

The above is a rough sketch of the course which a majority of the fatal cases ran. With the few exceptions of men who died within 48 hours after their admission into hospital, the crisis of the disease occurred on the fifth, seventh, or ninth day. At those periods, either the patient's system was overpowered by the disease, and he died comatose, or the fever left him, and he became convalescent. Usually there was no marked crisis; sometimes an increased flow of urine, less frequently a profuse perspiration, but very often an increased discharge from the bowels. Neither the patient nor his attendants could tell exactly at what time the fever left him. Within a couple of hours his skin became soft and slightly moist, from being hard, dry, and pungent; his pulse lowered in rapidity, and became soft; his tongue and mouth moistened; he complained less of thirst and dryness of throat. His countenance in a few hours became quite altered. Instead of the restless, twitching irritability of his roused condition, and the dull, listless quiet in which he lay when undisturbed, his face became quiet, relaxed, and placid; his eyes were opened, and tolerant of light; he lay on his back equally helpless as before, but beyond weakness and a feeling of being bruised all over, he declared himself well.

Often the cases now went on well, and the men acquired strength day by day; but in a large number, after the third or fourth day of convalescence, a change occurred. This arose sometimes, no doubt, from indiscretion on the part of the patient, but more frequently from the imperfect elimination of the morbid matter from the system. All the former symptoms return with increased violence; the tongue, which had been moist and gradually cleaning, becomes again dry and fissured, fur collects and thickens, and a brown crust forms rapidly. All the typhoid symptoms are intensified: the dry pungent heat of the skin; the small, quick, thready pulse; the restless, semi-delirious wakefulness; and, finally, the cold clammy sweat that ushers in the quiet of coma.

If the patient lived over 48 hours of the relapse, nature seemed to make an effort to throw off the poison by a profuse discharge from the bowels. At first he passed large quantities of dark gravelly-looking fæces, with a most offensive odour; this rapidly changed to shreds of mucus, floating in slime and streaked with blood, and often to pure blood. Although several cases rallied on the occurrence of this discharge, they generally perished subsequently from chronic dysentery.

Four or five cases exhibited features so distinct from any detailed above, that they demand separate notice. With them, after the fever had lasted from 24 to 48 hours, all the symptoms seemed to subside; the patient's skin became quite cool; his pulse quiet and soft; his breathing easy and natural. He lay on his back and complained of nothing, only his unnaturally quiet condition attracted attention. His eyelids remained closed, but the eye had no intolerance of light; the pupils were either contracted, or dilated and fixed. He could answer questions when roused, but did so very unwillingly. The patient usually lay in this state during three or four days without taking food, and at last passed quietly from sleep into death. The post-mortem examination in these cases revealed serous effusion, to a great extent, in the ventricles and under the pia mater of the brain.

In a few cases the disease was so rapidly fatal that the men died in a few hours; the blood-poison seemed instantaneously to overpower the nervous system. These extreme cases were met with mostly amongst the hospital attendants, strong, vigorous men, but who were of necessity much exposed to the contagion. The attack in this form was often ushered in by intense nausea and reaching; but none of the men complained of tenderness on pressure over the epigastrium, indicating that the cause of the vomiting and nausea lay in the cerebrum. Nine men died within 24 hours, and 14 men within 48 hours, of their coming under observation.

Before passing on to consider the sequelæ of the disease, I may advert here to an observation having reference to the sequence in which the prime characteristic of the epidemic, namely, congestion of the internal organs occurred. In the end of February and the early part of March, my attention was attracted chiefly to the respiratory organs. All the symptoms pointed to the lungs as deeply involved in mischief: wheezing and hissing sounds were to be heard all over the chest; and the post-mortem examinations, as will be seen, sustained the diagnosis. Taking into consideration that at the time the mean daily range of temperature was 36.4, the prominence of the lung affection was scarcely to be wondered at. After the second week in March the lung complication lessened, or, at all events, became shrouded in the more imminent danger arising from brain congestion. This vascular congestion, with the serous and even apoplectic effusions in the head, were combated with the utmost difficulty. This marked pre-eminence of head disturbance in its turn yielded to another group of symptoms originating in congestion of the abdominal organs, more especially of the liver and mucous membrane of the bowels. This additional complication occurred after the first week in April, and continued, with greater or less prominence, until the fever began to abate in the end of May. Pain was complained of on pressure over the right hypochondrium and epigastrium; a jaundice tinge of the conjunctivæ and of the various secretions was oftener visible, abdominal tenderness and tympanitis were more common; and hiccup, sometimes uncontrollable, accompanied or succeeded to sharp attacks of diarrhœa or dysentery.

By

By far the most common sequelæ of the fever was dysentery or dysenteric diarrhœa. In a few cases this showed itself very early, and rapidly carried off the patient; but most commonly it did not arise until after some days of convalescence, and seemed to have its origin in that flux from the bowels that occurred frequently at the crisis of the case. The *post-mortem* appearances varied with the stage at which the patient died; but in no respect did the state of the mucous membrane differ from what is ordinarily observed in cases of idiopathic dysentery. I need only mention, that out of 299 deaths resulting from the epidemic, 76 were occasioned by the subsequent diarrhœa, to show how very prevalent and fatal this complication proved. In the general congestion of the internal viscera, which accompanied the fever, the respiratory organs suffered severely, and had in many cases laid in them the foundation of disease that could not but terminate unfavourably. Sometimes low pneumonia supervened, and the patients lingered on for a long time, and appeared to perish of debility and general malaise. In six of these cases which I examined after death, grey hepatization was found in a portion or the whole of one lung. Confirmed phthisis has resulted in five cases; and I have no doubt that in many others tubercular deposits have taken place, which will, sooner or later, carry them to their graves. Swelling of the parotid gland occurred very frequently at the crisis of the fever; 26 marked cases came under my observation, and many other patients complained of pains and stiffness in the parotid region, of whom I took no note. Of the 26 cases, 10 resulted in suppuration; in the rest the swelling gradually resolved itself under remedial measures. Erysipelas of the head followed the parotideal swelling in four cases, two of which proved fatal, while two of the cases in which suppuration occurred died from exhaustion. Permanent weakness of mind resulted from the fever in one case. Chronic rheumatic pains of the limbs and œdema of the lower extremities have been of frequent occurrence, and very intractable.

* * * * *

I found convalescence tedious in almost every case, even where no relapse had occurred. Great weakness of the digestive powers, constant vomiting after meals, irregularity of the bowels and the passage of indigested food, indicated by their persistence the great shock which the men's constitutions had sustained. Many months elapsed before they were fit to be removed from the convalescent gangs.

* * * * *

A few words will dispose of the question of the contagious power of the fever—a characteristic which of itself removes this epidemic from being classed with ordinary malarious fevers. At the commencement of the outburst I had four native doctors attached to my hospital; they were all, within three weeks, lying in the jaws of death. Of seven others sent to do duty, only three escaped. In the case of the convicts attending on the sick in hospital, the result was still more marked. During the epidemic, 326 men were entered on the books as attendants on the sick; of these, 221 caught the fever and 56 died; that is, they were attacked in the proportion of 68·2 per cent., and 25·3 per cent. died. At one time I thought to mend matters by changing the whole gang of attendants after seven days' duty; but my first experiment proved that even during that short period the fever-poison had permeated their systems, and only waited for sufficient time to develope itself. On the 23rd March I relieved, experimentally, 57 men from hospital duty, and sent them out into a standing camp some miles distant. They were, at the time of their removal, all apparently healthy, and they were placed at once in the most favourable circumstances for retaining their health. No one fell sick up to the 29th; but from that date up to the 9th April no fewer than 28 out of the 57 men were sent into the main hospital with bad attacks of the fever. To give one instance more: out of 12 turnkeys employed in the hospital wards, no fewer than seven suffered from the fever and one died.

Dr. Gray's Description of Contagious Fever as it appeared in the Lahore Central Prison, in 1863-64.

THE patient, when admitted into hospital, generally entertained the most gloomy apprehensions as to his condition, anxiety being evidently depicted on his countenance. When asked as to the seat of pain, he would sometimes refer to his loins, limbs, and head; but more frequently he would state that his internal organs, liver, kidneys, &c., were rotten or burnt up. With regard to the existence of premonitory symptoms, some admitted that they had felt more or less ill in the barracks for two or three days, and that at a stated time a distinct shivering fit had occurred; others, however, affirmed that only a few hours ago they had become suddenly warm and feverish, their head giddy, &c., but that no premonitory symptoms or shivering had been experienced.

Symptoms on admission.

Premonitory symptoms.

Physiognomy.	The countenance presenting an anxious, but usually not a dull or stupid expression, was in many cases covered with a more or less general flush. The conjunctivæ, as a rule, were not greatly, if at all, congested; but the very generally jaundiced tinge was most observable. This tinge, in a very great number of instances, became developed into a deep yellow hue; the tongue, deeply yellow or white, furred, and very often, even on admission, had already dried at the tip; if it had not, in bad cases a triangular piece at the tip soon became dry and brown, the process extending backwards at first along the centre. Instead of the furred tongue, there were not a few instances in which it became dry, glazed, and shining. There was usually very intense heat of skin, which was also dry. I very carefully looked for a rash, but none was even discovered to exist. The pulse was usually at first full and frequent, 100—120; it soon became weak and compressible, retaining its frequency. Thirst was a most constant symptom.
Tongue.	
Skin.	
Thirst.	
Respiratory movements.	The respiratory movements were generally quickened in proportion to the state of the pulse.
State of nervous and muscular systems.	There was usually from the first very great muscular and nervous depression; the patient was quite conscious, but did not wish to be disturbed. Often there was frontal headache or vertigo, the prisoner stating that on attempting to lift his head, it appeared to whirl round. The tongue was frequently protruded in a series of tremulous jerks, and the arm, when raised, trembled like an aspen leaf. In very few cases was there impairment of the mental faculties, at least till towards the termination of the disease.
Vomiting.	Vomiting was not unfrequent; in some instances it was severe, but as a rule it was not persistent; when it did occur, it was at the commencement of the disease. There was often more or less gurgling on pressure over the epigastrium; pain was also generally felt there on pressure, though not complained of before.
Gurgling on pressure over the epigastrium.	
Enlargement of liver and spleen.	Enlargement of the liver and spleen was most frequent; the bowels were usually constipated, but great care had to be taken in the medicine used as aperient, diarrhœa being most liable to supervene.
State of bowels.	
State of urine.	The urine was scanty and high coloured, the patient supposing that it was mixed with blood.
	The above is a general outline of the symptoms as observed on the patient's admission. They did not, of course, all present themselves in each case; and when present, they varied considerably in severity; but there were numerous admissions which in every particular corresponded with the account given.
Progress of cases that proved fatal from fourth to seventh day.	The majority of the fatal cases that did not succumb from some sequelæ were protracted till the 4th, 5th, 6th, or 7th day. In these the severity of the symptoms described became aggravated, the tongue from being white or yellow, furred, became dry and brown; sometimes quite black and deeply cracked; the pungent heat of skin remained; the pulse soon lost its fulness, becoming weak and thready; prostration increased; sordes collected about the teeth and lips; the patient would in all probability become torpid, but retain his senses till within a few hours of death, when the torpor sometimes passed into a state of coma, under which he would sink.
State of coma or insensibility short, when it occurred.	It is worthy of remark that the last-mentioned stage, viz., that of coma or insensibility, when it did exist, was not as a rule protracted. Often did I examine, and receive rational answers, from a patient in the evening, who, I was informed on my visit to the hospital next morning, had become insensible during the night and died.
Cases that proved rapidly fatal.	Not a few died under one, two, or three days after admission into hospital. These were the cases that exhibited the greatest sense of weight and oppression, and my opinion is that the virulence and strength of the fever-poison paralysed the ganglionic system of nerves, thus stopping the action of the secretory and excretory organs, and bringing on death by collapse. The proportion of such rapidly fatal cases was less after I took over charge than it was in the two or three previous months.
Progress of cases that did not prove fatal within seven or eight days after admission.	In cases that did not prove fatal in either of the above ways, the original symptoms remained unabated for a period varying from five to nine days (the average being six or seven). During the twenty-four hours, and from day to day, there was no distinct remission in the febrile symptoms. After the second or third day, the tongue usually became dry, and in many instances brownish; the pulse smaller and weaker; the patient perfectly sensible, complained of distressing thirst, and the pains in his bones and joints; at the end of the above-mentioned period (five to nine days); there was a sudden cessation of the febrile symptoms, the crisis being in a good many instances ushered in by profuse perspiration, but much more frequently by a discharge of copious watery stools. The pulse became slow, tongue moist, the skin lost its pungent heat and great dryness. With the exception of a general feeling of weakness and pains in the limbs, joints, or muscles, the patient now expressed himself well, and if his appetite had gone, which was not invariably the case, it returned, and he was clamorous for food. In this state of apparent convalescence he would remain for several days (from four to eight or nine), when
Continuance of symptoms for five to nine days.	
Cessation of symptoms. Crisis.	
Apparent convalescence.	

when all the original symptoms presented themselves, and continued sometimes for about the same number of days as the original attack, but generally the period of duration was shorter. The adynamic tendencies before described were observable in the relapse, and many succumbed to it.

Relapse.

Adynamic tendencies manifested during the relapse.

In not a few instances a second interval of complete quiescence was followed by a second relapse; and a third or even fourth recurrence of the sequence was not unknown.

Second, third, and fourth relapses.

The occurrence of relapses was universally noted by the prisoners themselves, who divided their illness into periods which they denominated as their first, second, &c., attack.

Relapses noted by the prisoners.

Dr. Penny, in his sanatory report, points out the same circumstance relative to relapses. He says, "in the cases of recovery, almost without exception was there a relapse. It became the rule for a second attack to occur, and it was exceedingly common for the native doctor to report that it was the third or even fourth time of recurrence."

Dr. Penny's account of relapse.

At first I administered quinine largely with the hope of being able to ward off the relapse, but it had no apparent effect, the relapse occurred seemingly with as great regularity as if the specific had not been exhibited.

Relapse not warded off by quinine.

The absence, therefore, of remissions in the fever, the definite course it pursued, the occurrence of distinct critical periods, followed by a disappearance of the febrile symptoms, all tended to produce the conviction in my mind that the fever, however it may have originated, was now (in February) of a continued type, and attributable not to a malarious but an animal poison.

* * * * *

Bronchitis and pneumonia were two of the most common complications of the disease in January, February, and beginning of March. During that time the cold was very great, the thermometer in the morning at sunrise often standing at, or even below, the freezing point. By the middle of March, however, lung complication began to decrease, and during the month of April it seldom occurred, and when present, whether as bronchitis or pneumonia, it was not severe in character. In fact, lung complication was in proportion to, and no doubt in a great measure caused by, the cold, and was itself one of the chief causes of the great mortality. The indications of the stethoscope, and the copious mucous or muco-purulent expectoration could not fail to detect the presence of bronchitis; but the approach of pneumonia was often most insidious. In very few instances did it occasion sufficient discomfort to the patient to induce him to draw attention to the chest; a slight cough, but very frequently unattended by the pathognomonic rusty expectoration, might be the only indication that anything was amiss. Laryngitis existed in not a few cases, and usually with it co-existed bronchitis or pneumonia.

Complications and sequelæ.

Lung complication.

Bronchitis and pneumonia.

Enlargement of liver and spleen was exceedingly common, and the occurrence of jaundice has already been pointed out as frequently accompanying the former. Even a deep jaundiced tinge, however, was not found to be a fatal symptom. Recoveries were by no means uncommon in cases in which the whole tissues were apparently thoroughly infiltrated with bilious matter.

Enlargement of liver and spleen.
Jaundice.

In a good many cases hiccup was a most distressing symptom. When it appeared, there was almost always enlargement of the liver, the hiccup being no doubt generally the result of reflex action induced by the morbid condition of that organ. This symptom, however, even when severe and persistent, was not by any means indicative of a fatal termination; cases did well after they had suffered from it almost continuously for three or four days.

Hiccup.

Jaundice.

Epistaxis was the most common form of hæmorrhage, occurring generally soon after the commencement of the disease, and in some cases it was profuse and controlled with difficulty. Hæmorrhage, properly so called, from the bowels, was uncommon. I have noted only one instance of its occurrence from the lungs, but in that case there was the clearest evidence of the existence of phthisis.

Hæmorrhages.
Epistaxis.

When death took place at an early period of the disease, in the majority of instances its immediate cause was lung complication. Those who succumbed at a later stage were almost invariably cut off by diarrhœa or dysentery. As stated before, the first attack of fever very frequently terminated in a critical discharge from the bowels; the looseness might continue for two or three days only, or throughout the whole interval up to the period of relapse, when it generally stopped, and the second febrile attack came on. Then the relapse would be replaced or succeeded by the bowel complication, which would most persistently stick to the patient, who became reduced in strength from day to day, till at last he sank of exhaustion, a miserable, dried-up, and most emaciated object. When the bowel complaint assumed the form of diarrhœa, the stools were generally copious, watery, dark or greenish in colour, and offensive to the smell. If dysentery was the form of complication, a considerable amount of blood was at first passed; but the quantity generally decreased, and there were small but frequent mucoid discharges, only slightly tinged with blood.

Diarrhœa and dysentery.

Character of stools in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Ophthalmia was not a frequent complication or sequelæ in the Central Gaol; but in the Lahore Female Penitentiary, where the same form of fever broke out in the month of March,

Ophthalmia.

March, there were very few of the women attacked with fever, who towards its termination, or during the period of convalescence, did not suffer from ophthalmia. That it was dependent on the fever was evident from the fact, that those who had not the fever experienced also an immunity from the ophthalmia.

Glandular inflammation and suppuration. Glandular inflammation and suppuration occurred in a good many instances. The parotid and submaxillary glands sometimes swelled enormously; pus formed and kept discharging for a considerable period. Pharyngeal abscesses also were noted in a few cases.

Partial paralysis. Only two cases have come under my observation in which the fever was followed by partial paralysis: in one there is paralysis of the postio-dura on one side; the other is the case of a boy who made a most tedious recovery, and in whom the right leg has suffered partial wasting, with diminished power of sensation and motion.

Tedious convalescence. Severe arthritic pains. The very tedious convalescence and persistence of severe arthritic pains unaccompanied by effusion into the joints, were well marked features of the disease. A good many patients remained in hospital for months after the fever left, suffering from nothing but these pains and general debility.

Anatomical lesions. Of pleuræ. During the colder months lesions of the lungs and their coverings were almost constantly met with. The pleuritic adhesions were sometimes slight and easily broken up, being evidently of very recent formation, but in not a few instances they were strong and tough, and the pleuræ could be separated only on the application of a considerable amount of force. In only one instance did I find a collection of fluid in the pleural cavity.

Of the lung substance. The substance of the lungs presented every appearance from simple congestion up to the stage of grey hepatization. In a few cases small tubercular deposits or abscesses were found. As the weather became warmer, the lesion of the lungs became less marked and common.

Of liver. Enlargement of the liver was a most common appearance up to the very end of the epidemic. The change of weather from a colder to a milder temperature did not seem to influence the state of this organ as it did the lungs. There seemed generally to be simply intense engorgement without structural degeneration. In a few cases there was great friability, the finger entering its substance on pressure as it would a piece of dough.

Of spleen. Simple enlargement of the spleen was also very commonly found on dissection; but it was less frequent, and had generally proceeded proportionately to a less extent than had the enlargement of the liver.

Ulceration of large intestines. Ulceration of the large intestines was very often met with. Numerous little ulcers with distinct outlines were observed in the position of the solitary glands.

The history of such cases showed that during life dysentery had occurred as a complication, or sequela of the fever. A certain amount of thickening and submucous deposit was also not unfrequently observed in the large intestines.

Ulceration not found in small intestines. Peyer's patches never show evidences of ulceration. In no instance was there found ulceration of the small intestines. Careful examination of Peyer's patches was made in numerous dissections, with the view of determining the point as to whether they presented evidences of ulceration; but in every case examined the result was the same, no ulceration existed, the mucous membrane of both the large and small intestines was not unfrequently found congested, as might have been anticipated from the pre-existent diarrhoea and dysentery.

Other post-mortem appearances. Heart. Kidneys. Brain. The only other appearances noted were in numerous cases infiltration of the tissues with bilious matter. A small pale and flabby condition of the heart, frequent congestion of the kidneys, the existence in the lateral ventricles of the brain of an abnormal amount of serosity, and in one instance congestion of the veins of the pia-mater. I regret that, till towards the termination of the epidemic, I had not the means of ascertaining the state of the contents of the cranium.

* * * * *

Was the fever infectious or contagious? The proofs of the contagious or infectious character of the disease, which I shall now detail, were to me quite convincing. The determination of such a point is never untended by difficulty, and the difficulty was not diminished in my case by the circumstance that the fever, when I took over charge, had been raging for four or five months in the gaol.

Proofs of contagion from gaol establishment. Out of the 41 warders who superintend and guard the prisoners while labouring in the workshops during the daytime, and who have to perform all the duties connected with the management of the prisoners within the gaol walls, not more than two or three escaped having fever: 16 of them had it severely and two died. One of the fatal cases came under my own observation, and exhibited the severe symptoms of which I have previously given an outline. The burkundaues who had charge of the prisoners at work in the garden, and on the erection of new buildings outside the gaol suffered, but to a much less degree.

The hospital establishment, consisting of three native doctors, a compounder and dresser, all suffered from the fever. The head native doctor, "Shaik Chaidee," had a very severe attack. Hospital establishment.

With regard to the attendants on the sick, I was informed when I joined that every one of the prisoners then acting in that capacity had suffered from the fever. They might, therefore, be supposed to be well seasoned. I had, however, occasion to bring several prisoners into hospital as special attendants; and the fact that they were almost invariably attacked by the fever in an aggravated form, was one of the first circumstances that led me to believe that the disease was of a contagious character.

There was another circumstance that I observed relative to the admissions into hospital which tended to convince me of the communicability of the disease; it was this, that in several instances prisoners admitted into hospital labouring under some other disease were also attacked by the prevailing fever, and generally suffered severely. It was also noteworthy, as stated before, that a large number of the prisoners recently received into the gaol suffered from the fever.

Other proofs of the infectious nature of the disease have either come under my own observation or been brought to my notice. The same sort of fever broke out in March and April in the Lahore Female Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum; and its communicability was in both places recognised by the civil surgeon, Dr. Smith. In both institutions did the native doctors suffer from a severe attack of the fever. The fever, as it occurred in the Lahore Female Penitentiary, came under my observation, and I shall refer to it more fully afterwards.

Other proofs of the communicability of the fever.

Lahore Female Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum.

A gang of transportation prisoners was forwarded from this gaol to Mooltan in December. Soon after its arrival there, a fever, evidently of the same type as was raging in the Lahore Central Gaol, broke out in the Mooltan Gaol, and its origin was attributed to infection caught from the Lahore prisoners.

In connection with a gang of transportation prisoners sent to Mooltan from the Lahore Central Gaol.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

ANNUAL RETURNS of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMIES, and of the GAOL POPULATION of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, for the Year 1865; compiled and systematically arranged from the Original Documents by *James L. Bryden*, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service; in Charge of the Statistical Branch Office of the Principal Inspector General, Bengal Medical Department.

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1.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865.

I.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the *Bengal Presidency* during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																				Died out of Hospital.	
						Cholera.	Small-Pox.	Fever, Intermitent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery, Acute.	Dysentery, Chronic.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis, Acute.	Hepatitis, Chronic.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Phtisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scoury.	Atrophy and Anemia.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.
January	40,516	1,969	4.86	54	-	4	3	1	2	2	-	1	2	2	4	4	3	-	4	5	7	-	-	1	-	6	3
February	37,990	1,906	5.02	35	-	3	3	1	1	1	-	1	5	2	2	1	3	-	1	5	3	-	-	2	-	9	4
March	36,935	2,028	5.49	38	-	3	3	1	2	-	-	1	5	2	2	1	3	-	1	5	3	-	-	2	-	9	4
April	36,852	2,097	5.69	72	-	23	3	2	3	7	-	-	6	1	1	4	6	-	2	1	2	-	-	1	2	5	2
May	37,048	2,398	6.47	88	-	14	1	-	10	13	10	1	6	1	3	8	4	1	3	2	3	-	-	2	1	3	2
June	36,897	2,619	7.09	127	-	4	-	3	4	6	55	3	6	1	2	5	3	-	3	11	7	-	-	1	2	5	8
July	36,766	2,719	7.39	106	-	8	-	4	8	5	38	4	6	2	2	6	5	-	3	2	3	1	-	-	1	6	3
August	36,598	2,559	6.99	115	-	42	-	3	4	3	4	1	10	4	0	6	9	1	4	3	4	-	-	-	2	8	3
September	36,548	2,487	6.80	76	-	11	-	2	9	8	1	-	7	3	1	5	1	-	2	4	11	1	1	-	2	1	4
October	36,463	2,421	6.64	68	-	2	-	6	6	3	1	-	5	4	4	6	9	-	1	2	5	-	-	2	1	6	4
November	37,701	2,034	5.40	70	-	2	1	3	5	3	-	1	4	3	1	12	10	-	2	4	2	1	-	2	1	9	4
December	36,203	1,600	4.58	53	-	2	-	1	2	3	1	-	3	-	-	9	7	-	4	2	4	-	1	1	2	5	6
						116	15	27	55	56	111	13	60	23	24	70	60	3	35	38	51	3	2	12	9	74	46
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	37,210	2,241	6.02	902	24.24	3.12	4.0		3.71	2.98	3.5		2.23	6.4	3.49	6.8	9.7	1.02	1.38	6.8	6.5	3.0	2.4	1.99	1.21		

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions during the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Cholera	5	1	4	28	21	4	10	64	14	2	2	5	160	4.8	72.50
Small-pox	35	23	17	18	9	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	108	2.9	14.28
Fever, Intermitent	837	404	507	765	1,400	1,550	1,573	1,620	1,195	1,779	1,198	894	13,722	36.88	7.0
Remittent	42	43	50	163	209	177	369	324	209	231	88	47	1,047	5.23	
Continued	110	76	149	281	462	711	753	460	350	384	165	97	3,068	10.74	
Apoplexy	1	1	4	4	21	95	64	17	-	3	-	1	211	57.36	52.36
Delirium Tremens	9	4	9	12	8	17	8	15	17	14	10	13	136	3.6	9.56
Dysentery, Acute	104	42	82	117	152	129	125	178	185	171	142	100	1,527	4.10	5.42
Chronic	159	146	226	371	370	271	384	646	389	313	228	195	3,098	9.94	6.5
Diarrhoea	160	137	157	175	231	240	235	286	230	210	141	143	2,325	6.25	5.59
Hepatitis, Acute	19	15	15	18	25	27	23	33	27	19	9	20	250	6.7	1.20
Chronic	329	228	264	262	244	245	216	258	208	247	221	213	2,864	7.71	1.25
Spleen Disease	15	12	17	18	22	20	39	28	33	17	22	250	7.0	19.69	
Respiratory Diseases	-	2	1	5	2	3	4	2	2	8	6	1	83	1.0	5.26
Phtisis Pulmonalis	292	300	280	237	320	247	288	299	237	268	222	208	3,196	8.33	
Scurvy	1,067	824	819	840	847	619	503	575	531	685	585	579	8,454	22.72	
Rheumatism	107	97	94	134	153	95	73	88	69	126	106	61	1,203	3.23	
Veneral Diseases	358	305	304	350	478	449	500	450	303	341	311	280	4,429	11.00	4.8
Eye Diseases	377	307	339	343	373	261	216	267	249	360	324	356	3,772	10.14	
Abscess and Ulcer	515	430	502	650	770	771	776	871	672	660	408	409	7,434	10.98	
Wounds and Accidents															
All other Causes															
	4,541	3,395	3,840	4,729	6,113	5,934	6,140	6,474	4,910	5,882	4,181	3,646	50,735		
Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.															
11-21	8.94	10.39	12.83	16.50	16.09	16.70	17.69	13.44	16.00	11.09	10.07	160.53			

Sixteen names appear in the Death Rolls of Regiments of men who are not included in this Return, and which have not appeared in the current Record of Mortality. The deaths of men detached on Staff employment, of small bodies of Invalids which have furnished no returns, and of a few men who have been left behind unable to proceed with their Regiments on the march, are comprehended in this total. These 16 deaths make an addition to the mortality of the year of '43 per 1,000.

1.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865—continued.

—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in *Bengal Proper* during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

Months.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Number of Disease.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																			Died out of Hospital.		
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery, Acute.	Dysentery, Chronic.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis, Acute.	Hepatitis, Chronic.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Disease.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.		Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January	1,977	99	5.01	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	1,741	113	6.49	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	2,124	112	5.28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	2,118	148	6.99	8	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
May	2,054	188	9.15	18	-	10	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
June	2,031	210	10.34	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	2,047	188	9.18	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August	2,073	172	8.30	5	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
September	2,039	191	9.37	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	1,889	195	10.32	8	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
November	2,452	183	7.46	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
December	1,792	117	6.53	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
						13	-	1	12	2	6	-	3	7	6	1	4	-	2	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	5
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	2,028	160	7.89	68	33.53	6.41	-	.49	5.92	.99	2.96	-	1.48	3.45	2.96	.49	1.97	-	.99	.49	1.48	-	-	.49	-	.49	2.47

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions during the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Cholera	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	15	.74	86.67
Small-pox	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.10	-
Fever, Intermittent	14	13	21	41	76	77	75	70	72	73	73	51	656	32.35	1.20
" Remittent	1	2	-	51	38	7	2	12	13	10	11	18	165	8.13	
" Continued	13	2	8	16	93	167	31	21	17	25	31	9	433	21.35	40.00
Apoplexy	-	-	-	2	-	9	-	1	-	2	-	1	15	.74	
Delirium Tremens	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	6	13	.64	-
Dysentery, Acute	4	4	8	35	22	17	12	30	19	19	13	10	193	9.52	5.18
" Chronic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea	22	20	25	59	55	28	34	36	23	27	53	25	407	20.07	1.47
Hepatitis, Acute	9	16	2	5	3	3	9	8	9	6	9	3	82	4.04	6.10
" Chronic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spleen Disease	1	2	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	1	-	-	11	.54	-
Respiratory Diseases	13	16	16	7	6	8	38	25	13	14	9	17	182	8.97	1.10
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	4	2	2	2	2	18	.89	16.67
Scurvy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatism	25	29	15	14	20	22	30	27	15	12	13	13	235	11.59	.15
General Diseases	80	53	46	54	45	36	21	48	48	41	41	27	540	26.63	
Eye Diseases	4	5	2	7	10	4	4	4	4	1	9	2	56	2.76	12.38
Abscess and Ulcer	19	19	11	23	19	28	31	20	12	22	38	9	251	12.38	
Wounds and Accidents	34	11	9	29	12	19	15	22	20	27	24	26	248	12.23	31.16
All other Causes	26	39	30	39	44	83	85	86	74	58	37	31	632	31.16	
	209	232	193	386	456	508	391	418	344	342	364	251	4,154		
Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	13.61	13.32	9.09	18.22	22.20	25.01	19.10	20.16	16.87	18.10	14.84	14.01		204.83	

This Statement does not include the Artillery attached to the Bhootan Field Force.

1.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865—continued.

III.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the *Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawnpore* Districts during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																						
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery, Acute.	Dysentery, Chronic.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis, Acute.	Hepatitis, Chronic.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Disease.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Died out of Hospital.	
January	9,494	432	4.55	18	-	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	
February	10,009	468	4.68	6	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
March	9,894	539	5.45	14	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	
April	10,281	592	5.76	36	-	22	-	1	-	6	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
May	10,300	622	6.04	28	-	3	-	-	2	7	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1		
June	10,176	742	7.29	57	-	3	-	2	1	1	35	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	1	4		
July	10,136	671	6.62	20	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	2	4	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1		
August	10,104	700	6.93	41	-	15	-	-	1	1	1	-	5	1	3	4	2	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-		
September	10,069	717	7.12	27	-	8	-	1	3	4	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-		
October	10,034	711	7.09	16	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1		
November	9,278	550	5.93	17	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-		
December	9,231	423	4.58	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3		
						55	2	10	13	26	45	4	23	4	7	23	7	1	9	12	11	-	1	4	2	12	18	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																												
For the Year	9,917	597	6.02	289	29.14	5.55	.20	1.01	1.31	2.62	4.54	.40	2.32	.40	.71	2.32	.71	.10	.91	1.21	1.11	-	.10	.40	.20	1.21	1.81	
DISEASES.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions during the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.																
Cholera	4	-	-	27	2	3	-	19	10	-	1	2	68	.63	80.88													
Small-pox	7	3	7	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	.24	3.33													
Fever, Intermittent	102	64	84	185	228	470	275	399	311	326	179	136	2,759	27.82	-													
" Remittent	12	15	5	32	6	46	17	36	96	45	13	14	327	3.30	1.11													
" Continued	30	38	83	119	190	292	140	130	92	151	49	20	1,334	13.45	-													
Apoplexy	-	-	-	1	12	52	4	2	-	-	-	-	71	.72	63.38													
Delirium Tremens	1	-	2	4	-	5	3	2	2	4	2	5	30	.30	13.33													
Dysentery, Acute	28	9	20	33	48	39	42	57	56	55	37	18	442	4.45	6.11													
" Chronic	41	49	79	131	89	64	69	184	106	68	27	40	947	9.55	.74													
Diarrhoea	44	19	38	50	50	58	59	75	62	61	31	43	590	5.95	5.08													
Hepatitis, Acute	2	1	6	3	5	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	37	.37	2.70													
" Chronic	74	42	56	70	57	38	29	53	53	63	53	31	619	6.24	1.45													
Spleen Disease	4	4	7	7	3	5	3	6	11	9	-	3	62	.63	17.74													
Respiratory Diseases	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	-	8	.08	-													
Phthisis Pulmonalis	64	66	50	62	85	57	67	73	69	65	61	52	771	7.77	-													
Scurvy	272	226	247	234	313	215	172	241	191	268	216	194	2,789	28.13	-													
Rheumatism	22	17	21	35	36	21	18	36	25	26	33	12	302	3.05	.43													
Veneral Diseases	81	73	83	78	109	103	117	104	80	105	63	45	1,041	10.50	-													
Eye Diseases	61	94	77	69	75	46	52	65	52	73	51	90	805	8.12	-													
Abscess and Ulcer	120	95	100	118	165	159	141	184	119	167	90	97	1,555	15.68	-													
Wounds and Accidents																												
All other Causes																												
	969	815	966	1,262	1,525	1,677	1,211	1,672	1,279	1,490	912	803	14,581															
Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.																												
	10.21	8.14	9.76	12.28	14.81	16.48	11.95	16.55	12.70	14.85	9.83	8.70	147.03															

1.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865—continued.

IV.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the Meerut and Rohilkund Districts during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

Months.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																			Died out of Hospital.		
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery, Acute.	Dysentery, Chronic.	Diarrhea.	Hepatitis, Acute.	Hepatitis, Chronic.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Disease.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.		Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January	5,116	287	5·61	9	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
February	5,242	302	5·76	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
March	5,034	294	5·84	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
April	5,043	301	5·97	9	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
May	5,223	367	7·16	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June	5,249	375	7·28	13	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
July	5,237	473	14·61	20	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
August	5,217	436	8·35	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
September	5,208	401	7·70	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-
October	5,180	359	6·93	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
November	4,895	278	5·68	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
December	4,818	214	4·44	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
						4	9	3	4	9	19	1	6	2	1	5	8	1	1	6	5	-	-	-	1	13	3
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	5,122	341	6·66	101	19·72	·78	1·76	·59	·78	1·76	3·71	·19	1·17	·39	·19	·98	1·57	·19	·19	1·17	·98	-	-	-	·19	2·54	·59

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions during the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Cholera -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	6	·12	60·67
Small-pox -	6	8	6	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	32	·62	38·12
Fever, Intermittent -	66	21	33	29	40	67	114	57	59	71	36	14	607	11·85	-
" Remittent -	11	7	9	22	20	21	157	112	28	19	12	4	422	8·24	·80
" Continued -	16	18	20	52	62	82	384	134	99	44	30	20	961	18·76	-
Apoplexy -	-	-	1	-	-	7	14	4	-	-	-	-	26	·51	73·08
Delirium Tremens -	1	-	-	-	1	4	1	2	4	3	-	-	16	·31	6·25
Dysentery, Acute -	11	3	7	15	20	20	11	16	24	38	19	15	199	3·80	4·02
" Chronic -	9	5	21	35	38	26	24	32	42	57	32	22	343	6·70	·29
Diarrhoea -	17	12	26	27	36	40	36	48	33	47	20	27	369	7·20	3·52
Hepatitis, Acute -	4	4	1	3	6	4	3	5	5	2	1	5	43	·84	2·33
" Chronic -	38	23	27	26	40	34	36	50	29	28	31	33	395	7·71	·25
Spleen Disease -	1	2	1	2	4	9	4	8	5	9	2	-	47	·92	10·64
Respiratory Diseases -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	·08	-
Phthisis Pulmonalis -	38	42	42	37	49	32	35	56	36	25	39	34	465	9·08	-
Scurvy -	164	135	93	164	136	111	100	92	82	103	75	72	1,327	25·91	-
Rheumatism -	11	13	14	17	28	15	8	12	10	22	8	4	102	3·16	·46
Venerae Diseases -	63	53	44	62	75	64	91	78	52	56	45	-	729	14·23	-
Eye Diseases -	40	28	48	32	61	51	26	37	34	56	41	44	498	9·72	-
Abcess and Ulcer -	5	54	84	102	139	131	126	154	107	101	51	52	1,156	22·57	-
Wounds and Accidents.															
All other Causes -															
	551	428	477	633	759	720	1,170	898	652	683	443	393	7,807		
Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	10·77	8·17	9·48	12·55	14·63	13·72	22·34	17·21	12·52	13·19	9·05	8·16	152·42		

1.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865—continued.

V.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the *Agra* District and in *Central India* during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

Months.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Died out of Hospital.			
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery, Acute.	Dysentery, Chronic.	Diarrhea.	Hepatitis, Acute.	Hepatitis, Chronic.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Disease.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.		Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January	4,787	260	5.43	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
February	4,683	289	6.17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
March	4,697	296	6.30	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
April	4,841	299	6.18	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	
May	4,807	309	6.43	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
June	4,824	306	6.34	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	
July	4,825	309	6.40	11	-	6	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
August	4,789	304	6.35	36	-	27	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
September	4,775	362	7.58	11	-	1	-	1	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
October	4,718	396	8.39	12	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
November	4,024	274	6.81	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
December	4,494	223	4.96	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
						34	-	3	6	6	10	5	5	-	4	18	8	1	2	6	4	1	-	3	-	6	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year -	4,689	302	6.44	126	26.87	7.25	-	.64	1.28	1.28	2.13	1.07	1.07	-	.85	3.84	1.71	.21	.43	1.28	.85	.21	-	.64	-	1.28	

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions During the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	44	1	-	-	-	53	1.13	64.15
Small-pox	3	6	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	.32	-
Fever, Intermittent	131	80	87	78	147	157	180	202	368	625	303	146	2,504	53.40	.45
" Remittent	10	7	15	27	35	38	39	55	101	63	16	5	411	8.77	
" Continued	21	10	14	37	37	41	28	39	61	93	11	12	404	8.62	
Apoplexy	-	-	-	1	6	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	20	.43	50.00
Delirium Tremens	1	2	2	-	-	3	2	6	4	4	1	-	25	.53	20.00
Dysentery, Acute	18	10	12	13	15	5	11	34	40	16	7	13	194	4.14	2.58
" Chronic	22	18	36	44	55	44	80	232	91	41	21	34	718	15.31	.56
Diarrhoea	23	17	17	9	38	25	26	38	33	32	18	15	291	6.21	8.94
Hepatitis, Acute	4	4	5	3	8	7	6	5	5	5	2	5	59	1.26	1.70
" Chronic	51	25	32	22	21	37	17	25	19	29	15	25	318	6.78	.31
Spleen Diseases	1	4	2	1	1	-	4	-	3	1	2	3	22	.47	18.18
Respiratory Diseases	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	.06	.40
Phthisis Pulmonalis	38	49	48	31	40	30	38	28	35	56	23	16	432	9.21	
Scurvy	172	129	143	119	116	81	69	64	72	75	60	62	1,162	24.78	
Rheumatism	31	18	17	21	13	9	16	6	9	19	6	6	171	3.65	.40
Venereal Diseases	55	64	46	44	84	61	71	32	37	34	33	44	605	12.90	
Eye Diseases	47	45	52	59	60	29	32	32	33	35	37	48	509	10.85	
Abscess and Ulcer	68	68	79	104	137	124	117	139	120	95	49	58	1,158	24.70	.40
Wounds and Accidents															
All other Causes															
	696	557	611	615	814	699	747	983	1,032	1,223	605	492	9,074		
Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	14.54	11.89	13.01	12.70	16.93	14.49	15.48	20.53	21.61	25.92	15.04	10.95	193.52		

1.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865—continued.

VI.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the Punjab during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																					
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery, Acute.	Dysentery, Chronic.	Diarrhea.	Hepatitis, Acute.	Hepatitis, Chronic.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Disease.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Died out of Hospital.
January	14,602	633	4.34	8	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	14,055	568	4.04	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	2
March	13,861	708	5.11	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	14,058	712	5.06	10	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
May	14,381	854	5.94	26	-	-	1	-	5	1	2	1	5	-	1	1	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-
June	14,335	927	6.47	40	-	1	-	1	-	4	7	2	4	1	1	1	2	-	1	4	4	4	-	-	2	5	3
July	14,269	1,056	7.40	48	-	1	-	-	4	-	20	-	1	1	1	3	5	-	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	4	2
August	14,155	927	6.55	23	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	3	2	-	1	4	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	1
September	14,202	799	5.63	21	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	6	1
October	13,723	719	5.24	21	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	4	1
November	13,010	561	4.31	18	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
December	11,908	462	3.88	18	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	1
						2	4	9	17	11	31	1	19	5	2	22	26	-	15	11	21	2	1	3	6	38	12
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year -	13,880	744	5.36	258	18.59	14	29	65	1.23	79	2.23	07	1.37	36	14	1.59	1.87	-	1.08	79	1.51	14	07	22	44	2.74	87

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions During the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Cholera - - -	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.03	50.00
Small-pox - -	8	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	0.14	20.00
Fever, Intermittent -	402	184	252	422	892	770	921	880	380	668	512	444	6,727	18.47	46
" Remittent - -	7	5	6	31	43	63	154	108	25	89	26	3	560	4.03	
" Continued - -	27	8	22	43	63	108	165	135	78	65	40	21	775	5.58	
Apoplexy - - -	1	1	2	-	2	17	42	8	-	1	-	-	74	0.53	41.89
Delirium Tremens -	4	1	2	7	7	5	2	3	5	2	5	1	44	0.32	
Dysentery, Acute -	25	8	18	16	39	44	41	40	39	39	37	18	364	2.62	
" Chronic - - -	38	37	40	97	125	104	171	141	122	108	80	46	1,109	7.99	18
Diarrhoea - - -	50	55	64	76	100	109	101	96	89	62	40	39	981	6.35	5.45
Hepatitis, Acute -	7	4	-	8	5	12	9	16	13	7	2	4	87	0.63	
" Chronic - - -	130	102	119	77	120	127	95	104	89	104	89	76	1,232	8.88	
Spleen Disease -	6	1	6	4	10	8	7	20	7	12	3	4	88	0.63	23.86
Respiratory Diseases -	-	1	-	4	2	1	4	1	1	6	2	1	23	0.17	
Phthisis, Pulmonalis -	104	98	113	87	126	103	114	113	76	106	70	63	1,173	8.45	63
Scurvy - - - - -	267	231	262	263	227	171	138	129	136	156	133	150	2,263	16.30	
Rheumatism - - -	31	34	30	53	66	44	27	29	20	53	41	28	456	3.28	
Veneral Diseases -	102	71	102	140	187	186	186	216	120	107	93	91	1,601	11.54	11.28
Eye Diseases - -	162	108	147	151	162	112	89	108	108	159	127	132	1,565	11.28	
Abscess and Ulcer -	171	143	180	273	274	267	302	304	249	218	100	110	2,591	18.67	
Wounds and Accidents															
All other Causes -															
	1,542	1,092	1,365	1,757	2,455	2,252	2,509	2,451	1,557	1,962	1,403	1,232	21,637		
Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	10.56	7.72	9.85	12.50	17.07	15.71	18.00	17.32	10.96	14.30	10.78	10.35	155.89		

1.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865—continued.

VII.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Ratios of SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the various PROVINCES of the Bengal Presidency, during the Year 1865.

DISEASES.	BENGAL PROPER.				DINAPORE, BENARES, OUDE, AND CAWNPORE.				MEERUT AND ROHILKUND.				AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.				PUNJAB.				BENGAL PRESIDENCY.			
	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Average Strength - Daily Sick per Cent. of Admitted per Cent. of Strength.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Average Strength - Daily Sick per Cent. of Admitted per Cent. of Strength.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Average Strength - Daily Sick per Cent. of Admitted per Cent. of Strength.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Average Strength - Daily Sick per Cent. of Admitted per Cent. of Strength.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Average Strength - Daily Sick per Cent. of Admitted per Cent. of Strength.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Average Strength - Daily Sick per Cent. of Admitted per Cent. of Strength.
Cholera	74	86.67	6.41	2,028	68	80.88	5.55	3,917	12	66.67	78	7.25	1.13	64.15	2.13	50.00	.03	50.00	.14	43	72.50	3.12	13.80	8.20
Small-pox	10	-	-	7.89	24	8.83	20	602	62	28.12	1.76	-	.32	-	1.07	-	14	20.00	.29	29	14.28	.40	6.00	100.0
Fever, Intermittent	32.35	1.20	.49	204.83	27.82	1.11	1.01	602	11.85	.80	.59	.64	53.40	.45	2.56	.63	48.47	.46	.65	36.88	.73	5.30	100.0	
Fever, Remittent and Continued.	29.48	-	6.91	-	16.75	-	3.83	-	27.00	-	2.54	2.56	17.89	-	-	-	9.61	-	2.02	15.97	-	-	-	
Apoplexy	74	40.00	2.96	-	72	63.38	4.54	-	51	73.08	-	-	.43	50.00	2.13	41.89	.53	41.89	2.23	57	52.36	2.98	-	-
Delirium Tremens	64	-	-	-	30	13.33	40	-	31	6.25	.19	-	.53	20.00	1.07	2.27	.32	2.27	.07	36	9.56	.35	-	-
Dysentery	9.52	5.18	4.93	-	4.45	6.11	2.72	-	3.89	4.02	1.56	1.07	4.14	2.58	1.07	6.59	2.62	6.59	1.73	4.10	5.42	2.25	-	-
Diarrhoea	20.07	1.47	2.96	-	9.55	.74	.71	-	6.70	.29	.19	.85	15.31	.56	.85	.18	7.99	.63	.14	9.94	.65	.64	2.01	-
Hepatitis	4.04	6.10	2.46	-	5.95	5.08	3.03	-	7.20	3.52	2.55	5.55	6.21	8.94	5.55	5.45	6.35	5.45	8.46	6.25	5.59	3.49	6.31	
Spleen Disease	.54	-	-	-	.37	2.70	.10	-	.84	2.33	.19	.21	1.26	1.70	.21	-	.63	-	-	.67	1.20	.08	-	-
Respiratory Diseases	8.97	1.10	.99	-	6.24	1.45	.91	-	7.71	.25	.19	.43	6.78	.31	.43	1.22	8.88	1.22	1.08	7.71	1.25	.37	1.45	
Phthisis Pulmonalis	.89	16.67	1.48	-	.63	17.74	1.11	-	.92	10.64	.98	.85	.47	18.18	.85	23.86	.63	23.86	1.51	.70	19.69	1.38	3.69	
Scurvy	-	-	-	-	.08	-	.10	-	.08	-	-	-	.06	-	-	-	.17	-	.07	.10	5.26	.05	-	-
Rheumatism	11.59	-	-	-	7.77	-	-	-	9.08	-	-	-	9.21	-	-	-	8.45	-	-	8.59	-	-	5.35	
Veneral Diseases	26.63	-	-	-	28.13	-	-	-	25.91	-	-	-	24.78	-	-	-	16.30	-	-	22.72	-	-	3.20	
Eye Diseases	2.76	-	-	-	3.05	-	-	-	3.16	-	-	-	3.65	-	-	-	3.28	-	-	3.23	.43	-	1.07	
Abscess and Ulcer	12.38	15	1.47	-	10.50	.43	2.82	-	14.23	.46	3.71	3.41	12.90	.40	-	-	11.54	.63	3.89	11.90	-	3.42	-	
Wounds and Accidents	12.23	-	-	-	8.12	-	.20	-	9.72	-	.19	-	10.85	-	-	-	11.28	-	.44	10.14	.24	.88	-	
All other Causes	31.16	-	-	-	15.68	-	-	-	22.57	-	.59	.85	24.70	-	-	-	18.67	-	-	19.98	-	-	21.03	
Diet out of Hospital	-	-	2.47	-	-	-	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.87	-	-	1.61*	-	
	204.83	-	38.53	-	147.03	-	29.14	-	152.42	-	19.72	26.87	133.52	-	-	-	155.89	-	18.59	160.53	-	24.67*	40.87	

* With absent deaths which are not included in the body of the Return.

VIII.—TABLE showing the GENERAL STATISTICS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the PRINCIPAL MILITARY STATIONS of the Bengal PRESIDENCY.

STATIONS.	Period of Observations.	Average Strength during the Period of Occupation.	DAILY SICK PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Daily Sick per Cent. of Average Strength for the Period of Occupation.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.			
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			A.	B.		C.
																		All other Causes.	1. In Hospital.	
Fort William	11 Months, January, February, and April to December.	789	508	685	829	701	677	834	634	937	858	742	594	417	722	171.23	1.27	13.91		
Dum Dum		717	410	428		1114		1276	770	706	973	1198	885	919	809	235.14	30.55	57.18		
Barrackpore		357	890	803	948	1017	1020	1278	1278	721	1049	1160	978	955	900	222.13	33.02	39.22		
Berhampore		147	432	430	408	822	758	806	690	690	833	972	677	300	680	220.41	6.80	13.00		
Artillery of the Bhootan Field Force.		137	411	405	392	1053	893	1027	1027	621	493	526	933	1027	493	239.86	6.00	76.92		
Darjeeling, Sinchal	9 Months, April to December	915			430	451	580	755	755	739	559	638	594	485	579	94.10	1.09	11.30		
Hazareebagh	10 Months, March to December	821		523	707	709	884	827	827	945	876	739	658	338	729	127.77	2.33	22.33		
Dinapore		1,062	524	486	595	612	633	507	633	628	739	679	590	570	504	155.44	94	18.59		
Benares		903	519	609	663	955	1724	1411	1411	1141	1040	789	510	649	902	236.07	20.06	41.08		
Benares	9 Months, February to October	204		340	291	388	485	537	443	394	597	807	503	443	470	104.50		19.61		
Azimgarh		953	387	439	381	631	716	676	676	654	779	807	601	508	533	153.73	43.02	37.15		
Kanadilly		386	341	309	487	514	411	594	493	493	654	779	683	535	581	109.84	11.54	57.71		
R. B. D. L.		1,854	480	435	405	628	502	628	502	502	654	779	683	535	581	1814	2.59	20.73		
Lucknow		378	378	371	371	371	371	371	371	371	371	371	371	371	371	118.47	1.06	27.07		
Sesepore	10 Months, March to December	583	343	529	509	631	509	631	509	631	509	631	509	631	509	118.47	1.06	27.07		
Fatehpur		583	343	529	509	631	509	631	509	631	509	631	509	631	509	118.47	1.06	27.07		
Cannore		583	343	529	509	631	509	631	509	631	509	631	509	631	509	118.47	1.06	27.07		
Altabad		1,013	612	509	575	703	612	509	575	703	612	509	575	703	612	108.22	17.65	10.35		
Nagode		583	548	627	633	703	612	509	575	703	612	509	575	703	612	108.22	17.65	10.35		
Shahjampore		583	548	627	633	703	612	509	575	703	612	509	575	703	612	108.22	17.65	10.35		
Bareilly		207														13.92	3.96	14.07		
Lynee Tal Depot	6 Months, May to October	208														13.92	3.96	14.07		
Lynee Tal Depot	7 Months, April to October	208														13.92	3.96	14.07		
Moradabad		254	600	712	240	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	188.67	1.12	28.44		
Roorkee		351	434																	

1.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865—continued.

IX.—TABLE showing the Ratio in which the PRINCIPAL DISEASES have contributed to make up the ADMISSION RATE of the Year, in the CHIEF MILITARY STATIONS of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

STATIONS.	Average Strength during the Period of Occupation.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength from all Causes.
		Cholera.	Heat Apoplexy.	Fever.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Veneral Diseases.	Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.	All other Causes.	
Fort William - - - - -	789	-	13	33.08	5.32	12.93	3.29	4.18	14.83	31.43	13.31	52.73	171.23
Dum-Dum (11 months) - - -	717	1.81	1.81	90.38	17.57	33.33	4.88	2.09	5.02	15.48	4.19	58.58	235.14
Barrackpore - - - - -	357	.28	.28	69.47	5.04	12.05	4.48	1.12	12.05	36.97	4.20	70.19	222.13
Berhampore - - - - -	147	.68	-	65.99	4.76	15.65	3.40	2.72	26.53	33.33	21.77	45.58	120.41
Artillery of the Bhootan Field Force - - - - -	145	3.50	.70	90.91	34.27	31.47	9.09	3.50	13.28	9.79	12.59	30.76	239.86
Darjeeling (9 months) - - -	915	-	-	21.53	2.62	9.40	4.59	.76	7.65	16.29	6.45	24.81	94.10
Hazareebaugh (10 months) - -	851	-	-	27.50	4.94	8.58	8.46	3.53	17.39	20.68	6.93	44.06	142.07
Dinapore - - - - -	1,062	.28	.19	57.25	8.66	8.19	5.37	4.24	6.50	30.32	5.93	30.51	157.44
Benares - - - - -	998	1.10	1.20	85.77	5.51	22.95	7.61	3.91	9.82	49.50	8.82	39.88	236.07
Azinghur (9 months) - - -	204	-	1.96	45.10	4.41	.98	1.47	1.47	1.47	26.96	3.92	17.16	104.90
Fyzabad - - - - -	953	1.36	3.77	58.55	4.97	6.82	3.04	2.93	3.25	30.43	3.67	34.94	163.73
Rae Bareilly - - - - -	386	-	.78	39.89	.26	3.11	3.88	1.30	3.37	19.95	8.03	29.27	109.84
Lucknow - - - - -	1,884	1.22	.11	28.23	3.40	7.80	6.37	4.03	5.26	18.84	6.16	37.05	118.47
Seetapore - - - - -	583	-	.34	34.13	5.66	10.12	6.69	2.92	5.22	40.82	6.87	28.47	141.33
Futteghur (10 months) - - -	203	-	-	70.44	3.45	3.94	4.93	1.97	4.93	15.76	2.46	17.73	125.61
Cawnpore - - - - -	880	.11	.57	50.23	2.27	6.93	4.77	1.82	6.37	28.98	4.09	38.18	144.32
Allahabad - - - - -	1,013	1.38	.49	28.63	3.65	9.68	5.53	2.07	8.98	22.90	3.55	35.15	122.01
Nagode - - - - -	176	1.70	-	15.91	1.70	5.11	3.41	1.14	9.09	19.89	10.23	40.94	108.52
Shahjehanpore - - - - -	484	-	-	26.24	3.97	8.47	4.95	2.27	6.61	51.24	13.63	64.66	182.04
Bareilly - - - - -	853	.35	.35	22.86	3.99	2.23	6.45	2.81	8.91	16.29	4.81	34.70	103.75
Nynce Tal Depôt (6 months) - -	307	-	-	13.36	.98	9.12	5.21	.98	4.56	7.49	4.88	20.20	66.78
Landour Depôt (7 months) - - -	208	-	-	6.73	1.92	6.73	34.62	7.69	17.79	17.79	16.83	67.79	177.89
Moradabad - - - - -	254	-	-	16.53	5.12	4.72	8.66	3.15	3.94	20.08	3.54	20.47	86.21
Roorkee - - - - -	554	-	.18	21.12	3.25	4.87	2.16	4.15	9.93	21.30	7.76	30.33	105.05
Meerut - - - - -	1,783	.17	.96	60.57	4.26	8.92	7.12	3.31	9.87	26.08	6.67	60.74	188.67
Delhi - - - - -	434	-	.92	59.45	3.92	6.68	2.53	1.33	7.84	34.56	8.07	33.64	158.99
Muttra - - - - -	394	-	.25	25.38	3.30	1.27	5.84	2.28	4.31	17.77	7.36	58.89	126.65
Agra - - - - -	876	-	.46	57.54	2.40	12.21	7.08	3.88	14.49	17.92	9.84	57.88	183.34
Morar - - - - -	1,115	1.08	.54	42.60	3.85	11.12	7.26	3.24	8.97	27.80	7.62	57.31	171.39
Gwalior Citadel - - - - -	213	.92	.47	31.46	3.29	8.45	2.82	3.76	5.14	15.04	3.76	43.20	118.31
Seepree (8 months) - - - - -	152	-	-	53.95	1.97	6.58	.66	5.26	3.20	11.19	.66	10.52	94.08
Jhansie - - - - -	667	.15	.30	89.95	5.10	10.04	4.34	4.65	7.05	20.30	5.40	49.18	196.55
Nowgong - - - - -	208	-	-	22.12	3.36	5.29	4.81	4.33	6.25	14.90	7.21	32.21	100.48
Saugor - - - - -	820	3.78	.37	100.24	5.73	28.17	8.78	3.05	7.80	35.61	7.32	60.00	260.85
Jubbulpore - - - - -	688	1.02	.58	105.09	4.65	21.80	4.36	2.91	9.45	27.18	4.36	37.06	218.46
Umballa - - - - -	1,477	-	.20	50.85	2.03	10.76	4.74	2.71	11.24	16.52	12.32	56.47	167.84
Dugshaie (11 months) - - -	889	.11	.11	13.05	3.04	18.78	4.50	3.93	7.99	14.18	8.21	28.46	102.36
Kussowlie Depôt (6 months) - -	606	.33	.33	12.87	1.65	5.61	6.43	.82	9.41	9.08	3.30	21.29	71.12
Subathoo (10 months) - - -	601	-	.17	35.61	2.50	7.65	4.66	9.82	7.65	15.31	5.82	51.74	140.93
Phillour - - - - -	78	1.28	-	47.44	1.28	11.54	3.85	3.85	12.85	23.08	8.97	44.87	158.98
Jullundur (11 months) - - -	776	-	-	34.67	2.96	2.19	6.57	2.78	4.64	9.92	5.16	24.74	93.56
Ferozepore - - - - -	788	-	.64	46.07	4.06	8.50	7.36	2.28	10.53	11.80	12.06	47.46	150.76
Mooltan - - - - -	867	-	1.15	41.52	2.30	7.04	6.34	1.61	7.96	13.95	10.61	33.47	125.95
Dera Ismail Khan - - - - -	99	-	-	28.29	1.01	3.03	8.08	4.04	8.08	9.09	10.10	50.50	122.22
Sealkote - - - - -	1,185	-	.34	27.43	.59	4.14	4.47	3.04	8.27	13.00	6.49	45.73	113.50
Kangra - - - - -	83	-	-	13.25	4.82	4.82	10.85	4.82	10.85	21.68	10.85	32.52	114.46
Dhurmalla Depôt (7 months) - -	121	-	-	19.00	4.13	9.92	9.92	1.65	30.58	9.09	4.13	24.80	113.22
Umritsur (11 months) - - -	147	-	-	19.73	.68	6.12	4.08	2.04	4.08	6.12	4.08	34.70	81.63
Fort Lahore - - - - -	136	-	2.94	109.56	.74	5.15	4.41	1.48	8.09	22.05	7.35	52.94	214.71
Mecan Meer - - - - -	1,038	-	1.06	48.07	1.64	5.88	5.01	1.93	5.20	10.79	7.23	40.56	127.37
Rawul Pindie - - - - -	1,450	-	.14	30.07	2.14	4.90	6.27	4.00	6.27	19.93	10.00	48.83	132.55
Campbellpore - - - - -	408	-	.74	41.67	.24	4.17	4.41	5.15	7.84	30.30	5.39	33.92	153.92
Attock - - - - -	156	-	1.28	48.72	2.57	1.92	1.92	2.57	3.21	14.74	4.48	32.69	114.10
Murree Depôt (6 months) - - -	376	-	-	47.61	2.39	3.72	12.24	2.39	4.52	7.98	3.72	26.33	110.90
Road-making Detachments, Murree Hills (6 months) - - - - -	643	-	-	7.31	2.33	1.87	1.56	.31	4.51	6.99	3.58	12.75	41.21
Nowshera - - - - -	611	-	2.45	106.71	2.78	6.38	5.56	1.97	5.40	13.58	9.33	36.84	191.00
Peshawur - - - - -	1,740	-	.58	168.51	4.14	12.01	8.62	2.76	8.22	21.89	10.46	46.61	283.74

N.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865—continued.

X.—TABLE showing the Prevalence of SMALL-POX in each Month, and the Distribution of the DISEASE by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

STATIONS.	Average Strength during the Period of Occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.				
Kidderpore Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinsurah Depôt	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Allahabad General Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Invalids, Recruits, and Time-expired men on the march.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhootan Field Force	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fort William	789	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dum-Dum	717	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Barrackpore	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berhampore	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,028	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	-
Darjeeling	915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Darjeeling Depôt	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parasnath Depôt	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazareebaugh	851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dinapore	1,082	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Benares	998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azimghur	204	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fyzabad	953	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Rae Bareilly	386	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lucknow	1,884	5	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	2	-
Seetapore	583	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Putteghur	203	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cawnpore	880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allahabad	1,013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagode	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9,917	7	3	7	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	2	20
Shahjehanpore	484	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Bareilly	853	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Nynce Tal	307	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Landour	208	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Moradabad	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roorkee	554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meerut	1,783	4	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	6	-
Delhi	434	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-
Muttra	394	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-
	5,122	6	8	6	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	32	62	9	176
Agra	876	2	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Morar	1,115	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Gwalior Citadel	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secpree	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jhansi	667	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nowgong	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sangor	820	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Jubbulpore	683	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4,689	3	6	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	32	-	-
Umballa	1,477	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	1	-
Dugshale	889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Kasowlee Depôt	696	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subathoo	601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillour	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jullundur	776	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ferozepore	788	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-
Mooltan	867	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dera Ismail Khan	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sealkote	1,185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kangra	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dharmasalla	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umritsur	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port Lahore	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meeran Meer	1,088	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-
Rawal Pindee	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Campbellpore	408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Attock	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murree Depôt	376	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Road-making Detachments,	643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murree Hills.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nowshera	611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peshawur	1,740	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Nandote	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Troops on the march (Punjab)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13,880	8	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	20	14	4	29
Troops on the march, Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Troops on the march, North-Western Provinces.	-	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Bengal Presidency	37,210	35	23	17	18	9	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	108	29	15	40

I.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865—*continued.*

XI.—TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of CHOLERA in each Month, and the Distribution of the DISEASE by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

STATIONS.	Average Strength during the Period of Occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions.	Admitted per. Cent. of Average Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.				
Kidderpore Hospital - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Chinsurah Depôt - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allahabad General Hospital -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Invalids, Recruits, and Time-expired men on the march.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Bhootan Field Force - - -	145	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	-
Fort William - - - - -	789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dum-Dum - - - - -	717	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	13	-	10	-
Barrackpore - - - - -	357	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Berhampore - - - - -	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,028	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	15	74	13	6.41
Darjeeling - - - - -	915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Darjeeling Depôt - - - - -	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parasnath Depôt - - - - -	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazareebaugh - - - - -	851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dinapore - - - - -	1,062	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	-
Benares - - - - -	996	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	9	-
Azimghur - - - - -	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fyzabad - - - - -	953	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	11	-
Rae Bareilly - - - - -	336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lucknow - - - - -	1,884	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	14	6	-	-	-	23	-	20	-
Sectapore - - - - -	633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Putteghur - - - - -	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cawnpore - - - - -	880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Allahabad - - - - -	1,013	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	14	-	10	-
Nagode - - - - -	176	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
	9,917	4	-	-	27	2	3	-	19	10	-	1	2	68	68	55	5.55
Shubjehanpore - - - - -	484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bareilly - - - - -	853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nynce Tal - - - - -	807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	-
Laudour - - - - -	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moradabad - - - - -	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rookee - - - - -	554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meerut - - - - -	1,783	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	2	-
Delhi - - - - -	434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muttra - - - - -	394	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5,122	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	6	12	4	7.8
Agra - - - - -	876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morar - - - - -	1,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	1	-	-	-	12	-	8	-
Gwalior Citadel - - - - -	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Seepree - - - - -	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jhansi - - - - -	667	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nowgong - - - - -	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saugor - - - - -	820	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	25	-	-	-	-	31	-	18	-
Jubbulpore - - - - -	688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	6	-
	4,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	44	1	-	-	-	53	1.13	34	7.25
Umballa - - - - -	1,477	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dughaie - - - - -	889	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kunsowlie Depôt - - - - -	606	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Subathoo - - - - -	601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillour - - - - -	78	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Jullundur - - - - -	776	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perozepore - - - - -	788	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mooltan - - - - -	867	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dera Ismail Khan - - - - -	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sealkote - - - - -	1,185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhurmsalla - - - - -	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kangra - - - - -	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unritsur - - - - -	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port Lahore - - - - -	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meeran Meer - - - - -	1,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rawul Pindie - - - - -	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Campbellpore - - - - -	408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attock - - - - -	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murree Depôt - - - - -	376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road-making Detachments, Murree Hills. - - - - -	643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nowshera - - - - -	611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peshawur - - - - -	1,740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nundcote Depôt - - - - -	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Troops on the march (Punjab) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13,880	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.3	2	14
Troops on the march, Bengal - - - - -	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-
Troops on the march, North-Western Provinces. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Bengal Presidency - - - - -	37,210	5	1	4	28	21	1	10	64	14	2	2	5	160	43	116	3.12

1.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865—continued.

XIII.—TABLE showing the Causes of DEATH and INVALIDING.

Total Loss of the Army by Death and Invaliding, 2,646. Per 1,000 of Average Strength 71·11.

Loss of the Army of the Presidency by Death, 902.				Loss of the Army of the Presidency by Invaliding, 1,744.			
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Died in Hospital.	Died out of Hospital.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF INVALIDING.	Invalided for Discharge from the Service.	Invalided for Change of Climate.	Invalided per 1,000 of Strength.
Cholera - - - - -	116	-	3·12	Febris - - - - -	9	50	1·58
Variola - - - - -	15	-	·40	Ophthalmia - - - - -	18	22	1·07
Febris Intermittens - - - - -	27	-	3·71	Dysentery - - - - -	5	74	2·91
" Remittens - - - - -	55	-		Diarrhoea - - - - -	9	20	
" Continua - - - - -	56	-		Rheumatismus - - - - -	62	137	5·35
Anthrax - - - - -	1	-	-	Syphilis - - - - -	22	83	3·20
Erysipelas - - - - -	1	-	-	Iritis syphilitica - - - - -	-	2	
Diphtheria - - - - -	1	-	-	Bubo - - - - -	1	-	
Dysentery - - - - -	83	-	2·23	Stricture urethræ - - - - -	4	7	3·09
Diarrhoea - - - - -	24	-	·64	Anæmia - - - - -	5	25	
Hydrophobia - - - - -	2	-	-	Anasarca - - - - -	1	1	
Syphilis secundaria - - - - -	4	-	-	Scrofula - - - - -	7	8	-
Purpura - - - - -	2	-	-	Phthisis pulmonalis - - - - -	64	47	3·09
Ebriositas - - - - -	6	-	-	Hæmoptysis - - - - -	1	3	
Anæmia - - - - -	5	-	·13	Tubercles mesenterica - - - - -	-	1	
Anasarca - - - - -	2	-	·05	Meningitis - - - - -	1	1	-
Carcinoma - - - - -	4	-	-	Apoplexia - - - - -	4	4	-
Phthisis pulmonalis - - - - -	51	-	1·38	Paralysis - - - - -	13	13	-
" laryngea - - - - -	1	-	-	Mania - - - - -	6	2	1·00
Meningitis - - - - -	1	-	-	Monomania - - - - -	1	-	
Encephalitis - - - - -	3	-	-	Melancholia - - - - -	1	1	
Apoplexia et Insolatio - - - - -	111	9	3·22	Dementia - - - - -	20	6	·67
Paralysis - - - - -	7	-	-	Epilepsia - - - - -	20	5	
Delirium tremens - - - - -	13	-	·35	Cephalœa - - - - -	3	14	
Epilepsia - - - - -	2	-	-	Neuralgia - - - - -	-	2	-
Dementia - - - - -	1	-	-	Otitis - - - - -	1	1	-
Pericarditis - - - - -	3	-	-	Dysœcœa - - - - -	13	8	-
Morbus Cordis - - - - -	24	4	1·26	Cataracta - - - - -	1	2	-
Aneurisma - - - - -	11	5		Photophobia - - - - -	-	1	-
Epistaxis - - - - -	1	-		Amblyopia - - - - -	2	-	-
Œdema glottidis - - - - -	1	-	-	Pericarditis - - - - -	2	2	-
Laryngitis - - - - -	1	-	-	Morbus cordis - - - - -	64	43	3·47
Bronchitis - - - - -	10	-	-	Aneurisma - - - - -	8	2	
Pleuritis - - - - -	2	-	-	Angina Pectoris - - - - -	4	-	
Hydrothorax - - - - -	1	-	·99	Palpitatio - - - - -	1	3	-
Empyema - - - - -	1	-		Varix - - - - -	12	2	-
Asthma - - - - -	1	-		Bronchitis - - - - -	19	32	1·45
Pneumonia - - - - -	17	-	-	Pleuritis - - - - -	1	1	
Gangrœna pulmonum - - - - -	2	-	-	Pneumonia - - - - -	1	-	
Apoplexia pulmonum - - - - -	1	-	-	Hernia - - - - -	18	2	-
Gastritis - - - - -	1	-	-	Dyspepsia - - - - -	5	10	-
Enteritis - - - - -	3	-	-	Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	3	5	-
Peritonitis - - - - -	8	-	-	Fistula in ano - - - - -	-	5	-
Hæmatemesis - - - - -	1	-	-	Splenitis - - - - -	2	13	-
Melœna - - - - -	1	-	-	Hepatitis - - - - -	19	216	6·31
Icterus - - - - -	2	-	-	Ascites - - - - -	2	1	-
Cirrrosis - - - - -	3	-	-	Nephritis - - - - -	6	2	-
Hepatitis - - - - -	131	-	3·49	Diabetes - - - - -	-	1	-
Splenitis - - - - -	3	-	·08	Lithiasis - - - - -	-	1	-
Ileus - - - - -	2	-	-	Fistula in perineo - - - - -	-	1	-
Ascites - - - - -	1	-	·03	Cystitis - - - - -	-	1	-
Nephritis - - - - -	5	-	-	Orchitis - - - - -	1	10	-
Uroemia - - - - -	1	-	-	Hydrocele - - - - -	-	1	-
Fungus Testis - - - - -	1	-	-	Varicocele - - - - -	-	1	-
Caries of Vertebrae - - - - -	2	-	-	Synovitis - - - - -	-	1	-
Synovitis (death after amputation)	1	-	-	Arthritis - - - - -	1	2	-
Abscess - - - - -	1	-	-	Pericostitis - - - - -	5	2	-
Pelvic Abscess - - - - -	1	-	-	Necrosis - - - - -	1	2	-
Poas Abscess - - - - -	1	-	-	Caries - - - - -	1	1	-
Cœcal Abscess - - - - -	1	-	-	Contractura - - - - -	1	1	-
Perineal Abscess - - - - -	2	-	-	Exostosis - - - - -	1	-	-
Atrophy - - - - -	2	-	·19	Abscess - - - - -	2	5	-
Asthénia - - - - -	5	-		Ulcer - - - - -	8	10	-
Accident - - - - -	3	3		Bronchocele - - - - -	-	1	-
Explosion - - - - -	1	-	-	Debility and worn out - - - - -	133	168	8·89
Fracture of Vertebrae - - - - -	2	-	-	Polysarcia - - - - -	-	1	-
Drowned - - - - -	-	10	·97	Dislocation - - - - -	3	-	-
Suffocated while drunk - - - - -	-	3		Fracture - - - - -	7	4	·88
Asphyxiated - - - - -	-	2		Contusion - - - - -	8	4	
Homicide - - - - -	-	1	-	Gunshot wound - - - - -	3	1	
Suicide by Gunshot Wound - - - - -	1	5	-	Amputation - - - - -	3	-	-
" by Poison - - - - -	2	1	-	Causes not specified - - - - -	8	-	-
" by Hanging - - - - -	-	1	-				
Ratio per 1,000 for Deaths from causes not specially calculated - - - - -	-	-	2·00	Ratio per 1,000 for Invaliding from causes not specially calculated - - - - -	-	-	7·00
TOTAL - - - - -	858	44	24·24	TOTAL - - - - -	639	1,097	46·87

Sixteen invalids died in this Presidency before embarking for England. The names of these men appear both in the Death Roll and in the Invaliding Roll, and a deduction should be made from the total loss accordingly. But if the 16 deaths alluded to in the note to Table I, be added to the deaths shown in this Table, the ratio of loss by death and invaliding will remain, as shown above, 71·11 per 1,000.

* Including Anæmia.

I.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865—*continued.*

XIV.—GAIN and LOSS of the BENGAL ARMY in STRENGTH during the Year.

At Head-Quarters and on Detachment on 1st January 1865	- -	37,647	
Recruits from England in India on march to join	- - - -	896	
On staff employment	- - - - -	192	
In military and other prisons	- - - - -	227	
Sick in other hospitals, including men remaining at convalescent depôts	- - - - -	1,343	
Total Strength in India on 1st January 1865	- - -		40,305
ADDITIONS to the ARMY during the Year.			
Transfers received from other regiments and batteries	- - - -	327	
Transferred from regiments leaving India, by	{ from Bengal Presidency -	916	
volunteering	- - - - { from other Presidencies -	340	
Recruited in India	- - - - { new soldiers -	62	
	- - - - { time-expired men -	162	
Received from England, landed after 1st January—Recruits	- -	1,351	
" " " " Invalids returned	-	116	
Deserters rejoined	- - - - -	18	
Additions, the sources of which are not specified	- - - -	34	
Total Additions of the Year	- - -		3,326
LOSS of the ARMY during the Year.			
Transfers given to other regiments and batteries	- - - -	954	
Time-expired men who have left the Army	- - - -	2,287	
Men who have purchased their discharge	- - - -	201	
Invalided to Europe	- - { for discharge -	633	
	- - { for change of climate -	1,076	
Dismissed by sentence of court-martial	- - - -	14	
Sentenced to penal servitude	- - - -	2	
Deserted	- - - -	31	
Died at head-quarters and on detachment	- - - -	802	
Died absent from their regiments	{ at convalescent depôts -	40	
	{ in other hospitals -	76	
Causes of decrease not stated	- - - -	17	
Total Loss of the Year	- - -		6,133
Strength of the Army at the close of the year, including all men borne on the Roll who are in India	- - - - -		37,498

This Table is a compilation from regimental statements. It refers to regiments and batteries which have served throughout the year in the Presidency. Regiments which arrived from Europe towards the end of 1865 are not included, while those which have proceeded to England are reckoned as at the date of their departure; hence the number stated as remaining at the close of the year cannot be regarded as strictly accurate.

1.—EUROPEAN TROOPS. 1865—continued.

XV.—ABSTRACT of the Returns showing the ADMISSIONS, DEATHS, and INVALIDING of each REGIMENT.

1.—REGIMENTS OF BENGAL PROPER, BEHAR, BENARES, OUDE, AND CAWNPORE.

REGIMENTS AND THEIR STATIONS.	Arrived in Bengal.	Average Strength during 1865.	Admission rate of 1865, per cent. of average Strength.	Loss per 1,000.		Total Admissions and Loss of the year by Deaths and Invaliding.	Causes of				
				By Death.	By Invaliding.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent and Continued Fever.	Dysentery.
Artillery of Lower Bengal - - - -	-	397	203	37.78	45.34	Admitted - 806 Died - 15 Invalided - 18	1	-	169	48	29
Artillery of Bhootan Force - - - -	-	145	237	75.86	110.34	Admitted - 343 Died - 11 Invalided - 16	5	-	93	37	49
Artillery of Behar, Oude, and Cawnpore - - -	-	1,605	158	24.30	55.45	Admitted - 2,530 Died - 39 Invalided - 89	9	5	391	110	79
H. M.'s 54th Regiment, Fort William - -	Jan. 1858	735	168	13.61	47.62	Admitted - 1,236 Died - 10 Invalided - 35	1	-	179	47	34
" 55th " Dum-Dum - -	Mar. 1864	988	194	58.70	47.57	Admitted - 1,915 Died - 58 Invalided - 47	24	3	278	499	149
" 27th " Hazareebaugh - -	Oct. 1854	877	162	21.66	69.56	Admitted - 1,419 Died - 19 Invalided - 61	1	1	309	18	39
" 1-20th " Dinapore - -	Nov. 1857	977	143	12.28	28.66	Admitted - 1,398 Died - 12 Invalided - 28	2	3	486	92	76
" 58th " Benares - -	Nov. 1864	773	252	55.63	42.69	Admitted - 1,945 Died - 43 Invalided - 33	11	-	612	174	50
" 7th Dragoon Guards, Benares - -	Jan. 1858	325	122	24.62	51.28	Admitted - 396 Died - 8 Invalided - 26	-	5	32	56	10
" 1-11th Regiment, Fyzabad - -	Oct. 1864	838	151	64.44	39.38	Admitted - 1,265 Died - 54 Invalided - 33	13	4	4	520	41
" 2-12th Wing, Rae Bareilly - -	Oct. 1864	386	110	20.73	45.35	Admitted - 424 Died - 8 Invalided - 12	-	-	58	96	1
" 2-12th " Seetapore - -	Oct. 1864	452	161	24.34	-	Admitted - 727 Died - 11 Invalided - 26	-	1	7	182	35
" 46th " Lucknow - -	May 1859	838	105	19.09	29.83	Admitted - 882 Died - 16 Invalided - 25	10	1	47	63	15
" 5th Lancers, Lucknow, - -	Jan. 1864	483	114	39.34	26.92	Admitted - 551 Died - 19 Invalided - 13	3	8	187	16	19
" 88th Regiment, Cawnpore and Futteh-gurh. - -	Nov. 1857	842	130	22.57	45.13	Admitted - 1,095 Died - 19 Invalided - 38	2	1	347	138	17
" 7th Dragoon Guards, Cawnpore - -	-	182	140	-	-	Admitted - 254 Died - 2 Invalided - -	1	-	60	3	4
" 107th Regiment, Allahabad - -	-	888	125	34.53	30.41	Admitted - 1,113 Died - 28 Invalided - 27	14	-	99	207	35
TOTAL - - -	-	11,731	156	31.71	44.92	Admitted - 18,299 Died - 372 Invalided - 527	97	32	3,358	2,306	682

* Including the detachment at Cawnpore.

The contents of the Regimental Tables must not be regarded as an accurate local record of sickness and mortality, such as is contained in the are supposed to include the medical history of every individual borne on

Note.—The words and figures printed in *italics* were printed in red in the original.

1.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865—continued.

XV.—ABSTRACT of the Returns showing the ADMISSIONS, DEATHS, and INVALIDING of each REGIMENT.

1.—REGIMENTS OF BENGAL PROPER, BEHAR, BENARES, OUDE, AND CAWNPORE.

Admissions into Hospital, or Deaths in and out of Hospital, and of the Invaliding of 1865.

	Diarrhoea.	Erysipelas and Phagedena.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections.	Primary Venereal Affections.	Secondary Venereal Affections.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phthisis Pulmonalis & Hemoptysis.	Apoplexy, Epilepsy, and Brain Affections.	Neuralgic Affections.	Drunkenness.	Delirium Tremens.	Heart Disease and Aneurism.	Tonsillitis, Bronchitis, and Asthma.	Pleurisy and Pneumonia.	Spleen Disease.	Hepatitis.	Functional Derangements of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries and Accidents.	Punished.	All other Causes.	
	53	—	5	46	117	16	—	17	2	3	19	8	4	1	14	1	—	23	68	4	9	48	77	1	23	
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	45	—	5	19	14	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	18	—	5	13	—	—	—	10	8	—	19	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	
	140	3	36	123	462	100	—	46	13	15	47	22	3	18	74	21	13	128	87	11	30	259	216	—	69	
	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	
	—	—	—	8	—	13	—	19	4	1	2	—	—	—	7	—	1	19	—	—	—	1	2	—	8	
	90	1	32	98	194	31	—	15	5	9	39	14	3	8	98	3	3	20	108	10	25	63	83	—	23	
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1	—	1	4	—	1	—	7	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	
	202	—	31	46	104	23	—	36	21	27	60	19	6	11	54	8	3	38	56	6	16	98	64	—	33	
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	5	5	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	
	99	—	29	173	200	38	—	10	4	4	26	18	5	3	68	5	8	70	77	5	18	85	87	1	18	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	2	—	2	19	—	4	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	12	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	
	57	1	44	60	205	6	—	8	5	8	14	3	—	2	64	5	7	48	50	4	16	79	39	—	14	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
	202	—	35	60	335	17	1	12	10	18	32	2	—	12	70	4	2	46	46	2	9	114	48	2	19	
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
	5	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	5	
	10	—	5	40	110	22	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	2	4	5	—	28	4	1	8	13	32	—	4	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	—	—	6	—	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
	63	—	28	23	218	14	—	—	5	33	13	7	3	19	23	3	—	23	26	3	6	106	49	4	14	
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	
	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	12	1	6	12	69	6	—	2	5	8	4	4	—	—	30	—	—	16	7	3	7	45	22	1	9	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	52	—	16	24	196	17	—	1	13	5	8	4	1	3	32	1	—	23	17	2	18	43	21	1	4	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
	78	—	25	12	238	27	1	4	4	5	14	17	5	7	47	2	2	56	24	4	15	77	68	—	14	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	10	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	14	1	19	33	35	3	1	19	—	2	4	1	4	6	21	—	—	26	25	—	9	55	27	—	13	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	51	3	12	53	123	35	—	1	16	2	15	8	3	5	28	—	1	30	50	5	16	47	60	1	25	
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	—	—	8	—	—	5	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	
	9	1	3	3	63	21	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	6	1	1	13	8	—	5	19	24	—	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	99	—	19	71	166	7	4	20	4	20	16	20	5	5	30	4	12	39	39	5	10	75	73	1	14	
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	
	—	—	1	6	—	1	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	
	1,276	11	350	896	2,849	383	7	191	113	163	312	148	44	102	681	63	57	640	692	65	217	1,236	998	12	318	
	11	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	17	59	—	2	4	11	8	7	2	35	2	4	—	3	16	—	3	
	12	—	8	74	—	39	—	69	41	12	7	—	—	38	18	—	3	79	6	3	4	9	9	—	42	

† Late 3rd European Regiment.

general tables showing the relation of disease to locality and to season. The Annual Regimental Returns of which they are an abstract, the Rolls during the year, whether present with the Regiment or not.

Note.—The words and figures printed in *italics* were printed in red in the original.

1.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1835—*continued*.

XVI.—ABSTRACT of the Returns showing the ADMISSIONS, DEATHS, and INVALIDING of each REGIMENT.

2.—REGIMENTS OF ROHILCUND, MEERUT, AGRA, AND CENTRAL INDIA.

REGIMENTS AND THEIR STATIONS.	Arrived in Bengal.	Average Strength during 1865.	Admission-rate of 1865, per cent. of the Average Strength.	Loss per 1,000.		Total Admissions and Loss of the Year by Deaths and Invaliding.	Causes of -				
				By Death.	By Invaliding.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Intermittent Fevers.	Remittent and Continued Fever.	Dysentery.
Artillery of Rohilcund, Meerut, and Agra -	-	975	191	41.03	58.46	{ Admitted - 1,867 Died - 40 Invalided - 57	2	9	145	448	64
Artillery of Central India - - - -	-	952	213	49.37	70.38	{ Admitted - 2,027 Died - 47 Invalided - 67	21	3	619	96	48
H. M.'s 36th Regiment, Wing, Shahjehanpore	{ Nov. 1863 }	505	184	9.90	{ 38.46 }	{ Admitted - 927 Died - 5 Invalided - *29	-	3	8	141	21
" 36th " Wing, Moradabad -		249	80	4.02		{ Admitted - 198 Died - 1 Invalided - -	-	-	1	40	13
" 77th " Bareilly -	June 1858 -	782	93	14.07	29.41	{ Admitted - 724 Died - 11 Invalided - 23	3	5	109	19	32
Sappers and Miners, Roorkee - - -	-	47	-	-	-	{ Admitted - 84 Died - - Invalided - 2	-	-	20	3	2
H.M.'s 98th Regiment, Wing, Roorkee -	Jan. 1858 -	620	86	6.45	53.68	{ Admitted - 534 Died - 4 Invalided - †51	-	-	44	45	16
" 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, Meerut -	-	882	170	19.27	60.09	{ Admitted - 1,495 Died - 17 Invalided - 53	-	5	167	264	16
" 19th Hussars, Meerut - - - -	-	479	210	16.70	39.67	{ Admitted - 1,005 Died - 8 Invalided - 19	1	3	86	170	20
" 98th Regiment, Wing, Delhi - - -	Jan. 1858 -	330	158	18.18	-	{ Admitted - 521 Died - 6 Invalided - -	-	1	7	197	10
" 2nd Dragoon Guards, Muttra - - -	Nov. 1857 -	413	130	19.37	38.74	{ Admitted - 538 Died - 8 Invalided - 16	-	5	19	82	15
" 1-23rd Regiment, Agra - - - -	" " -	908	151	23.13	50.66	{ Admitted - 1,375 Died - 21 Invalided - 46	-	2	471	27	11
" 34th " Morar - - - -	Oct. 1857 -	686	193	26.24	75.80	{ Admitted - 1,327 Died - 18 Invalided - 52	5	3	131	241	29
" 104th " Jhansi and Gwalior	‡	851	156	15.28	75.21	{ Admitted - 1,326 Died - 13 Invalided - 64	2	-	410	176	43
" 97th " Saugor and Nowgong	Nov. 1857 -	927	191	37.76	72.28	{ Admitted - 1,766 Died - 35 Invalided - 67	23	1	318	286	35
" 91st " Jubbulpore and Nagode.	Feb. 1863* -	813	176	31.99	25.83	{ Admitted - 1,433 Died - 26 Invalided - 21	8	-	623	13	27
TOTAL - - - -	-	10,419	165	25.15	54.32	{ Admitted - 17,147 Died - 262 Invalided - 566	65	40	3,178	2,248	402
									6	32	20
									12		27

* From Madras Presidency.

Note.—The words and figures printed in *italics* were printed in red in the original.

1.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865—continued.

XVI.—ABSTRACT of the Returns showing the ADMISSIONS, DEATHS, and INVALIDING of each Regiment.

2.—REGIMENTS OF ROHILCUND, MEERUT, AGRA, AND CENTRAL INDIA.

Admissions into Hospital, or Deaths in and out of Hospital, and of the Invaliding of 1865.

Diarrhoea.	Erysipelas and Phagedæna.	Eye Diseases.	Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections.	Primary Venereal Affections.	Secondary Venereal Affections.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phthisis Pulmonalis and Hemoptysis.	Apoplexy, Epilepsy, and Brain Affections.	Neuralgic Affections.	Drunkenness.	Delirium Tremens.	Heart Disease and Aneurism.	Tonsillitis, Bronchitis, and Asthma.	Pleurisy and Pneumonia.	Spleen Disease.	Hepatitis.	Functional Derangements of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Genes tive System.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries and Accidents.	Punished.	All other Causes.
117	3	35	82	189	21	2	13	8	17	48	18	13	17	63	8	9	95	115	2	17	150	127	4	26
1	-	-	-	-	5	-	11	1	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	6
138	3	29	90	209	55	-	33	8	15	21	12	5	22	77	3	19	58	101	19	19	152	137	-	21
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	4	-	7
52	-	15	35	211	4	-	1	15	1	26	12	-	3	75	4	-	25	58	5	11	95	35	1	70
1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16	-	8	13	21	6	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	4	9	-	-	20	11	-	-	22	8	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	16	71	112	17	-	15	7	7	8	17	3	2	26	4	5	53	15	6	27	65	40	1	16
-	-	1	1	-	5	-	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
6	-	1	6	4	4	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	6	1	-	1	7	1	-	8	6	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	2	22	50	104	19	-	2	6	1	16	2	1	3	38	1	5	13	26	1	-	41	37	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	6
47	3	28	124	201	16	-	39	5	23	23	11	5	16	83	1	13	70	96	7	9	114	43	1	65
2	-	1	2	-	6	-	18	2	6	3	-	-	3	4	-	1	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	6
31	-	18	29	106	19	-	4	12	9	18	9	1	5	21	3	7	60	88	5	17	121	110	1	31
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
18	-	5	28	122	2	-	-	3	2	2	1	-	-	21	-	1	10	15	-	2	31	40	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5	-	12	24	57	12	-	7	1	2	3	2	-	1	30	3	1	27	10	9	15	103	75	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
84	-	29	119	84	14	1	35	7	9	9	10	5	2	66	-	8	44	121	8	42	54	72	1	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	2	8	-	-	-	22	1	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	4
96	-	24	54	190	21	1	41	5	11	5	19	2	9	47	7	3	69	83	7	15	117	77	1	14
-	-	-	-	-	7	-	10	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
82	-	37	44	106	11	-	21	10	10	12	8	1	10	38	4	7	23	47	9	7	83	83	1	41
1	-	-	-	-	3	-	31	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	5
186	-	26	56	166	62	-	40	2	4	16	7	4	10	47	10	26	67	42	13	37	151	84	-	47
3	-	1	-	-	13	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
132	-	20	67	140	57	3	9	3	10	27	18	3	20	36	10	7	34	37	5	10	56	41	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	2	-	6
1,053	11	325	895	2,022	340	7	262	93	122	238	149	44	124	683	59	105	669	872	97	228	1,363	1,015	11	427
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	36	-	2	9	13	1	7	3	40	-	1	-	2	5	-	10
2	-	8	46	-	49	-	148	30	23	8	-	-	38	11	1	6	72	7	4	4	9	12	-	49

† Both Wings.

‡ Late 2nd Bengal Fusiliers.

Note.—The words and figures printed in *italics* were printed in red in the original.

1.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865—continued.

XVII.—ABSTRACT of the Returns showing the ADMISSIONS, DEATHS, and INVALIDING of each REGIMENT.

3.—REGIMENTS OF THE PUNJAB.

REGIMENTS AND THEIR STATIONS.	Arrived in Bengal.	Average Strength during 1865.	Admission-rate of 1865, per cent. of the Average Strength.	Loss per 1,000.		Total Admissions and Loss of the Year by Deaths and Invaliding.	Causes of Admissions				
				By Death.	By Invaliding.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Intermittent Fevers.	Remittent and Continued Fevers.	Dysentery.
Artillery of Peshawur - - - - -	-	508	281	13.78	45.28	Admitted - 1,430 Died - 7 Invalided - 23	-	1	899	7	25
Artillery of the other Stations of the Punjab - - - - -	-	1831	161	19.12	50.79	Admitted - 2,943 Died - 35 Invalided - 93	-	7	692	212	52
H. M.'s 21st Hussars, Umballa - - - - -	-	528	115	20.83	68.18	Admitted - 609 Died - 11 Invalided - 36	-	1	36	45	1
" 94th Regiment, Umballa - - - Jan. 1858 -	-	840	203	16.67	21.43	Admitted - 1,708 Died - 14 Invalided - 18	-	4	613	70	28
" 1-19th Regiment, Jullundur - - - Nov. 1857 -	-	839	89	13.11	33.37	Admitted - 746 Died - 11 Invalided - 28	2	-	199	12	20
" 1-7th " Ferozepore - - - Nov. 1857 -	-	809	133	19.78	38.32	Admitted - 1,078 Died - 16 Invalided - 31	-	2	352	5	28
" 7th Hussars, Scalcote - - - Nov. 1857 -	-	574	84	8.71	45.30	Admitted - 480 Died - 5 Invalided - 26	1	-	13	80	1
" 93rd Regiment, Scalcote - - - Sept. 1857 -	-	771	116	11.67	20.75	Admitted - 894 Died - 9 Invalided - 16	-	-	33	205	12
" 82nd " Meean Meer - - - Sept. 1857 -	-	882	95	35.15	38.55	Admitted - 834 Died - 31 Invalided - 34	1	-	236	102	5
" 35th " Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan. Nov. 1854 -	-	796	91	35.18	50.25	Admitted - 728 Died - 28 Invalided - 40	-	-	171	52	17
" 42nd " Rawul Pindee - - - Nov. 1857 -	-	804	82	9.95	33.58	Admitted - 656 Died - 8 Invalided - 27	1	-	32	120	23
" 79th " Rawul Pindee and Murree Hills.* Nov. 1857 -	-	840	121	13.10	33.33	Admitted - 1,014 Died - 11 Invalided - 28	-	-	123	7	22
" 20th Hussars, Campbelpore - - - - -	-	520	151	25.00	55.77	Admitted - 786 Died - 13 Invalided - 29	1	-	131	81	5
" 3rd Bat. Rifle Brigade, Nowshera - - - Nov. 1857 -	-	869	154	19.56	34.52	Admitted - 1,342 Died - 17 Invalided - 30	-	-	422	306	17
" 51st Regiment, Peshawur - - - May 1854 -	-	890	272	15.73	38.20	Admitted - 2,424 Died - 14 Invalided - 34	-	-	1,526	21	26
" 90th " Peshawur - - - July 1857 -	-	658	239	25.83	63.83	Admitted - 1,572 Died - 17 Invalided - 42	1	2	796	1	30
TOTAL - - - - -	-	12,959	149	19.06	41.28	Admitted - 19,244 Died - 247 Invalided - 535	5	19	6,274	1,326	312

* This regiment might have been included among those stationed in the Hills during the year. A body of 650 men behind at Rawul Pindee

Note.—The words and figures printed in *italics* were printed in red in the original.

1.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865—*continued*.

XVII.—ABSTRACT of the Returns showing the ADMISSIONS, DEATHS, and INVALIDING of each REGIMENT.

3.—REGIMENTS OF THE PUNJAB.

into Hospital, of Deaths in and out of Hospital, and of the Invaliding of 1865.

Diarrhea.	Erysipelas and Phagedæna.	Eye Diseases.	Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections.	Primary Venereal Affections.	Secondary Venereal Affections.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phthisis Pulmonalis and Hemoptysis.	Apoplexy, Epilepsy, and Brain Affections.	Neuralgic Affections.	Drunkenness.	Delirium Tremens.	Heart Disease and Aneurism.	Tonsillitis, Bronchitis, and Asthma.	Pleurisy and Pneumonia.	Spleen Disease.	Hepatitis.	Functional Derangements of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries and Accidents.	Punished.	All other Causes.
71	-	9	47	51	1	-	5	3	8	13	3	-	2	16	1	3	20	23	1	11	76	98	1	32
/	-	/	/	-	-	-	-	/	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	/	/	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
181	3	62	144	281	32	3	29	12	12	43	17	6	14	126	16	4	107	155	20	39	264	321	2	87
/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	/	/	/	-	4	3	-	-	-	/	/	-	2
19	-	18	53	49	17	-	19	4	7	22	7	1	13	20	9	-	9	38	3	7	111	87	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2
-	-	-	4	-	1	-	18	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
124	3	20	94	153	13	1	21	12	5	19	8	-	6	147	5	21	58	59	12	17	106	80	-	14
/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
32	1	12	48	54	14	-	24	2	9	2	3	-	2	49	4	-	64	51	-	13	62	58	1	8
-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
56	2	13	55	59	2	-	11	7	6	26	13	2	1	85	9	-	52	65	15	22	88	87	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	4
17	-	17	40	44	16	-	-	-	2	9	4	2	8	26	1	4	11	26	11	8	52	77	-	10
/	-	1	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	4
36	1	22	55	75	13	1	12	3	6	9	19	1	4	35	5	1	43	59	9	18	130	67	2	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	1	17	43	73	4	-	7	1	17	6	22	7	9	38	8	-	41	30	3	11	60	47	-	10
/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	3	1	3	-	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
2	-	1	3	-	2	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	6	1	-	1	2	-	-	3
28	-	13	63	43	9	1	16	9	13	20	5	3	4	34	8	5	58	56	5	10	44	25	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
2	-	-	11	-	-	-	4	6	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
26	1	21	18	87	7	-	4	9	3	25	8	6	2	44	11	-	19	51	2	8	62	55	-	11
/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	9	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
39	1	27	86	149	53	4	4	4	2	19	12	5	23	57	17	8	58	66	7	13	46	29	-	32
-	-	1	8	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	1	-	3	2	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
20	-	27	38	103	25	-	17	7	7	13	13	-	5	32	1	1	25	31	2	11	71	95	2	22
-	-	2	3	-	-	-	3	4	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	2
48	-	15	39	91	24	6	18	2	29	7	14	1	3	68	4	18	39	34	5	8	49	58	-	17
/	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
-	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	-	35	40	250	36	1	9	9	9	13	4	3	4	49	4	4	93	47	7	14	70	88	2	17
/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	1	7	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
89	3	15	53	51	9	-	6	9	6	18	2	1	18	120	3	7	61	79	6	9	77	51	-	49
/	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
872	16	343	916	1,613	275	18	202	93	141	264	154	38	118	946	106	76	753	870	108	219	1,368	1,418	10	371
6	/	-	-	-	-	1	2	19	20	-	-	2	18	6	13	-	35	-	2	-	4	12	-	16
10	-	15	68	-	11	-	90	38	40	6	-	-	41	11	8	6	78	2	13	5	9	12	-	48

was employed as a working party in the Murree Hills from April to October, a depôt of 140 men only being left during these months.

Note.—The words and figures printed in *italics* were printed in red in the original.

1.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865—*continued*.

XVIII.—ABSTRACT of the Returns showing the ADMISSIONS, DEATHS, and INVALIDING of each REGIMENT.

4.—REGIMENTS CANTONED DURING THE YEAR AT THE HILL STATIONS.

REGIMENTS, DEPÔTS, AND HOSPITALS.	Average Strength during 1865.	Admission-rate of 1865, per cent. of the Average Strength.	Loss per 1,000.		Total Admissions and Loss of the Year by Death and Invaliding.	Causes of - - - - -					
			By Death.	By Invaliding.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent and Continued Fever.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.
H. M.'s 80th Regiment, Darjeeling - -	877	121	14.82	38.77	{ Admitted - 1,063 Died - 13 Invalided - 34	2	-	149	85	27	115
" 38th " Subathoo - -	661	162	6.05	57.49	{ Admitted - 1,068 Died - 4 Invalided - 38	-	4	251	6	22	50
" 101st " Dugshaie - -	881	109	13.62	45.40	{ Admitted - 962 Died - 12 Invalided - 40	1	1	125	4	26	177
5.—CONVALESCENT DEPÔTS - - - - -											
Parasnath (7 months) - - - - -	28	-	-	-	{ Admitted - 37 Died - - Invalided - -	-	-	8	2	2	4
Darjeeling (10 months) - - - - -	39	-	-	128.24	{ Admitted - 104 Died - - Invalided - 5	-	-	20	-	4	2
Nynee Tal (6 months) - - - - -	307	97	13.03	136.81	{ Admitted - 297 Died - 4 Invalided - 42	-	1	43	14	4	37
Landour (7 months) - - - - -	208	182	43.27	216.33	{ Admitted - 378 Died - 9 Invalided - 45	-	-	12	3	5	14
Kussowlie (6 months) - - - - -	606	96	29.70	108.91	{ Admitted - 528 Died - 18 Invalided - 66	2	-	63	38	14	39
Dhurmsalla (7 months) - - - - -	121	-	-	-	{ Admitted - 137 Died - - Invalided - *	-	-	17	4	8	9
Nundcote (5 months) - - - - -	130	76	-	138.46	{ Admitted - 99 Died - 1 Invalided - 18	-	-	46	-	-	4
Murree (6 months) - - - - -	376	125	15.96	162.23	{ Admitted - 470 Died - 6 Invalided - 61	-	-	176	16	10	17
6.—GENERAL AND GARRISON HOSPITALS, AND DEPÔTS - - - - -											
Kidderpore Hospital - - - - -	-	-	-	-	{ Admitted - 444 Died - 22 Invalided - 19	2	-	35	16	38	40
Chinsurah Depôt - - - - -	-	-	-	-	{ Admitted - 198 Died - 1 Invalided - 2	-	2	12	20	7	11
Allahabad General Hospital (January to July)	-	-	-	-	{ Admitted - 162 Died - 3 Invalided - -	1	-	10	56	3	9
Chunar Invalid Garrison - - - - -	78	-	-	-	{ Admitted - 57 Died - 3 Invalided - -	-	-	8	1	-	1
Bengal Presidency † - - - - -	37,528	154	24.25	46.36	{ Admitted - 57,783 Died - 940 Invalided - 1,740	170	96	13,335	5,975	1,471	3,543

* No return received.

† Excluding the Admissions, Deaths, and Invaliding of Convalescent Depôts and General Hospitals, which are supposed to be included here given, the Admission-rate

Note.—The words and figures printed in *italics* were printed in red in the original.

1.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865—*continued*.

XVIII.—ABSTRACT of the Returns showing the ADMISSIONS, DEATHS, and INVALIDING of each REGIMENT.

4.—REGIMENTS CANTONED DURING THE YEAR AT THE HILL STATIONS.

Admissions into Hospital, or Deaths in and out of Hospital, and of the Invaliding of 1865.

Erysipelas and Phagedæna.	Eye Diseases.	Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections.	Primary Venereal Affections.	Secondary Venereal Affections.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phthisis Pulmonalis and Hæmoptysis.	Apoplexy, Epilepsy, and Brain Affections.	Neuralgic Affections.	Drunkenness.	Delirium Tremens.	Heart Disease and Aneurism.	Tonsillitis, Bronchitis, and Asthma.	Pleurisy and Pneumonia.	Spleen Disease.	Hepatitis.	Functional Derangements of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries and Accidents.	Punished.	All other Causes.
-	12	70	138	44	-	11	-	4	35	11	-	11	49	13	5	63	41	6	22	58	67	-	25
-	-	7	-	4	-	14	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	72	56	121	9	-	8	5	2	7	1	-	8	42	1	3	39	29	2	28	204†	78	1	19
-	6	8	-	2	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	2
2	43	65	102	30	6	13	20	9	35	-	2	4	53	16	4	39	41	4	11	34	70	-	25
-	7	4	-	3	-	3	5	1	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	4

5.—CONVALESCENT DEPÔTS.

-	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3	18	7	11	-	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	5	4	-	4	3	4	-	4	5	-	4
-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	6	24	22	21	-	13	-	2	5	-	-	3	16	2	1	21	19	2	7	15	4	-	15
-	1	5	-	7	-	12	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
3	16	39	9	27	3	22	4	6	4	3	1	7	30	2	12	74	25	1	9	29	11	-	7
-	7	-	-	2	-	17	1	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	1
-	7	76	52	23	1	20	9	24	9	-	1	4	23	2	4	48	17	5	22	32	42	-	5
-	-	4	-	7	-	29	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
-	2	34	6	2	-	1	1	3	6	1	1	-	4	1	-	14	3	1	3	2	6	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	6	6	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1	-	7	1	-	-	9	3	-	-
-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	12	10	23	11	-	5	-	8	15	-	-	8	16	2	12	59	15	4	7	16	12	1	15
-	4	3	-	1	-	5	-	1	6	-	-	1	1	-	1	17	1	1	-	-	1	-	2

6.—GENERAL AND GARRISON HOSPITALS, AND DEPÔTS.

-	4	36	35	23	-	16	16	12	4	8	4	9	20	3	-	32	13	1	9	22	17	-	29
-	-	2	-	1	-	3	4	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
-	6	1	30	9	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	19	-	-	2	12	-	2	42	16	-	1
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3	7	10	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	1	-	-	12	11	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	4	2	1	1	5	-	1	-	16	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	5	4	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	1,145	2,898	6,845	1,081	38	687	324	441	891	463	128	367	2,454	258	250	2,203	2,545	282	725	4,263	3,646	34	1,185
1	-	-	-	3	2	13	52	136	8	15	43	17	47	28	5	112	2	6	-	9	33	-	31
-	44	207	1	105	-	126	115	60	22	-	129	44	44	9	15	235	15	21	13	30	33	-	141

† Chiefly Delhi sores.

in the Annual Regimental Return. In many cases, however, the Admissions are not included, and if these be added to the total, will be increased to 161 per cent.

Note.—The words and figures printed in *italics* were printed in red in the original.

1.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865—continued.

XIX.—ADMISSIONS and Deaths of the Women and Children of European Regiments.

WOMEN.					CHILDREN.				
Average Strength, 2,738. Admitted during the year, 3,386. Per cent. of Strength, 123·67. Died - - - - - 115. Per 1,000 of Strength, 42·00.					Average Strength, 4,221. Admitted during the year, 3,198. Per cent. of Strength, 75·76. Died. - - - - - 351. Per 1,000 of Strength, 83·15.				
CAUSES of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS.	Admitted	Died.	Admitted per cent. of Strength.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS.	Admitted	Died.	Admitted per cent. of Strength.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.
Variola - - - - -	11	2	·40	·73	Variola - - - - -	15	3	·35	·71
Morbili - - - - -	1	—	—	—	Varicella - - - - -	8	—	—	—
Tonsillitis - - - - -	18	—	—	—	Morbili - - - - -	27	2	·64	·48
Febris Intermittens - - - - -	670	8	24·47	9·13	Scarlatina - - - - -	1	—	—	—
" Remittens - - - - -	111	5	14·94		Tonsillitis - - - - -	20	—	—	—
" Continua - - - - -	298	12	—	—	Diphtheria - - - - -	7	1	1·14	1·42
Ophthalmia - - - - -	171	—	6·25	—	Parotitis - - - - -	3	—		
Erysipelas - - - - -	5	—	—	—	Cynanche trachealis - - - - -	18	5	·59	·94
Dysentery - - - - -	132	22	4·82	12·05	Pertussis - - - - -	25	4		
Diarrhoea - - - - -	257	11	9·38		Febris, Intermittens - - - - -	606	21	22·58	14·68
Cholera - - - - -	21	16	·77	5·84	" Remittens - - - - -	107	24		
Rheumatismus - - - - -	48	1	1·75		" Continua - - - - -	240	17	12·89	—
Syphilis Secundaria - - - - -	8	—	—	—	Ophthalmia - - - - -	544	—		
Gonorrhoea - - - - -	1	—	—	—	Erysipelas - - - - -	2	—	15·47	21·79
Scorbutus - - - - -	1	—	—	—	Dysentery - - - - -	133	24		
Ebriositas - - - - -	9	—	—	—	Diarrhoea - - - - -	520	68	·54	3·79
Scabies - - - - -	5	—	—	—	Cholera - - - - -	23	16		
Vermes - - - - -	4	—	—	—	Rheumatismus - - - - -	6	—	—	—
" Taenia - - - - -	11	—	—	—	Elephantiasis - - - - -	1	—		
Anæmia - - - - -	101	—	—	—	Scorbutus - - - - -	2	—	—	—
Anasarca - - - - -	4	1	—	—	Aptha - - - - -	4	—		
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - - -	18	4	·66	1·46	Porrigio - - - - -	1	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	2	—	—	—	Scabies - - - - -	9	—		
Apoplexia - - - - -	8	7	·29	2·56	Vermes - - - - -	8	—	—	—
Epilepsia - - - - -	9	1	—	—	" Taenia - - - - -	8	—		
Paralysis - - - - -	2	—	—	—	Anæmia - - - - -	75	7	—	—
Chorea - - - - -	3	—	—	—	Scrofula - - - - -	13	2		
Mania - - - - -	2	—	—	—	Tabes mesenterica - - - - -	5	6	·97	4·26
Delirium Tremens - - - - -	1	—	—	—	Morbus coxæ - - - - -	6	1		
Hysteria - - - - -	14	—	—	—	Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - - -	7	1	—	—
Cephalœa - - - - -	5	—	—	—	Meningitis - - - - -	1	1		
Neuralgia - - - - -	5	—	—	—	Hydrocephalus - - - - -	9	7	·07	·48
Otitis - - - - -	4	—	—	—	Apoplexia - - - - -	3	2		
Morbus Cordis - - - - -	3	2	·11	·73	Convulsio - - - - -	52	45	1·23	10·66
Palpitatio - - - - -	3	—	—	—	Paralysis - - - - -	2	—	—	—
Epistaxis - - - - -	1	—	—	—	Chorea - - - - -	1	—		
Bronchitis - - - - -	56	2	—	—	Hysteria - - - - -	1	—	—	—
Pleuritis - - - - -	3	—	—	—	Cephalœa - - - - -	1	—		
Pneumonia - - - - -	2	—	2·26	·73	Otitis - - - - -	6	—	—	—
Asthma - - - - -	1	—	—	—	Morbus cordis - - - - -	1	—		
Gastritis - - - - -	2	1	—	—	Hæmorrhagia - - - - -	1	1	—	—
Enteritis - - - - -	2	—	—	—	Epistaxis - - - - -	1	—		
Peritonitis - - - - -	1	—	—	—	Laryngitis - - - - -	1	—	—	—
Obstipatio - - - - -	8	—	—	—	Bronchitis - - - - -	160	11		
Dyspepsia - - - - -	184	1	10·15	—	Pleuritis - - - - -	1	—	4·12	4·50
Colica - - - - -	67	—	—	—	Pneumonia - - - - -	12	8		
Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	19	—	—	—	Gastritis - - - - -	2	—	—	—
Splenitis - - - - -	4	—	—	—	Enteritis - - - - -	2	2		
Hepatitis - - - - -	69	6	2·52	2·19	Peritonitis - - - - -	2	1	—	—
Icterus - - - - -	3	—	—	—	Obstipatio - - - - -	2	—		
Ascites - - - - -	1	—	—	—	Dyspepsia - - - - -	20	—	—	—
Nephritis - - - - -	3	—	—	—	Colica - - - - -	9	1		
Diuresis - - - - -	2	—	—	—	Splenitis - - - - -	7	—	·17	—
Leucorrhœa - - - - -	7	—	—	—	Hepatitis - - - - -	2	1	·05	·24
Paramenia - - - - -	29	2	—	—	Icterus - - - - -	3	—	—	—
Menorrhagia - - - - -	28	—	—	—	Orchitis - - - - -	3	—		
Ovaritis - - - - -	2	—	2·78	—	Phymosis - - - - -	1	—	—	—
Hysteritis - - - - -	3	—	—	—	Enuresis - - - - -	2	—		
Prolapsus Uteri - - - - -	2	—	—	—	Leucorrhœa - - - - -	2	—	—	—
Tumor (Uterine) - - - - -	5	—	—	—	Skin Diseases - - - - -	9	—		
Synovitis - - - - -	2	—	—	—	Abscesses - - - - -	52	1	1·66	—
Skin Disease - - - - -	6	—	—	—	Ulcer - - - - -	18	—		
Abscess - - - - -	44	—	2·05	—	Bronchocele - - - - -	1	—	—	—
Ulcer - - - - -	12	—	—	—	Dentition - - - - -	149	36		
Childbirth - - - - -	635	7	25·05	2·56	Anemorrhœa - - - - -	1	—	—	—
Abortion - - - - -	51	—	·8·04	1·09	Spina bifida - - - - -	1	1		
Debility - - - - -	119	3	1·72	—	Atrophy and Debility - - - - -	166	27	5·71	8·06
Injuries - - - - -	47	1	—	—	Injuries - - - - -	46	2	1·09	—
					Poisoning - - - - -	1	1	—	—
					Cause not specified - - - - -	—	1	—	—
Ratio for all Causes not specially calculated - - - - -	—	—	5·26	2·93	Ratio for all causes not specially calculated - - - - -	—	—	2·96	2·61
TOTAL - - - - -	3,386	115	123·67	42·00	TOTAL - - - - -	3,198	351	75·76	83·15

* Including Anæmia.

1.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1865—*continued.*

XX.—DISTRIBUTION of the European Army of the Bengal Presidency, on 30th June 1865.

Strength of the Army on 30th June 1865, 36,839.

ARTILLERY.			Station.	Strength.	INFANTRY.			Station.	Strength.
Artillery Regimental Band	-	-	Meerut	33	7th Fusiliers 1st Battalion	-	-	Ferozepore	695
A. Royal Horse Brigade D. Battery	-	-	Meerut	137	11th Regiment 1st	-	-	Fyzabad	816
E. " "	-	-	Umballa	135	12th " 2nd	-	-	Seetapore	443
C. Royal Horse Brigade C. Battery	-	-	Benares	144	19th " 1st	-	-	Rae Bareilly	385
D. " "	-	-	Morar	134	" " "	-	-	Jullundur	634
E. " "	-	-	Rawulpindee	144	" " "	-	-	Phillour	69
F. " "	-	-	Lucknow	139	" " "	-	-	Kangra	68
F. Royal Horse Brigade A. Battery	-	-	Umballa	134	20th " "	-	-	Dinapore	942
B. " "	-	-	Peshawur	123	23rd " "	-	-	Agra	814
C. " "	-	-	Meerut	140	27th " "	-	-	Hazareebaugh	711
D. " "	-	-	Peshawur	124	" " "	-	-	Berhampore	145
E. " "	-	-	Meean Meer	123	34th " "	-	-	Morar	680
F. " "	-	-	Sealkote	124	35th " "	-	-	Mooltan	666
11th Brigade Royal Artillery A. Battery	-	-	Fyzabad	136	" " "	-	-	Dera Ismail Khan	100
B. " "	-	-	Lucknow	128	36th " "	-	-	Shahjehanpore	457
C. " "	-	-	Seetapore	144	" " "	-	-	Moradabad	250
D. " "	-	-	Meerut	126	38th " "	-	-	Subathoo	612
E. " "	-	-	Morar	149	42nd " "	-	-	Rawulpindee	782
F. " "	-	-	Bareilly	133	46th " "	-	-	Lucknow	774
G. " "	-	-	Cawnpore	136	51st " "	-	-	Peshawur	711
16th Brigade Royal Artillery A. Battery	-	-	Jubbulpore	137	54th " "	-	-	Fort William	709
B. " "	-	-	Saugor	142	55th " "	-	-	Dum-Dum	815
C. " "	-	-	Barrackpore	153	" " "	-	-	Lucknow	145
D. " "	-	-	Barrackpore	148	58th " "	-	-	Benares	532
E. " "	-	-	Allahabad	135	" " "	-	-	Azimgur	204
F. " "	-	-	Dinapore	144	77th " "	-	-	Bareilly	746
G. " "	-	-	Hazareebaugh	149	" " "	-	-	Rawulpindee	136
19th Brigade Royal Artillery A. Battery	-	-	Ferozepore	150	" " "	-	-	Murree Hills	647
B. " "	-	-	Rawulpindee	144	80th " "	-	-	Darjeeling	849
C. " "	-	-	Agra	132	82nd " "	-	-	Meean Meer	717
D. " "	-	-	Mooltan	137	" " "	-	-	Fort Lahore	83
E. " "	-	-	Jullundur	137	88th " "	-	-	Cawnpore	568
F. " "	-	-	Meean Meer	134	" " "	-	-	Futteghur	216
G. " "	-	-	Peshawur	129	90th " "	-	-	Peshawur	526
22nd Brigade Royal Artillery A. Battery	-	-	Meerut	148	91st " "	-	-	Jubbulpore	574
B. " "	-	-	Jhansi	133	" " "	-	-	Nagode	176
3 " "	-	-	Lucknow	70	93rd " "	-	-	Sealkote	612
4 " "	-	-	Meerut	61	" " "	-	-	Umrtsur	86
5 " "	-	-	Morar	82	94th " "	-	-	Umballa	764
6 " "	-	-	Fort Lahore	81	97th " "	-	-	Saugor	661
7 " "	-	-	Darjeeling	82	" " "	-	-	Nowgong	208
24th Brigade Royal Artillery 1 Battery	-	-	Mooltan	60	98th " "	-	-	Roorkee	508
2 " "	-	-	Meean Meer	65	" " "	-	-	Delhi	310
3 " "	-	-	Peshawur	65	101st " "	-	-	Dugshaie	903
4 " "	-	-	Allahabad	73	104th " "	-	-	Jhansi	473
5 " "	-	-	Morar	74	" " "	-	-	Fort Gwalior	215
6 " "	-	-	Govindghur	65	107th " "	-	-	Seepree	153
25th Brigade Royal Artillery 1 Battery	-	-	Saugor	53	2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade	-	-	Allahabad	811
2 " "	-	-	Delhi	58	3rd " "	-	-	Meerut	750
3 " "	-	-	Fort William	62	" " "	-	-	Nowshera	610
4 " "	-	-	Attock	55	" " "	-	-	Attock	102
5 " "	-	-	Bhootan Field Force	54					
6 " "	-	-	Bhootan Field Force	51					
Armstrong M. T. Battery	-	-	Bhootan Field Force	43	CONVALESCENT DEPÔTS	-	-	Darjeeling	46
Garrison Battery No. 1	-	-	Lucknow	56				Parasnath	29
Sappers and Miners	-	-	Roorkee	38				Nynce Tal	314
								Landour	216
								Kussowlie	609
								Dhumsalla	127
								Nundcote	133
								Murree	335
CAVALRY.									
2nd Dragoon Guards	-	-	Muttra	386				Allahabad	31
5th Lancers	-	-	Lucknow	486				Kidderpore	78
7th Dragoon Guards	-	-	Benares	277	General Hospitals	-	-	Chinsurah Depôt	24
" " "	-	-	Cawnpore	194					
7th Hussars	-	-	Sealkote	523					
19th " "	-	-	Meerut	436					
20th " "	-	-	Campbellpore	341					
" " "	-	-	Rawulpindee	137					
21st " "	-	-	Umballa	468					

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865.

1.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the Bengal Presidency during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Average Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																			Died out of Hospital.	
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Continued Fever.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.		
January -	35,093	1,363	3.88	37	-	1	1	7	4	-	1	-	1	5	2	-	6	2	-	1	1	2	-	3	-	
February -	34,595	1,216	3.51	34	-	8	4	4	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	6	6	-	1	1	1	1	3	-	
March -	32,641	1,203	3.68	27	-	5	1	5	1	-	-	-	4	4	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	
April -	31,108	1,272	4.09	44	-	6	-	7	8	-	-	-	1	5	2	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	
May -	30,330	1,172	3.86	44	-	15	2	12	1	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	3	3	-	
June -	31,206	1,434	4.59	53	-	13	-	9	7	2	1	-	4	6	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	
July -	31,392	1,546	4.92	35	-	3	-	6	3	-	1	-	7	3	2	1	1	-	-	2	1	2	1	2	-	
August -	31,624	1,477	4.67	43	-	12	-	7	3	5	2	-	3	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	
September -	31,630	1,598	5.05	29	-	9	-	6	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	1	1	3	-	
October -	32,484	1,873	5.77	52	-	5	-	16	2	1	-	-	9	5	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	-	
November -	32,542	1,716	5.27	39	-	8	-	9	1	1	-	-	2	4	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	7	-	
December -	30,899	1,393	4.51	36	-	6	1	9	2	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	-	
						91	9	97	33	11	6	-	40	44	9	5	37	6	10	6	3	9	12	42	3	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																										
For the Year -	32,129	1,439	4.48	473*	14.72	2.83	.28		4.38	.19	-	1.25	1.37	.28	.16	1.15	.19	.31	.19	.09	.28	.37	1.31	.09		

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions during the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.														
Cholera -	2	22	8	14	30	27	14	21	12	14	12	7	183	.57	49.73											
Small-pox -	13	9	9	18	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	69	.21	13.04											
Fever, Intermittent -	1,367	831	879	1,418	1,693	1,891	1,727	2,134	2,294	4,642	3,057	1,575	23,508	73.17	.59											
" Remittent -	21	29	17	67	91	86	13	35	29	28	19	15	450	1.40												
" Continued -	3	-	1	5	6	6	4	2	1	8	7	2	45	.14												
Apoplexy -	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	2	1	-	12	.04	50.00											
Dysentery -	239	282	246	240	282	273	259	329	308	307	264	189	3,218	10.02	1.45											
Diarrhoea -	166	162	93	161	217	295	282	322	241	376	214	117	2,586	8.05												
Hepatitis -	15	1	5	5	4	6	7	4	2	6	5	3	63	.20												
Spleen Disease -	16	20	14	14	19	19	13	20	9	14	21	26	205	.64	2.44											
Respiratory Diseases -	197	121	94	100	75	65	53	100	79	100	95	128	1,207	3.76	3.07											
Phthisis Pulmonalis -	-	2	-	1	6	4	3	-	2	2	3	5	28	.09	35.71											
Dropsy -	-	3	1	1	2	4	1	4	3	2	1	2	24	.08	25.00											
Scurvy -	1	-	4	3	2	5	4	4	6	5	2	6	42	.13	7.14											
Rheumatism -	271	199	148	154	149	156	150	142	143	185	135	155	1,987	6.18	.44											
Venereal Diseases -	168	122	166	123	162	113	135	137	120	165	125	106	1,642	5.11												
Eye Diseases -	47	30	47	60	88	95	69	125	107	96	57	48	869	2.70												
Abscess and Ulcer -	420	312	253	247	284	342	440	495	346	435	311	328	4,213	13.11												
Wounds and Accidents -	440	268	338	285	300	277	269	321	295	415	320	270	3,798	11.82												
All other Causes -	276	225	266	289	264	227	312	323	300	319	224	234	3,259	10.14												
3,664													2,579	2,589	3,206	3,690	3,892	3,755	4,520	4,298	7,121	4,873	3,221	47,408		
Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.																										
10.44													7.45	7.93	10.36	12.17	12.47	11.96	14.29	13.59	21.92	14.98	10.42	147.56		

The Sickness and Mortality of the Bhootan Field Force is shown in a separate Statement ; the Average Strength of this Force for the twelve months, added to that given in this Table, will represent the average number of the Men of the Regular Native Army present with their regiments during the year.

* The deaths of men who died absent from their regiments are not comprehended in this Statement. Excluding the men of the regiments which chiefly suffered in the Bhootan Doars, upwards of 200 men of the Native Army are known to have died during the year in the hospitals of other regiments, and at their homes. Reckoning the number absent on furlough at 10 per cent., the actual death-rate of the year may be estimated at 19 per 1,000.

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865.—*continued.*

II.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the Bhootan Field Force during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Average Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																	
						Cholera.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Cause unknown.	
January -	3,997	250	6.25	12	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
February -	4,365	225	5.16	10	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
March -	7,205	350	4.86	28	-	4	3	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	1	-
April -	6,918	703	10.16	67	-	37	6	5	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	-	-
May -	6,129	1,075	17.54	77	-	33	6	5	-	15	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	7	-	-
June -	5,066	1,098	21.67	70	-	22	10	4	-	17	8	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	1	-	1	-	-
July -	4,682	902	19.27	46	-	5	12	4	-	13	4	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	-
August -	4,426	995	22.48	39	-	1	13	2	-	9	4	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-
September -	4,377	908	20.74	49	-	-	16	1	-	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
October -	3,681	485	13.18	17	-	-	2	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	1	-	1
November -	4,428	313	7.07	37	-	10	3	1	-	5	5	1	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	-
December -	6,492	624	9.61	28	-	-	2	2	-	9	8	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
						113	75	27	2	87	46	2	3	13	1	3	3	42	8	38	5	12	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the Year -	5.084*	699	13.75	480	94.41	22.23	20.06	.39	26.16	.39	.59	2.56	.20	.59	.59	8.26	1.58	7.47	.98	2.36			

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions during the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Cholera -	-	-	-	56	67	36	5	1	4	-	20	2	191	3.76	59.16
Small-pox -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.02	-
Fever, Intermittent -	380	232	395	1,379	2,640	1,551	874	1,049	475	363	519	513	10,370	203.97	.96
" Remittent -	8	8	7	15	66	61	46	28	6	20	16	13	294	5.78	
" Continued -	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	11	.22	-
Apoplexy -	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.04	-
Dysentery -	171	140	257	389	297	241	139	139	55	111	155	457	3,946	77.62	3.37
Diarrhoea -	63	28	106	206	212	223	124	87	51	58	119	118	1,188	23.62	-
Hepatitis -	-	-	-	1	2	5	2	-	1	3	-	4	18	.35	11.11
Spleen Disease -	-	4	1	3	5	27	13	4	7	3	5	3	75	1.48	4.00
Respiratory Diseases -	20	11	34	27	19	13	17	36	13	21	55	85	351	6.90	3.70
Phthisis Pulmonalis -	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	.06	100.00
Dropsy -	-	-	-	1	4	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	12	.24	25.00
Scurvy -	-	-	-	2	9	9	18	89	73	53	42	23	318	6.25	13.21
Rheumatism -	37	44	51	36	56	31	28	127	57	109	36	53	665	13.08	-
Veneral Diseases -	15	8	32	14	11	9	7	8	10	11	12	18	155	3.05	-
Eye Diseases -	5	7	6	11	12	4	7	6	4	3	4	8	77	1.51	-
Abscess and Ulcer -	54	49	98	94	70	78	85	110	64	160	212	171	1,245	24.49	1.61
Wounds and Accidents -	69	75	144	214	73	61	59	67	60	83	88	79	1,072	21.09	
All other Causes -	49	46	78	74	88	68	58	64	44	40	68	85	762	14.99	-
	872	652	1,209	2,524	3,637	2,419	1,484	1,817	925	1,044	1,353	1,632	19,568		
Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	21.81	14.94	16.78	36.49	59.34	47.75	31.70	41.05	21.13	28.36	30.56	30.14	384.90		

The Force lost by Death and Invaliding upwards of 2,000 men. In addition to the deaths above recorded, 127 men, belonging to the regiments which chiefly suffered, died while at home on sick-leave during the year, or at the Stations to which their regiments were transferred after quitting the Force; and upwards of 1,300 were sent away from time to time to their homes for change of climate.

* The Average Strength, 5,084, is the average of the 10 months, January to October. The minimum, 3,681, was reached in October, when upwards of 1,300 men had been sent away sick; the addition of the Strength of the Invalids to the Minimum Strength gives a total closely approximating to the average of the 10 months. The increase of November and December was caused by the arrival of new regiments, by which the Force was supplemented, which had no experience of the special climate of the Doorgas up to the close of the year.

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865 *continued.*

III.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in *Bengal Proper* and in *Assam* during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per Cent. of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																			Died out of Hospital.	
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.		
January -	5,895	299	5.07	10	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
February -	4,699	246	5.24	7	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March -	4,959	269	5.42	12	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April -	4,976	280	5.62	12	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May -	5,271	331	6.28	17	-	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
June -	5,721	532	9.30	25	-	5	-	3	5	-	1	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
July -	5,598	636	11.36	14	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
August -	5,620	527	9.38	17	-	2	-	2	1	4	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
September -	5,502	493	8.96	9	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
October -	4,865	365	7.50	13	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
November -	4,423	321	7.26	11	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
December -	3,766	280	7.44	13	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
						47	-	23	11	5	2	-	18	26	1	2	6	1	3	4	1	1	-	9	-	-
Died per Cent. of the Average Strength.																										
For the Year -	5,108	382	7.48	160	31.32	9.20	-	4.50	2.15	.98	.39	-	3.52	5.04	.20	.39	1.17	.20	.59	.78	.20	.20	-	1.76	-	-

Died at their Homes, and in the Hospitals of other Regiments, 84 ; per 1,000 of Strength, 15.25.

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions during the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Cholera -	2	9	7	12	17	12	5	7	5	11	5	7	99	1.94	47.47
Small-pox -	-	1	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	.16	-
Fever, Intermittent -	279	165	195	271	620	856	840	674	511	474	391	299	5,575	109.14	-
„ Remittent -	4	18	11	40	73	72	4	14	7	2	-	-	245	4.80	.67
„ Continued -	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	.06	-
Apoplexy -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	.04	100.00
Delirium Tremens -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery -	140	155	160	88	107	125	121	91	76	52	61	51	1,227	24.02	1.47
Diarrhoea -	70	30	47	57	86	206	162	149	143	118	101	57	1,226	24.00	2.12
Hepatitis -	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	9	.17	11.10
Spleen Disease -	3	3	1	4	2	8	1	6	2	5	4	5	44	.86	4.55
Respiratory Diseases -	47	22	15	29	18	19	19	25	13	16	8	16	247	4.84	2.43
Phthisis Pulmonalis -	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	5	.10	60.00
Dropsy -	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	4	2	2	-	2	16	.31	25.00
Scurvy -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	7	.14	14.29
Rheumatism -	45	20	22	30	25	41	38	27	29	35	30	17	359	7.03	-
Veneral Diseases -	29	21	31	21	24	15	23	18	18	25	10	8	243	4.76	-
Eye Diseases -	1	-	4	3	6	8	7	6	9	11	5	3	63	1.23	-
Abscess and Ulcer -	54	37	32	30	23	53	53	64	52	59	37	36	530	10.38	.50
Wounds and Accidents -	48	22	23	21	28	39	33	41	65	38	30	39	427	8.36	-
All other Causes -	39	26	58	48	47	46	78	64	56	45	22	45	574	11.23	-
	764	530	608	661	1,083	1,504	1,385	1,194	990	896	708	586	10,909		
Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	12.96	11.28	12.26	13.28	20.55	26.29	24.74	21.25	17.99	18.42	16.01	15.56	213.57		

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865—continued.

IV.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the *Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawnpore* Districts during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.		
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.		Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January -	6,449	204	3.16	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	5,757	168	2.92	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March -	6,197	233	3.76	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
April -	6,006	301	5.01	9	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
May -	5,666	228	4.02	5	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
June -	6,435	256	3.98	18	-	7	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July -	6,816	269	3.95	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August -	6,738	280	4.16	9	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
September	6,746	337	5.00	11	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
October -	7,313	461	6.30	25	-	-	-	8	1	1	-	-	4	2	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	-
November	5,704	362	6.35	9	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-
December	6,146	307	5.00	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
						16	3	22	9	2	2	-	13	6	3	3	3	1	3	-	-	3	7	14	-
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																									
For the Year -	6,331	284	4.49	110	17.37	2.53	.47	3.48	1.42	.32	.32	-	2.05	.95	.47	.47	.47	.16	.47	-	-	.47	1.11	2.21	-

Died at their Homes, and in the Hospitals of other Regiments, 47; per 1,000 of Strength, 6.75.

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions during the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Cholera -	-	-	-	-	3	14	1	2	6	2	-	-	28	.44	57.14
Small-pox -	5	5	6	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	31	.49	9.68
Fever, Intermittent -	166	108	152	404	236	295	253	445	549	821	434	239	4,102	64.79	-
" Remittent -	6	3	1	14	8	6	5	4	16	23	3	3	92	1.45	-
" Continued -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	5	.08	-
Apoplexy -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	.03	100.00
Delirium Tremens -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery -	26	15	34	58	49	48	48	64	83	87	51	37	600	9.48	2.17
Diarrhoea -	11	8	13	34	27	29	16	24	14	87	17	16	296	4.68	2.03
Hepatitis -	2	-	2	-	2	3	2	-	1	1	2	1	16	.25	18.75
Spleen Disease -	1	1	5	5	9	7	6	5	6	3	7	1	56	.88	5.36
Respiratory Diseases -	27	13	13	7	13	12	13	31	27	28	20	17	221	3.49	1.36
Phthisis Pulmonalis -	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	.06	75.00
Dropsy -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	.03	-
Scurvy -	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	1	-	1	8	.13	-
Rheumatism -	26	25	31	35	42	33	26	35	39	40	36	32	400	6.32	-
Veneral Diseases -	43	22	38	32	39	29	31	43	36	41	24	23	401	6.34	-
Eye Diseases -	10	4	5	11	16	13	9	26	15	13	9	11	142	2.24	-
Abscess and Ulcer -	81	59	60	39	48	58	99	75	59	104	47	59	788	12.45	-
Wounds and Accidents -	63	40	68	51	46	51	36	67	50	74	50	37	633	10.00	-
All other Causes -	44	36	59	55	44	40	56	68	48	62	51	51	614	9.70	-
	511	340	488	752	589	643	605	889	953	1,390	751	530	8,441		
Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	7.92	5.91	7.87	12.52	10.40	9.99	8.88	13.19	14.11	19.01	13.17	8.62	133.33		

The 11th Regiment Native Infantry, removed from the Bhootan Field Force, lost 19 men after reaching Dinapore, from disease contracted in the Dooars; the deduction of these deaths will diminish the death-rate of the Province by 3 per 1,000.

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865—continued.

V.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the Meerut and Rohilkund Districts during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.			
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.		Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	
January	4,810	161	3.35	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
February	4,597	141	3.07	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	4,289	130	3.03	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
April	4,024	136	3.38	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
May	4,697	138	2.94	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
June	4,802	157	3.27	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
July	4,707	150	3.19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
August	4,834	152	3.14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September	4,774	174	3.64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
October	4,038	196	4.85	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
November	4,222	160	3.79	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	4,197	130	3.10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
						-	2	3	3	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	6	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	6	-
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																										
For the Year -	4,499	152	3.38	31	6.89	-	.45	.66	.66	-	-	-	.45	.45	.45	-	1.33	-	.45	.22	-	.22	.22	1.33	-	-

Died at their Homes, and in the Hospitals of other Regiments, 10; per 1,000 of Strength, 202.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions during the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.																
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.																			
Cholera - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.02	16.67																
Small-pox - - - -	1	-	2	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	.27																	
Fever, Intermittent - - - -	100	78	93	163	229	173	115	295	344	742	190	87	2,609	57.98																	
" Remittent - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	11	1	1	-	-	18	.40	.23																
" Continued - - - -	2	-	1	3	1	4	2	1	-	1	7	2	24	.54																	
Apoplexy - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.05																	
Dysentery - - - -	9	8	11	23	24	15	19	26	27	32	25	10	229	5.10	.87																
Diarrhoea - - - -	8	7	3	6	12	15	13	19	13	11	11	7	125	2.78	1.60																
Hepatitis - - - -	3	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	.16	28.57																
Spleen Disease - - - -	1	1	-	-	3	1	3	5	1	2	2	1	20	.44	-																
Respiratory Diseases - - - -	32	16	13	10	10	15	9	14	8	14	17	19	177	3.93	3.39																
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - - -	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	8	.18	25.00																
Dropsy - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.05	50.00																
Scurvy - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	7	.16	-																
Rheumatism - - - -	50	35	17	12	30	18	19	21	20	21	23	30	296	6.58	-																
Veneral Diseases - - - -	28	15	22	17	29	23	19	23	25	17	15	12	245	5.44	-																
Eye Diseases - - - -	12	5	7	15	11	20	17	17	16	8	8	8	144	3.20	-																
Abscess and Ulcer - - - -	66	58	41	47	62	57	73	36	62	63	41	51	707	15.71	.30																
Wounds and Accidents - - - -	89	46	42	38	45	44	49	58	35	62	59	60	627	.93																	
All other Causes - - - -	51	38	38	32	51	32	56	57	67	59	46	36	563	1.25																	
													454	308	291	374	515	423	398	635	621	1,034	445	325	5,823						
																	Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.														
																	9.44	6.78	6.78	9.29	10.96	8.81	8.46	13.14	13.01	25.61	10.54	7.74	129.43		

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865—continued.

VI.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the *Agra District* and in *Central India* during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.			
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.		Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	
January -	4,068	169	4.15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February -	4,345	190	4.37	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March -	4,262	191	4.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April -	4,200	207	4.93	6	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May -	4,101	160	3.90	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June -	4,131	164	3.97	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
July -	4,155	179	4.31	8	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August -	4,103	206	5.02	13	-	8	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
September -	4,113	260	6.32	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October -	4,178	334	7.99	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
November -	3,891	315	8.10	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
December -	3,552	213	6.00	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
						13	-	14	3	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	6	-
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																										
For the Year -	4,092	216	5.28	48	11.73	3.18	-	3.43	.74	-	-	-	.98	.24	.24	-	.49	.24	.24	-	-	.24	.24	1.47	-	-

Died at their Homes, or in the Hospitals of other Regiments, 15; per 1,000 of Strength, 3.33.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions during the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Cholera -	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	12	1	-	-	-	22	.54	59.09
Small-pox -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	.05	
Fever, Intermittent -	148	130	167	202	142	116	146	311	391	928	502	244	3,427	83.75	
" Remittent -	4	-	3	5	2	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	19	.46	49
" Continued -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Apoplexy -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	.10	
Dysentery -	6	3	10	32	27	24	28	79	53	27	16	15	320	7.82	1.25
Diarrhoea -	4	6	4	17	24	17	31	53	24	21	16	4	221	5.40	45
Hepatitis -	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	1	8	.20	12.50
Spleen Disease -	2	3	5	5	3	3	2	3	-	2	5	13	46	1.12	
Respiratory Diseases -	10	11	14	7	7	4	4	7	16	8	14	14	116	2.83	1.72
Phthisis Pulmonalis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	.07	33.33
Dropsy -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	.07	
Scurvy -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	.12	
Rheumatism -	26	16	18	23	15	7	23	28	25	35	18	28	262	6.43	
Venereal Diseases -	19	15	27	24	26	21	24	24	13	26	22	16	257	6.23	
Eye Diseases -	7	5	9	5	4	5	9	15	12	13	7	8	99	2.42	
Abscess and Ulcer -	66	60	45	55	43	64	74	67	50	71	59	40	694	16.96	
Wounds and Accidents -	56	56	49	65	56	42	61	55	61	70	45	50	666	16.27	
All other Causes -	27	38	22	41	39	34	28	39	48	46	34	25	421	10.28	
	377	345	373	484	389	338	442	698	696	1,250	741	462	6,595		
Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	9.27	7.94	8.75	11.52	9.49	8.18	10.64	17.01	16.92	29.92	19.04	13.01	161.17		

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865—continued.

VII.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the *Punjab* during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																				
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Died out of Hospital.	
January -	12,483	471	3·77	17	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	-		
February -	12,323	373	3·03	10	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	-		
March -	11,310	354	3·13	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
April -	11,149	329	2·95	12	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
May -	10,341	288	2·78	8	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
June -	10,117	325	3·21	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
July -	10,116	312	3·08	5	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
August -	10,329	312	3·02	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
September -	10,495	334	3·18	6	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
October -	9,736	425	4·37	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
November -	8,701	379	4·36	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
December -	9,380	358	3·82	9	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
						-	4	28	6	4	2	-	3	7	1	-	16	3	1	1	2	3	5	6		
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																										
For the Year -	10,540	855	3·37	92	8·73	-	·38	2·66	·57	·38	·19	-	·29	·66	·09	-	1·52	·29	·09	·09	·19	·29	·47	·57	-	

Died at their Homes, or in the Hospitals of other Regiments, 57 ; per 1,000 of Strength, 4·92.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions during the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Cholera -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	·01	25·00
Small-pox -	7	3	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	·15	
Fever, Intermittent -	608	271	254	332	432	451	373	409	499	1,507	1,312	534	6,982	66·24	
" Remittent -	4	3	1	7	8	6	4	2	4	-	1	-	40	·38	·54
" Continued -	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	5	-	-	13	·12	
Apoplexy -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	·02	100·00
Dysentery -	55	20	26	34	69	61	43	69	69	71	42	43	602	5·71	
Diarrhoea -	70	29	22	35	61	28	60	77	47	58	37	26	550	5·23	
Hepatitis -	5	-	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	20	·19	5·00
Spleen Disease -	9	5	3	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	3	6	32	·30	-
Respiratory Diseases -	76	48	38	41	27	15	8	23	15	28	16	23	358	3·40	4·47
Phthisis Pulmonalis -	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	·05	20·00
Dropsy -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scurvy -	-	-	4	1	1	4	-	-	1	2	-	2	15	·14	13·33
Rheumatism -	118	89	59	53	35	57	44	31	30	35	24	40	615	5·83	
Veneral Diseases -	38	32	46	25	44	25	38	29	28	43	35	35	418	3·97	
Eye Diseases -	14	13	20	24	51	49	27	61	55	49	29	12	398	3·78	·36
Abscess and Ulcer -	132	72	73	73	107	110	141	203	123	117	94	104	1,349	12·80	
Wounds and Accidents -	153	90	133	97	123	101	90	100	84	142	94	70	1,277	12·11	
All other Causes -	106	63	82	96	82	75	94	95	81	86	46	59	965	9·15	-
	1,397	739	764	824	1,051	984	925	1,104	1,038	2,148	1,728	956	13,658		
Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	11·19	6·00	6·76	7·39	10·16	9·73	9·14	10·69	9·89	22·06	19·86	10·19	129·58		

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865—continued.

VIII.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS composing the Punjab Irregular Force during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																								
	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Died out of Hospital.
January -	10,781	437	4.06	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
February -	10,778	328	3.05	5	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
March -	10,182	274	2.69	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
April -	10,294	288	2.80	12	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
May -	9,482	244	2.57	15	-	1	2	2	3	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
June -	9,384	266	2.83	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
July -	9,153	292	3.19	9	-	-	1	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August -	9,163	282	3.08	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
September -	9,182	276	3.01	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October -	9,481	357	3.77	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
November -	10,662	454	4.26	9	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
December -	11,029	372	3.37	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
						2	6	7	13	5	7	-	9	5	2	-	15	1	3	2	-	1	3	9	2

Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.

For the Year -	9,964	323	3.24	92*	9.23	.20	.60	.70	1.31	.50	.70	-	.90	.50	.20	-	1.51	.10	.30	.20	-	.10	.30	.91	.20
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CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions during the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Cholera -	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	.06	33.33
Small-pox -	1	-	-	1	5	4	1	2	-	-	1	1	16	.16	37.50
Fever, Intermittent -	477	157	212	314	289	258	267	342	341	1,195	1,084	447	5,983	56.41	.44
" Remittent and Continued -	13	14	31	26	31	21	4	15	14	26	20	23	238		
Apoplexy -	1	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	8	.08	87.50
Dysentery and Diarrhoea -	53	30	32	60	86	73	73	92	74	85	91	84	833	8.36	1.68
Hepatitis -	2	2	1	-	3	1	2	-	-	1	2	2	16	.16	12.50
Spleen Disease -	11	2	2	1	3	4	1	5	1	4	6	8	48	.48	-
Respiratory Diseases -	144	58	62	54	22	32	20	23	11	24	19	48	517	5.19	2.90
Phthisis Pulmonalis -	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	12	.12	25.00
Scurvy -	4	1	-	2	5	2	3	1	2	-	1	2	23	.23	-
Rheumatism -	77	52	27	46	25	24	29	59	33	36	44	43	495	4.97	-
Venereal Diseases -	37	17	21	16	17	23	30	29	15	27	23	15	270	2.71	-
Eye Diseases -	24	7	10	26	35	15	27	26	14	41	15	11	251	2.52	-
Abscess and Ulcer -	162	86	72	79	101	93	192	196	136	141	128	141	1,527	15.33	.32
Wounds and Accidents -	133	82	110	104	115	112	99	113	91	121	108	125	1,313	13.18	
All other Causes -	114	71	67	123	110	76	88	95	85	98	57	67	1,051	10.54	-
	1,254	580	647	857	851	739	842	998	820	1,800	1,601	1,018	12,007		
Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	11.63	5.38	6.35	8.33	8.97	7.88	9.20	10.89	8.93	18.99	15.01	9.23	120.50		

* 43 men died while absent from their regiments; with a strength of 11,000, the death-rate of the year, including absent deaths, may be estimated at 12.27 per 1,000.

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865—continued.

IX.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS composing the CENTRAL INDIA IRREGULAR FORCE during the Year 1865, and the prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																								
	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Number of Deaths.*	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anemia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Cause Unknown.
January	3,741	130	3.48	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	3,826	125	3.27	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
March	3,887	124	3.19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	3,807	134	3.52	7	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
May	3,930	129	3.28	10	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June	3,934	133	3.38	7	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
July	3,941	127	3.22	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August	3,976	137	3.45	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
September	3,964	170	4.29	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	3,938	166	4.21	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
November	3,920	158	4.03	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
December	3,780	140	3.70	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
						34	-	11	3	-	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	5
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																									
For the Year	3,887	139	3.58	69	17.75	8.75	-	3.60	.26	-	1.03	-	.26	.26	-	.77	-	-	-	.77	.77	1.28			

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions during the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admission.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Cholera	-	-	-	-	8	1	29	3	7	-	-	-	48	1.23	70.83
Small-pox	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.02	-
Fever, Intermittent	83	55	60	84	52	70	59	105	133	223	150	107	1,181	31.59	1.14
„ Remittent and Continued	1	8	12	8	-	2	1	2	4	6	2	1	47	-	-
Dysentery	6	3	4	4	4	14	10	20	14	10	4	1	94	5.92	1.74
Diarrhoea	3	2	3	7	14	27	28	21	15	6	3	7	136	-	-
Hepatitis	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	.08	-
Spleen Disease	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	9	.23	-
Respiratory Diseases	20	5	15	7	9	5	8	10	11	8	7	25	130	3.35	.77
Phthisis Pulmonalis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	.02	-
Scurvy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	4	.10	-
Rheumatism	4	14	10	11	13	15	11	11	8	6	10	11	124	3.19	-
Veneral Diseases	15	16	19	15	22	9	10	18	15	18	13	19	189	4.86	-
Eye Diseases	4	14	8	15	16	14	15	45	41	23	7	12	214	5.51	.55
Abscess and Ulcer	11	45	23	29	35	48	48	51	55	53	49	36	483	12.43	-
Wounds and Accidents	28	68	39	27	44	28	31	52	45	47	33	55	497	12.79	-
All other Causes	77	30	26	32	55	52	52	57	35	39	21	20	496	12.76	-
	254	260	221	240	274	287	303	399	383	441	300	295	3,657		
Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.*															
	6.79	6.79	5.69	6.31	6.97	7.29	7.69	10.03	9.66	11.19	7.65	7.80	94.08†		

The Bhopal Battalion has not supplied during the year the Returns from which this statement has been prepared for the other Central India Corps. This Regiment with a strength of 730 men, had 20 deaths, of which five were from Cholera; the death-rate is 27.40 per 1,000.

* Including men who died on outposts.

† The daily sick-rate and the admission-rate of this force is under estimated in such a statement as is here given, since the outposts, to which no medical officer is attached, furnish no details such as can be incorporated in the Returns received from the head-quarters of each regiment.

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865—continued.

X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Ratios of Sickness and Mortality among the Native Troops serving in the various Provinces of the Bengal Presidency during the Year 1865.

	BENGAL PROPER.				DINAPORE, BENARES, OUDH, AND CANNONPORE DISTRICTS.				MEERUT AND ROHILKHAND DISTRICTS.				AGRA DISTRICT AND CENTRAL INDIA. (Excluding Regiments of C. I. Irregular Force).				PUNJAB. (Excluding Regiments of Frontier Irregular Force).				BENGAL PRESIDENCY. (Excluding the Bhootan Force).				
	Average Strength -	Died per Cent. of Strength -	Admitted per Cent. of Strength -	Died per 1,000 of Strength -	Average Strength -	Died per Cent. of Strength -	Admitted per Cent. of Strength -	Died per 1,000 of Strength -	Average Strength -	Died per Cent. of Strength -	Admitted per Cent. of Strength -	Died per 1,000 of Strength -	Average Strength -	Died per Cent. of Strength -	Admitted per Cent. of Strength -	Died per 1,000 of Strength -	Average Strength -	Died per Cent. of Strength -	Admitted per Cent. of Strength -	Died per 1,000 of Strength -	Average Strength -	Died per Cent. of Strength -	Admitted per Cent. of Strength -	Died per 1,000 of Strength -	
Cholera -	194	47.47	9.20	57.14	2.53	44	57.14	2.53	44	57.14	2.53	44	57.14	2.53	44	57.14	2.53	44	57.14	2.53	44	57.14	2.53	44	57.14
Small-pox -	16	-	-	9.68	4.7	49	9.68	4.7	45	16.67	27	16.67	45	-	15	25.00	38	21	13.04	28	4.48	32.159	4.48	32.159	
Fever, Intermittent -	109.14	67	4.50	-	3.48	64.79	-	3.48	66	-	83.75	-	66	-	66.24	-	2.66	73.17	59	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	
" Remittent and Continued -	4.86	-	3.13	7.9	1.74	1.53	-	1.74	66	23	46	-	66	49	74	50	95	1.54	59	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38		
Apoplexy -	04	100.00	3.9	100.00	3.2	0.3	100.00	3.2	-	-	10	-	-	-	0.2	100.00	19	0.4	50.00	19	1.25	1.25	1.25		
Dysentery -	24.02	1.47	3.52	2.17	2.05	9.48	2.17	2.05	4.5	8.7	7.82	4.5	4.5	1.25	9.8	5.71	50	2.9	10.02	1.45	1.37	1.37	1.37		
Diarrhoea -	24.00	2.12	5.09	2.03	9.5	4.68	2.03	9.5	4.5	1.60	5.40	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.4	5.23	1.27	6.6	8.05	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37		
Hepatitis -	17	11.10	2.0	18.75	4.7	2.5	18.75	4.7	4.5	28.57	20	4.5	4.5	12.50	2.4	1.9	5.00	0.9	2.0	14.29	1.6	1.6	1.6		
Spleen Disease -	86	4.55	3.9	5.36	4.7	88	5.36	4.7	1.33	-	1.12	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	6.4	2.44	1.6	1.6	1.6		
Respiratory Diseases -	4.84	2.43	1.17	1.86	4.7	3.49	1.86	4.7	1.33	8.39	2.83	1.33	1.33	1.72	4.9	3.40	4.47	1.52	3.76	3.07	1.15	1.15	1.15		
Phthisis Pulmonalis -	10	60.00	5.9	75.00	4.7	0.6	75.00	4.7	4.5	25.00	0.7	4.5	4.5	33.33	2.4	0.5	20.00	0.9	0.9	35.71	31	31	31		
Dropsy -	31	25.00	7.8	-	-	0.3	-	-	2.2	50.00	0.7	2.2	2.2	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.8	25.00	1.9	1.9	1.9		
Scurvy -	14	14.29	2.0	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	1.4	13.33	1.9	1.3	7.14	0.9	0.9	0.9		
Rheumatism -	7.03	-	-	-	-	6.32	-	-	-	-	6.43	-	-	-	-	5.83	-	-	6.18	-	-	-	-		
Veneral Diseases -	4.76	-	-	-	-	6.34	-	-	-	-	6.28	-	-	-	-	3.97	-	-	5.11	-	-	-	-		
Eye Diseases -	1.23	50	2.10	8.4	3.95	2.24	-	3.95	1.77	30	2.42	-	1.77	3.8	2.19	3.73	3.6	1.62	2.70	4.4	2.15	2.15	2.15		
Abscess and Ulcer -	10.88	-	-	-	-	12.45	-	-	-	-	16.96	-	-	-	-	12.30	-	-	13.11	-	-	-	-		
Wounds and Accidents -	8.36	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	16.27	-	-	-	-	12.11	-	-	11.82	-	-	-	-		
All other Causes -	11.23	-	-	-	-	9.70	-	-	-	-	10.28	-	-	-	-	9.15	-	-	10.14	-	-	-	-		
	213.57	-	* 31.32	-	* 17.37	133.33	-	-	* 6.89	129.43	161.17	-	* 6.89	161.17	-	129.53	-	* 8.73	147.56	-	* 14.72	-	-		

* This total does not include deaths of men absent from their Regiments. The Ratio of Absent Deaths in the upper Section of this Table; it is estimated on a Strength 10 per cent. higher than the average of the Province for the year.

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865—continued.

XI.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Ratios of SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the Troops composing the
BHOOTAN FIELD FORCE, the CENTRAL INDIA FORCE, and the PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

DISEASES.	BHOOTAN FIELD FORCE.			CENTRAL INDIA FORCE :			PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.		
	Average Strength	- - -	5,084	Average Strength	- - -	3,887	Average Strength	- - -	9,964
	Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength	-	13.75	Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength	-	3.59	Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength	-	3.24
	Admitted per Cent. of Strength	-	384.90	Admitted per Cent. of Strength	-	94.08	Admitted per Cent. of Strength	-	120.50
	Died per 1,000 of Strength :			Died per 1,000 of Strength :			Died per 1,000 of Strength :		
	A. Cholera	- - -	22.23	A. Cholera	- - -	8.75	A. Cholera	- - -	.20
	B. All Causes	- - -	94.41	B. All Causes	- - -	17.75	B. All Causes	- - -	12.27
	C. Absent Deaths	- - -	25.00	C. Absent Deaths	- - -	-	C. Absent Deaths	- - -	-
	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.	Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.	Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.	Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.
Cholera - - - - -	3.76	59.16	22.23	1.23	70.83	8.75	.06	33.33	.20
Small Pox - - - - -	.02	- - -	- - -	.02	- - -	- - -	.16	37.50	.60
Fever, Intermittent - - -	203.97	- - -	- - -	30.38	- - -	- - -	54.02	- - -	- - -
„ Remittent and Continued	6.00	.96	20.06	1.21	1.14	3.60	2.39	.44	2.51
Apoplexy - - - - -	.04	- - -	.39	- - -	- - -	.26	.08	87.50	.70
Dysentery - - - - -	77.62	3.37	26.16	5.92	1.74	1.03	8.36	1.68	1.40
Diarrhoea - - - - -									
Hepatitis - - - - -	.35	11.11	.39	.08	- - -	- - -	.16	12.50	.20
Spleen Disease - - - - -	1.48	4.00	.59	.23	- - -	.26	.48	- - -	- - -
Respiratory Diseases - - -	6.90	3.70	2.56	3.35	.77	.26	5.19	2.90	1.51
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	.06	100.00	.59	.02	- - -	.77	.12	25.00	.30
Dropsy - - - - -	.24	25.00	.59	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	.20
Scurvy - - - - -	6.25	13.21	8.26	.10	- - -	- - -	.23	- - -	- - -
Rheumatism - - - - -	13.08	- - -	- - -	3.19	- - -	- - -	4.97	- - -	- - -
Venereal Diseases - - - - -	3.05	- - -	- - -	4.86	- - -	- - -	2.71	- - -	- - -
Eye Diseases - - - - -	1.51	- - -	- - -	5.51	- - -	- - -	2.52	- - -	- - -
Abcesses and Ulcer - - - -	24.49	1.61	2.76	12.43	.55	- - -	15.33	.32	- - -
Wounds and Accidents - - -	21.09	- - -	7.47	12.79	- - -	.77	13.18	- - -	.30
All other Causes - - - - -	14.99	- - -	- - -	12.76	- - -	.77	10.54	- - -	1.31
Cause unknown - - - - -	- - -	- - -	2.36	- - -	- - -	1.28	- - -	- - -	- - -
All Causes - - - - -	384.90	- - -	94.41	94.08	- - -	17.75	120.50	- - -	9.23

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865—continued.

XII.—STATEMENT showing the DAILY AVERAGE SICK RATE of each STATION in each Month, and the Ratio in which the CHIEF DISEASES have Contributed to make up the ANNUAL ADMISSION RATE of the STATIONS of the Bengal Presidency.

STATIONS.	DAILY SICK PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.										Admitted per Cent. of Strength during the Period of Observation.			
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength for the Year.	Cholera.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Veneral Diseases.	Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.	All other Causes.		
Fort William	648	366	466	378	757	914	1133	863	495	449	560	871	648	264	8493	8431	1403	—	15	171	855	762	264	2146	17884	
Alipore	644	751	747	685	662	710	1113	936	1007	1136	963	762	852	326	11801	20931	3742	16	16	77	761	311	264	2146	22795	
Barrackpore *	778	800	1127	747	685	1559	2116	1632	1584	1338	763	638	1224	326	16594	4023	3907	13	77	142	694	378	411	4216	31504	
Dacca	466	453	743	484	518	587	431	345	416	870	576	517	470	515	8176	2554	2854	13	61	42	408	86	343	244	17446	
Cherrapunjee	448	341	297	1008	633	791	1228	390	390	683	894	561	702	45	7857	541	4330	81	22	26	618	736	807	2688	18772	
Sylhet	372	844	596	420	1260	1503	1324	1258	635	403	429	439	820	134	19570	501	1639	81	135	26	117	447	781	2292	27070	
Cachar	179	437	387	221	276	552	722	604	674	751	403	349	938	56	6201	782	894	14	—	23	226	2500	735	6023	12735	
Nowong	88	795	340	455	969	1364	1512	1258	1064	674	678	435	490	88	15341	16314	3182	14	14	124	1265	133	703	6023	31932	
Debraughur	368	650	500	583	767	983	1034	1173	1621	1121	1203	991	930	227	15341	16314	3182	14	14	124	1265	133	703	6023	31932	
Bhaugulpore	551	134	105	122	187	132	231	372	401	250	313	1043	645	279	13576	1509	1090	28	47	224	218	200	381	1142	29840	
Dumrahat (11 months)	386	399	207	179	266	118	133	271	663	1676	2273	1106	594	—	809	1240	1326	73	73	163	218	200	381	1142	83865	
Segowlee	338	468	464	409	347	430	428	363	515	209	742	829	468	—	8186	1035	207	89	—	119	769	1065	473	3521	13131	
Benares	595	284	265	274	842	320	211	366	380	309	276	186	327	67	6588	1496	622	—	—	202	807	874	1176	4017	10840	
Gorakhpore	620	294	276	431	452	370	409	380	364	304	259	388	307	98	5710	548	548	—	65	258	537	667	419	5597	11419	
Fyzabad (10 months)	705	201	200	328	465	219	248	280	231	243	363	388	244	98	3438	695	269	14	—	85	326	667	139	1103	6950	
Lucknow	1569	237	211	398	473	396	435	475	483	363	388	285	377	19	4436	950	220	32	77	312	695	325	147	3881	11103	
Saketpore (7 months)	367	272	293	561	635	519	468	513	1200	1733	1816	1026	560	37	24112	807	672	27	323	107	511	349	484	2822	30215	
Banda	573	—	—	323	204	182	253	303	553	587	422	485	343	174	4608	681	984	53	53	226	157	471	402	263	1047	8278
Cawnpore (7 months)	574	—	—	323	204	182	253	303	553	587	422	485	343	174	4608	681	984	53	53	226	157	471	402	263	1047	8278
Allahabad	501	818	1094	126	825	938	522	529	587	852	906	558	765	60	7066	778	379	40	140	179	778	1477	200	5589	10871	
Nagode	276	375	405	267	470	591	510	356	389	414	362	351	431	—	5906	761	543	—	543	1841	942	471	7645	18152	10706	
Shahjehanpore	894	326	318	457	557	282	220	320	424	1080	498	335	400	—	11636	559	194	12	181	583	589	864	413	4393	18925	
Bareilly	563	324	241	238	244	212	188	347	298	285	243	171	247	—	4440	142	355	18	89	320	569	693	213	3410	10249	
Almora	100	333	244	194	385	192	270	261	236	475	154	312	283	100	2800	500	200	—	213	252	775	500	200	400	9200	
Dehra	388	211	163	464	551	551	619	487	419	178	194	222	161	—	5077	601	201	—	213	252	775	500	200	400	9200	
Mooredabad	859	315	348	349	190	177	191	324	422	362	366	307	161	—	2526	404	120	—	26	155	180	361	515	2165	13101	
Meerut	—	199	95	295	305	363	319	328	313	303	397	302	305	—	6088	757	210	23	26	722	873	512	431	5122	6521	
Allypore (8 months)	589	396	437	395	378	410	349	364	418	303	397	302	305	—	1986	244	331	—	52	87	273	749	146	1603	5436	
Deli	647	387	308	355	184	178	218	247	301	430	319	191	302	15	4323	357	255	51	—	136	574	390	509	4194	10798	
Agre	1164	403	521	689	557	533	621	685	781	618	750	727	625	77	9544	1203	1186	17	77	309	627	893	447	2537	8840	
Morar	921	324	435	408	393	297	332	436	454	494	934	714	576	130	7635	543	163	—	87	152	564	434	87	3577	13741	
Nowong	487	372	401	454	519	528	497	581	903	932	936	336	576	—	7630	847	252	46	252	70	678	640	298	6453	17437	
Lullaitpore	428	411	417	209	458	210	356	382	746	1506	1698	800	605	—	7523	467	187	—	421	70	678	640	298	6453	17437	
Jubbulpore	100	403	492	417	424	495	404	515	226	928	738	650	578	—	7523	467	187	—	421	70	678	640	298	6453	17437	
Unnain	107	220	342	442	495	404	515	226	928	738	650	578	578	—	7523	467	187	—	421	70	678	640	298	6453	17437	
Doolie	279	525	694	747	196	374	481	578	191	778	430	500	638	—	7523	467	187	—	421	70	678	640	298	6453	17437	
Unnain	937	332	331	386	281	249	383	411	386	459	438	555	358	11	5985	825	1040	36	—	187	374	280	187	3925	7850	
Persepore	664	163	123	163	130	140	84	164	131	235	347	150	326	—	2817	331	501	11	21	384	598	502	160	3287	86208	
Mooltan	384	634	571	420	729	279	284	301	219	220	259	165	161	—	6602	276	114	15	16	145	439	260	423	3025	11350	
Sealkote (10 months)	384	634	571	420	729	279	284	301	219	220	259	165	161	—	6602	276	114	15	16	145	439	260	423	3025	11350	
Dharmasala (9 months)	616	286	258	220	280	303	319	218	218	218	218	218	336	—	6011	482	186	26	26	209	573	651	651	5469	13803	
Unnain	384	634	571	420	729	279	284	301	219	220	259	165	161	—	6602	276	114	15	16	145	439	260	423	3025	11350	
Unnain	384	634	571	420	729	279	284	301	219	220	259	165	161	—	6602	276	114	15	16	145	439	260	423	3025	11350	
Unnain	384	634	571	420	729	279	284	301	219	220	259	165	161	—	6602	276	114	15	16	145	439	260	423	3025	11350	
Unnain	384	634	571	420	729	279	284	301	219	220	259	165	161	—	6602	276	114	15	16	145	439	260	423	3025	11350	
Unnain	384	634	571	420	729	279	284	301	219	220	259	165	161	—	6602	276	114	15	16	145	439	260	423	3025	11350	
Unnain	384	634	571	420	729	279	284	301	219	220	259	165	161	—	6602	276	114	15	16	145	439	260	423	3025	11350	
Unnain	384	634	571	420	729	279	284	301	219	220	259	165	161	—	6602	276	114	15	16	145	439	260	423	3025	11350	
Unnain	384	634	571	420	729	279	284	301	219	220	259	165	161	—	6602	276	114	15	16	145	439	260	423	3025	11350	
Unnain	384	634	571	420	729	279	284	301	219	220	259	165	161	—	6602	276	114	15	16	145	439	260	423	3025	11350	
Unnain	384	634	571	420	729	279	284	301	219	220	259	165	161	—	6602	276	114	15	16	145	439	260	423	3025	11350	
Unnain	384	634	571	420	729	279	284	301	219	220	259	165	161	—	6602	276	114	15	16	145	439	260	423	3025	11350	
Unnain	384	634	571	420	729	279	284	301	219	220	259	165	161	—	6602	276	114	15	16	145	439	260	423	3025	11350	
Unnain	384	634	571	420	729	279	284	301	219	220	259	165	161	—	6602	276	114	15	16	145	439	260	423	3025	11350	
Unnain	38																									

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865—continued.

XIII.—TABLE showing the MORTALITY in each STATION, the CAUSES of DEATH, and the ratio of DEATHS to STRENGTH.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the Period of Obser- vation.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN REGIMENTAL HOSPITALS.																	TOTAL DEATHS.		DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.					
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scorvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Cause Unknown.	A. Of Men Present with their Regi- ments.	B. Of Men Absent from their Regi- ments.*	A. With their Regiments.			B. Absent Deaths.
																							a.	b.	c.	
Fort William	643	8	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	23	-	12.44	23.33	35.77	-
Alipore -	644	9	-	2	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	18	-	13.97	13.97	27.94	-
Barrackpore -	778	8	-	5	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	30	-	10.28	28.28	38.56	-
Dacca -	466	8	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	17.17	15.02	32.19	-
Cherra Poonjee	448	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	13.39	13.39	-
Sylhet and Cachar -	551	5	-	5	6	-	-	1	2	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	32	-	9.07	49.01	58.08	-
Nowgong -	88	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	22.73	22.72	45.45	-
Debrooghur -	569	2	-	1	-	5	-	1	4	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	19	-	8.51	20.71	33.22	-
Bhaugulpore -	358	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	13.97	11.17	25.14	-
Dorundah -	551	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	7.26	7.26	-
	5,108	47	-	23	11	5	2	18	26	1	2	6	1	3	4	1	1	-	9	-	160	84	9.20	22.12	31.32	15.25
Dinapore -	626	-	-	7	1	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	19	-	-	30.35	30.35	-
Segowlee -	388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2.96	2.96	-
Benares -	595	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	10	-	3.36	13.45	16.81	-
Goruckpore -	620	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	7	-	-	11.29	11.29	-
Fyzabad (10 months)	705	6	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	8.51	5.67	14.18	-
Lucknow -	1,569	2	2	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	16	-	1.27	8.93	10.20	-
Seetapore (7 months)	307	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5.45	5.45	-
Banda -	372	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	16.13	16.13	-
Cawnpore (7 months)	573	4	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	11	-	6.98	12.22	19.20	-
Allahabad -	574	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	15.68	15.68	-
Nagode -	501	2	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	19	-	3.99	33.93	37.92	-
	6,331	16	3	22	9	2	2	13	6	3	3	3	1	3	-	-	3	7	14	-	110	47	2.53	14.84	17.37	6.75
Shahjehanpore	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bareilly -	824	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	6.07	6.07	-
Almorah -	563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	6	-	-	10.66	10.66	-
Deyrah -	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roorkee -	516	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	9.69	9.69	-
Moradabad -	388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	5.15	5.15	-
Meerut -	859	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5.82	5.82	-
Allyghur -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi -	589	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	11.88	11.88	-
	4,499	-	2	3	3	-	-	2	2	-	6	-	2	1	-	1	1	6	-	-	31	10	-	6.89	6.89	2.02
Agra -	647	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	-	10.82	10.82	-
Morar -	1,164	7	-	8	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	6.01	10.31	16.32	-
Jhansi -	921	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	12	-	6.51	6.52	13.03	-
Nowgong -	437	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	9.15	9.15	-
Lullupore -	428	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	-	11.68	11.68	-
Jubbulpore -	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erinpoorah -	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deolee -	279	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3.58	3.58	-
	4,092	13	-	14	3	-	-	4	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	6	-	48	15	3.18	8.55	11.73	3.33
Umballa -	937	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	7	-	-	7.47	7.47	-
Jullundur -	615	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	6.50	6.50	-
Ferozepore -	664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1.51	1.51	-
Mooltan -	539	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	5.57	5.57	-
Saalkote -	384	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	7.81	7.81	-
Dhurnsalla (9 months)	666	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	7.51	7.51	-
Umritsur -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Meeran Meer -	1,292	-	-	5	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	19	-	-	15.55	15.55	-
Rawul Pindoe -	1,621	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	3.08	3.08	-
Attock -	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8.62	8.62	-
Peshawur -	3,779	-	2	17	2	-	1	3	4	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	40	-	-	10.58	10.58	-
	10,540	-	4	23	6	4	2	3	7	1	-	16	3	1	1	2	3	5	6	-	92	57	-	8.73	8.73	4.92
Troops on the march (8 months)	2,338	15	-	7	1	-	-	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
Bengal Presidency -	32,120	91	9	97	33	11	6	40	44	9	5	37	6	10	6	3	9	15	42	-	473	213	2.83	11.89	14.72	6.62
Bhootan Field Force -	5,084	113	-	75	27	-	2	87	46	2	3	13	1	3	3	42	8	38	5	12	480	127	22.23	72.18	91.41	25.00
Central India Force -	3,887	31	-	11	3	-	1	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	5	69	-	8.75	9.00	17.75	-
Punjab Frontier Force -	9,964	2	6	7	13	5	7	9	5	2	-	15	1	3	2	-	1	5	9	-	92	43	2.0	9.03	9.23	3.04

* As far as ascertained; many regimental death-rolls are incomplete in respect to deaths of men who have died while on furlough or sick leave.

XIV.—TABLE showing the prevalence of SMALL-POX and CHOLERA in each Month, and the Distribution of these Epidemics by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

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2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865—continued.

XV.—ABSTRACT of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of each REGIMENT of the NATIVE ARMY. - - -

1.—REGIMENTS of EASTERN BENGAL and ASSAM, and of the BHOOTAN FIELD FORCE. - - -

REGIMENTS AND STATIONS.	Average Strength for the Year.	Admitted into Hospital per Cent. of the Average Strength.	Deaths of the Year.		Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	Total Admissions into Hospital, and Deaths in Hospital, during the Year.	Causes of			
			In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.			Cholera.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhea.	Ophthalmia.
5th Bengal Cavalry, Bhootan and Julpesh -	439	366	18	18	82·00	{ Admitted - 1,607 Died - 18	11 7	1,240 7	146 4	8 -
14th „ Bhootan - - -	439	391	39	30	157·18	{ Admitted - 1,716 Died - 39	10 9	1,079 9	405 19	6 -
5th Native Infantry, Sylhet and Cachar -	532	198	29	28	107·14	{ Admitted - 1,055 Died - 29	5 4	764 10	115 10	4 -
6th „ Barrackpore - - -	602	250	25	15	66·44	{ Admitted - 1,503 Died - 25	16 9	683 4	332 8	10 -
11th „ Bhootan W. Dooars -	566	441	61	27	155·48	{ Admitted - 2,496 Died - 66	18 8	1,976 29	247 21	7 -
12th „ Bhootan and Tezpor -	560	341	22	53	133·93	{ Admitted - 1,912 Died - 61	36 21	885 8	631 22	3 -
17th „ Dacca - - -	437	189	16	25	93·82	{ Admitted - 828 Died - 16	22 8	394 2	268 4	2 -
18th „ Bhaugulpore - - -	680	262	25	9	50·00	{ Admitted - 1,785 Died - 25	11 5	1,136 6	177 5	9 -
19th „ Bhootan and Julpesh -	691	161	14	12	37·63	{ Admitted - 1,116 Died - 14	12 3	526 3	296 2	5 -
29th „ Bhootan and Barrack- pore.	654	364	45	12	87·15	{ Admitted - 2,383 Died - 45	33 21	1,193 4	823 13	7 -
30th „ Bhootan and Cawnpore	568	203	16	*	- - -	{ Admitted - 1,155 Died - 16	11 4	587 3	179 3	16 -
31st „ Buxa and Dalimcote -	621	361	79	7	138·49	{ Admitted - 2,243 Died - 86	4 2	1,098 26	326 24	17 -
34th „ Fort William - - -	665	174	18	6	36·09	{ Admitted - 1,156 Died - 18	12 6	547 -	321 8	12 -
36th „ Alipore - - -	617	238	18	9	43·76	{ Admitted - 1,467 Died - 18	22 9	744 5	373 3	6 -
39th „ Cherra Poonjee - - -	644	174	7	9	24·84	{ Admitted - 1,120 Died - 7	3 1	482 1	331 2	4 -
42nd „ Upper Assam - - -	679	205	20	8	41·24	{ Admitted - 1,389 Died - 23	5 4	768 7	184 6	6 -
43rd „ Gowhatty - - -	336	178	21	-	62·50	{ Admitted - 598 Died - 21	32 11	223 2	216 5	3 -
44th „ Gowhatty and Bhootan	663	406	50	14	96·53	{ Admitted - 2,689 Died - 50	19 14	1,846 12	416 14	7 -
3rd Goorkhas, Buxa and Bhootan - -	689	240	20	4	34·83	{ Admitted - 1,657 Died - 22	7 3	711 8	125 -	9 -
2nd and 6th Co.'s Sappers, Buxa and Bhootan	135	391	2	5	51·85	{ Admitted - 528 Died - 2	1 1	156 -	89 1	- -
Assam Local Artillery, Debrooghur and Gow- hatty.	84	348	4	2	71·43	{ Admitted - 292 Died - 2	2 -	165 1	58 1	- -
Eurasian Artillery, Gowhatty - - -	63	448	-	1	15·87	{ Admitted - 282 Died - -	2 -	199 -	45 -	- -
Regiments of Lower Bengal, Bhootan, and Assam - - - - -	11,364	273	549	294	74·18	{ Admitted - 30,977 Died - 603	294 150	17,402 147	6,103 175	141 -

* Absent deaths not recorded.

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865—continued.

XV.—ABSTRACT of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of each REGIMENT of the NATIVE ARMY.

1.—REGIMENTS of EASTERN BENGAL and ASSAM, and of the BHOOTAN FIELD FORCE.

Admissions into Hospital, and of Deaths in Hospital.

Rheumatism.	Venereal Affections.	Scurvy.	Anemia and Debility.	Dropsy.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy.	Mental Affections.	Heart Disease.	Bronchitis and Asthma.	Pleurisy and Pneumonia.	Spleen Disease.	Hepatitis.	Diseases of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	Punished.	All other Causes.
19	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	11	-	3	40	45	62	-	3
23	7	38	16	-	-	-	2	-	49	4	1	5	11	1	-	5	18	27	-	9
23	9	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	24	1	6	1	1	2	-	33	35	12	4	12
44	20	12	5	-	-	1	-	2	13	5	-	-	12	-	1	30	119	44	3	151
34	3	8	1	-	-	1	-	-	7	2	-	-	8	2	-	44	84	50	-	4
33	13	1	74	7	1	-	-	-	17	2	3	-	20	1	-	23	42	73	18	29
8	8	-	6	3	-	-	1	-	2	2	9	-	37	-	1	15	13	11	-	26
34	59	-	20	-	-	1	-	-	30	1	18	1	12	2	6	28	145	64	-	31
10	12	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	39	4	-	-	40	-	1	7	39	84	-	36
39	21	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	15	1	3	1	27	1	-	4	88	113	2	7
56	33	2	1	-	-	-	4	2	26	6	9	4	33	1	-	63	54	55	-	13
23	25	294	11	2	-	-	-	-	32	8	47	6	51	1	-	15	39	199	1	44
55	55	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	9	6	1	-	11	1	-	13	65	20	-	24
65	19	6	1	-	-	-	1	-	11	4	-	1	17	-	2	38	43	83	-	31
35	64	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	59	1	2	2	13	-	-	26	27	51	-	18
72	9	-	13	12	2	-	-	-	45	2	8	2	33	1	2	41	68	75	-	41
10	5	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	4	-	2	1	6	-	2	14	51	18	-	6
39	24	12	4	4	-	-	-	-	17	2	5	2	6	-	3	28	183	41	-	31
208	12	81	-	1	1	1	1	-	39	1	-	-	24	2	6	47	213	156	-	12
46	2	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	17	-	1	2	69	76	-	9
16	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	20	11	-	9
2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	1	6	-	-	-	7	7	-	2
894	413	489	167	38	7	7	10	5	472	52	123	27	397	15	29	517	1,467	1,332	28	548
7	4	34	9	9	6	5	-	4	7	5	4	2	2	1	-	4	23	-	-	5

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865—continued.

XVI.—ABSTRACT of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of each REGIMENT of the NATIVE ARMY. - - -

2.—REGIMENTS of the BEHAR PROVINCES, OUDE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, and CENTRAL INDIA. - - -

REGIMENTS AND STATIONS.	Average Strength of the Year.	Admitted into Hospital per Cent. of the Average Strength.	Deaths of the Year.		Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	Total Admissions into Hospital, and Deaths in Hospital during the Year.		Causes of			
			In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.				Cholera.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Ophthalmia.
15th Native Infantry, Dorundah - - -	693	73	7	-	10.10	{ Admitted - 506 Died - 7	-	-	280	88	12
16th Native Infantry, Dinapore - - -	663	77	3	7	15.08	{ Admitted - 511 Died - 3	1	-	352	63	4
17th Cavalry, Segowlie - - - -	348	84	3	4	20.11	{ Admitted - 294 Died - 3	2	2	103	34	5
14th Native Infantry, Benares - - -	606	157	9	4	21.29	{ Admitted - 951 Died - 9	4	2	393	129	12
26th Native Infantry, Goruckpore - -	614	156	8	1	14.66	{ Admitted - 960 Died - 8	-	-	423	241	17
9th Native Infantry, Fyzabad - - -	699	118	14	3	24.32	{ Admitted - 826 Died - 14	11	8	313	273	7
7th Cavalry, Lucknow - - - -	451	163	4	7	24.39	{ Admitted - 736 Died - 4	2	1	237	53	23
2nd Native Infantry, Lucknow - - -	597	106	4	2	10.05	{ Admitted - 630 Died - 4	2	2	286	86	14
33rd Native Infantry, Lucknow - - -	653	73	10	2	18.38	{ Admitted - 478 Died - 10	2	1	190	52	16
8th Cavalry, Seetapore - - - -	469	118	2	3	10.66	{ Admitted - 552 Died - 2	-	-	208	51	10
40th Native Infantry, Banda and Nowgong -	648	254	9	8	26.23	{ Admitted - 1,644 Died - 9	1	-	1,129	82	8
1st Cavalry, Nowgong and Jubbulpore -	466	113	4	4	17.17	{ Admitted - 528 Died - 4	-	-	251	45	8
38th Native Infantry, Nagode* - - -	480	226	28	7	72.92	{ Admitted - 1,083 Died - 28	18	10	515	137	5
7th Native Infantry, Allahabad - - -	702	92	7	1	11.40	{ Admitted - 649 Died - 7	-	-	258	76	14
10th Native Infantry, Shahjehanpore and Moradabad.	668	112	2	1	4.49	{ Admitted - 747 Died - 2	-	-	262	59	20
3rd Cavalry, Bareilly - - - -	462	74	1	-	2.16	{ Admitted - 341 Died - 1	-	-	182	15	6
8th Native Infantry, Bareilly - - -	649	180	4	1	7.70	{ Admitted - 1,171 Died - 4	-	-	775	50	8
Sappers and Miners, Roorkee - - -	526	128	5	-	9.51	{ Admitted - 672 Died - 5	1	-	260	45	13
4th Goorkhas, Almorah - - - -	573	101	6	-	10.47	{ Admitted - 576 Died - 6	-	-	250	28	19
12th Cavalry, Meerut and Delhi - - -	468	145	3	-	6.41	{ Admitted - 679 Died - 3	-	-	265	30	34
28th Native Infantry, Meerut - - -	572	101	2	4	10.49	{ Admitted - 579 Died - 2	-	-	255	53	26
41st Native Infantry, Allyghur and Agra -	688	118	7	1	11.63	{ Admitted - 810 Died - 7	1	-	395	121	12
25th Native Infantry, Delhi - - - -	679	97	8	4	17.67	{ Admitted - 660 Died - 8	-	-	260	37	9
37th Native Infantry, Agra - - - -	657	64	8	4	18.26	{ Admitted - 422 Died - 8	1	-	161	51	12
16th Cavalry, Morar - - - -	474	207	4	-	8.44	{ Admitted - 978 Died - 4	1	1	425	89	20
35th Native Infantry, Morar - - - -	500	189	13	-	26.00	{ Admitted - 943 Died - 13	7	5	433	154	7
1st Native Infantry, Lullutpore and Morar -	702	203	9	1	14.24	{ Admitted - 1,422 Died - 9	1	1	1,018	61	10
15th Cavalry, Jhansi - - - -	463	152	2	-	4.32	{ Admitted - 705 Died - 2	-	-	468	46	11
4th Native Infantry, Jhansi - - - -	618	114	10	5	24.27	{ Admitted - 704 Died - 10	12	6	374	25	5
2nd Cavalry, Deolee and Erinpore - -	459	129	1	1	4.36	{ Admitted - 592 Died - 1	-	-	193	57	15
Regiments of Behar, Oude, N. W. Provinces, and Central India - - - -	17,247	130	197	75	15.77	{ Admitted - 22,349 Died - 197	67	37	10,914	2,331	382

* From Chittagong and Barrackpore.

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865—continued.

XVI.—ABSTRACTS of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of each REGIMENT of the NATIVE ARMY.
 2.—REGIMENTS of the BEHAR PROVINCES, OUDE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, and CENTRAL INDIA.

Admission into Hospital, and of Deaths in Hospital.

Rheumatism.	Veneral Affections.	Scurvy.	Anemia and Debility.	Dropsy.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy.	Mental Affections.	Heart Disease.	Bronchitis and Asthma.	Pleurisy and Pneumonia.	Spleen Disease.	Hepatitis.	Diseases of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	Punished.	All other Causes.
15	15	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	10	8	4	-	4	1	3	1	26	18	-	16
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	14	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	1	-	2	4	22	13	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	3	11	2	-	6	22	37	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
32	56	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	63	6	1	-	50	-	1	13	52	52	4	78
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
26	37	-	2	1	2	1	1	-	36	5	4	1	20	4	2	12	75	22	-	29
-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
30	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	3	24	1	1	9	49	18	-	29
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
58	49	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	6	27	1	-	20	85	138	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
32	8	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	4	-	4	-	1	12	90	47	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
19	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	1	4	32	101	25	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
44	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	2	8	5	2	17	50	119	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	34	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	20	3	22	2	25	-	9	26	112	49	-	70
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
34	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	6	1	-	15	2	5	5	52	76	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
40	88	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	8	5	10	1	5	3	-	49	112	55	-	26
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
22	38	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	23	-	18	1	12	2	1	13	102	12	-	53
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
42	37	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	23	9	1	-	27	4	-	27	124	53	-	53
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
11	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	15	-	-	9	24	61	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	26	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	2	-	1	34	2	1	26	93	32	3	54
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
40	20	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	19	5	11	-	16	1	1	33	87	82	2	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
28	32	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	8	1	5	1	34	-	7	10	53	59	1	36
1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
45	23	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	5	6	-	2	13	2	2	14	102	103	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
25	20	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	34	-	-	9	57	30	-	46
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	58	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	9	2	7	-	6	-	1	31	92	26	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
18	26	1	-	1	3	1	-	-	22	7	-	3	55	-	2	22	101	25	-	67
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
29	40	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	1	-	1	2	-	3	17	45	18	-	30
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	59	4	9	-	-	1	1	-	41	1	-	2	10	2	5	25	81	149	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	74	119	85	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	26	1	16	-	1	1	-	-	20	8	22	-	16	-	-	14	102	21	-	37
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
27	14	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	8	-	-	6	34	81	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
24	35	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	4	9	1	5	-	2	5	147	26	-	23
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	20	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	1	28	1	4	3	75	120	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
887	944	23	92	8	19	9	7	1	412	93	131	32	524	34	59	544	2,286	1,652	10	888
7	4	-	4	1	5	1	-	1	10	5	4	6	2	1	-	-	4	7	-	15

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865—continued.

XVII.—ABSTRACT of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of each REGIMENT of the NATIVE ARMY. - - -

3.—REGIMENTS of the PUNJAB. - - - - -

REGIMENTS AND STATIONS.	Average Strength for the Year.	Admitted into Hospital per Cent. of the Average Strength.	Deaths of the Year.		Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	Total Admissions into Hospital, and Deaths in Hospital during the Year.	Causes of			
			In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.			Cholera.	Feyers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Ophthalmia.
10th Cavalry, Umballa and Jullundur - -	438	83	4	-	9.13	{ Admitted - 362 Died - 4	1	133	31	24
22nd Native Infantry, Umballa - - -	725	72	5	1	8.28	{ Admitted - 522 Died - 5	-	179	51	11
45th Native Infantry, Jullundur - - -	633	109	3	5	12.64	{ Admitted - 686 Died - 3	-	400	24	11
32nd Native Infantry, Ferozepore - - -	747	63	6	6	16.06	{ Admitted - 467 Died - 6	-	125	25	57
6th Cavalry, Sealkote - - - - -	390	125	5	-	12.82	{ Admitted - 489 Died - 5	-	102	25	5
1st Goorkhas, Dhurmsalla * - - -	664	85	8	3	16.57	{ Admitted - 568 Died - 8	3	292	62	18
19th Cavalry, Meean Meer - - - -	362	99	5	4	24.86	{ Admitted - 359 Died - 5	-	157	23	8
3rd Native Infantry, Meean Meer † - -	698	231	6	-	8.60	{ Admitted - 1,610 Died - 6	-	874	58	6
21st Native Infantry, Meean Meer - - -	585	96	10	1	18.80	{ Admitted - 561 Died - 10	-	314	23	19
11th Cavalry, Moulton - - - - -	410	58	1	1	4.88	{ Admitted - 237 Died - 1	-	67	22	7
18th Cavalry, Rawul Pindee - - - -	372	50	1	-	2.70	{ Admitted - 187 Died - 1	-	85	25	13
20th Native Infantry, Rawul Pindee - -	694	79	1	2	4.32	{ Admitted - 548 Died - 1	-	212	36	14
2nd Goorkhas, Rawul Pindee - - - -	667	98	4	3	10.49	{ Admitted - 652 Died - 4	-	181	38	50
4th Cavalry, Peshawur - - - - -	378	125	10	-	26.46	{ Admitted - 471 Died - 10	-	169	56	20
9th Cavalry, Peshawur - - - - -	449	156	1	-	2.23	{ Admitted - 701 Died - 1	-	298	88	13
13th Native Infantry, Peshawur - - -	667	241	9	15	33.98	{ Admitted - 1,607 Died - 9	-	974	275	13
23rd Native Infantry, Peshawur - - -	526	173	4	5	17.11	{ Admitted - 910 Died - 4	-	595	52	46
24th Native Infantry, Peshawur - - -	708	128	5	5	14.12	{ Admitted - 905 Died - 5	-	605	93	18
27th Native Infantry, Peshawur - - -	701	153	10	8	25.68	{ Admitted - 1,075 Died - 10	-	814	67	17
Sappers and Miners, Peshawur - - -	126	87	-	2	15.87	{ Admitted - 109 Died -	-	74	5	1
Regiments of the Punjab - - -	10,948	119	98	61	14.54	{ Admitted - 13,026 Died - 98	4	6,650	1,079	371

* The admissions and deaths from cholera occurred while this regiment was on the march to Bhootan.

† From Mooltan.

The aggregate of the admissions of the Native Army shown in the Monthly Statements is 66,976, and in the Annual Returns 66,352, while the strength returns during the year, and which, therefore, show no admissions.

The total of the deaths of the year shown in the General Death Table is 1,293, and in the Regimental Statements 1,274. In several instances the Annual

Note.—The words and figures printed in *italics* were printed in red in the original.

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865—continued.

XVII.—ABSTRACT of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of each REGIMENT of the NATIVE ARMY.

3.—REGIMENTS of the PUNJAB.

Admissions into Hospital, and of Deaths in Hospital.

Rheumatism.	Veneral Affections.	Scurvy.	Anemia and Debility.	Dropsy.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy.	Mental Affections.	Heart Disease.	Bronchitis and Asthma.	Pleurisy and Pneumonia.	Spleen Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Diseases of Digestion.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	Punished.	All other Causes.
14	22	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	11	-	-	13	46	47	1	11
38	27	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	44	2	6	11	55	33	-	49
26	16	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	22	3	1	-	30	1	1	10	78	36	-	20
8	27	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	42	5	-	1	30	2	-	14	63	16	2	46
24	28	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	1	1	34	1	7	7	96	82	3	58
25	14	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	2	18	4	1	4	53	38	-	17
8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	19	-	5	4	38	62	-	19
163	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	11	1	-	51	-	1	6	191	70	-	92
14	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	2	-	5	-	1	15	49	27	-	39
2	6	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	41	57	-	11
3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	6	1	-	2	8	18	-	12
30	29	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	5	-	17	2	1	11	73	39	4	56
43	39	2	12	-	2	-	1	-	9	8	2	9	21	1	6	6	60	57	-	105
27	23	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	18	4	-	-	9	1	-	9	49	82	-	2
28	15	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	10	6	1	-	11	1	7	9	47	161	-	2
22	32	-	25	-	-	1	-	-	14	10	4	-	25	1	9	11	122	26	1	42
20	32	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	1	13	5	1	7	94	13	-	10
21	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	6	2	8	1	-	13	72	25	1	14
23	14	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	2	1	21	1	2	3	54	13	-	15
5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	7	4	-	2
544	409	15	84	-	7	2	1	1	297	67	27	19	383	24	48	158	1,296	906	12	622

of the former is shown as 37,276, and in the latter as 39,551. The strength given in the Annual Return includes detachments which have furnished no Returns do not include the deaths of men who have died absent from their regiments whose names are contained in the Nominal Death Roll.

Note.—The words and figures printed in italics were printed in red in the original.

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865—continued.

XVIII.—ABSTRACT of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of each REGIMENT of the NATIVE ARMY. - - -

4.—REGIMENTS of the PUNJAB FRONTIER IRREGULAR FORCE. - - -

REGIMENTS AND STATIONS.	Average Strength for the Year.	Admitted into Hospital per Cent. of the Average Strength.	Deaths of the Year.		Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	Total Admissions into Hospital, and Deaths in Hospital, during the Year.		Causes of				
			In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.				Cholera.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Ophthalmia.	
Artillery of Frontier Force - - -	610	154	3	1	6.56	{ Admitted - 941 Died - 3	-	-	362	100	18	-
1st Punjab Infantry, Abbottabad - - -	624	65	1	2	4.81	{ Admitted - 404 Died - 1	-	-	150	42	6	-
5th Goorkhas, Abbottabad - - -	615	90	8	2	16.26	{ Admitted - 551 Died - 8	-	-	200	40	38	-
Guide Corps, Murdan - - -	794	125	4	3	8.82	{ Admitted - 994 Died - 4	3	1	243	68	46	-
4th Sikh Infantry, Peshawur - - -	715	131	7	7	19.58	{ Admitted - 937 Died - 7	1	-	475	138	13	-
5th Punjab Cavalry, Kohat - - -	420	165	7	1	19.05	{ Admitted - 691 Died - 7	-	-	313	43	7	-
4th Punjab Infantry, Kohat - - -	689	108	8	2	14.51	{ Admitted - 743 Died - 8	2	-	325	45	11	-
5th Punjab Infantry, Kohat - - -	592	126	6	-	10.14	{ Admitted - 749 Died - 6	-	-	501	31	18	-
3rd Sikh Infantry, Kohat - - -	605	138	4	-	6.61	{ Admitted - 834 Died - 4	2	1	600	49	10	-
3rd Punjab Cavalry, Bunnoo - - -	405	229	3	8	27.16	{ Admitted - 928 Died - 3	-	-	525	82	6	-
6th Punjab Infantry, Bunnoo - - -	701	149	6	4	14.26	{ Admitted - 1,045 Died - 6	-	-	643	69	10	-
4th Punjab Cavalry, Dera Ismail Khan - -	425	100	3	4	16.47	{ Admitted - 426 Died - 3	-	-	167	18	5	-
2nd Punjab Infantry, Dera Ismail Khan -	715	60	3	-	4.20	{ Admitted - 428 Died - 3	-	-	189	15	9	-
3rd Punjab Infantry, Dera Ismail Khan -	709	90	6	4	14.10	{ Admitted - 636 Died - 6	-	-	343	25	12	-
1st Punjab Cavalry, Dera Ghazee Khan -	471	74	1	3	8.49	{ Admitted - 348 Died - 1	-	-	143	10	8	-
2nd Sikh Infantry, Dera Ghazee Khan - -	614	88	5	3	13.03	{ Admitted - 541 Died - 5	-	-	172	25	6	-
1st Sikh Infantry, Mooltan - - -	706	54	3	3	8.50	{ Admitted - 384 Died - 3	-	-	147	11	8	-
2nd Punjab Cavalry, Rajanpore - - -	398	129	1	4	12.59	{ Admitted - 513 Died - 1	-	-	179	22	12	-
TOTAL Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force - - -	10,808	112	79	51	12.03	{ Admitted - 12,093 Died - 79	8	2	5,677	833	243	-

5.—REGIMENTS of the CENTRAL INDIA LOCAL IRREGULAR CORPS. - - -

Bhopal Battalion, Sehore - - -	729	139	20	-	27.44	{ Admitted - 1,012 Died - 20	10	5	453	79	39	-
2nd Regiment Central India Horse, Goonah -	496	58	3	2	10.08	{ Admitted - 289 Died - 3	-	-	139	15	7	-
1st Regiment Central India Horse, Augur -	499	122	2	5	14.03	{ Admitted - 609 Died - 2	-	-	178	57	15	-
Malwa Bheel Corps, Sirdarpore - - -	593	80	4	8	20.24	{ Admitted - 472 Died - 4	9	2	140	69	4	-
Meywar Bheel Corps, Kherwarrah - - -	704	104	22	6	39.77	{ Admitted - 733 Died - 22	38	18	296	33	37	-
Erinpoorah Force, Erinpoorah - - -	848	107	11	3	16.51	{ Admitted - 910 Died - 11	1	-	261	34	42	-
Deolee Force, Deolee - - -	878	74	1	2	3.42	{ Admitted - 653 Died - 1	-	-	223	18	70	-
TOTAL Local Corps of Central India - - -	4,747	99	63	26	18.75	{ Admitted - 4,678 Died - 63	58	25	1,690	305	255	-

Note.—The words and figures printed in *italics* were printed in red in the original.

2.—NATIVE TROOPS, 1865—*continued.*

XVIII.—ABSTRACT of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of each REGIMENT of the NATIVE ARMY.

4.—REGIMENTS of the PUNJAB FRONTIER IRREGULAR FORCE.

Admissions into Hospital, and of Deaths in Hospital.

Rheumatism.	Venerical Affections.	Guinea Worm.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Dropsy.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy.	Mental Affections.	Heart Disease.	Bronchitis and Asthma.	Pleurisy and Pneumonia.	Spleen Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Diseases of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	Punished.	All other Causes.
28	27	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	10	12	1	2	48	2	-	15	124	137	4	46
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16	24	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	6	-	-	27	-	-	9	53	25	1	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
37	17	-	1	-	2	5	-	2	-	16	7	-	3	17	-	-	5	58	31	6	66
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
56	29	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	9	14	-	2	119	4	-	24	145	104	-	124
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
58	20	1	3	8	-	1	1	-	-	13	8	1	4	19	-	-	8	83	36	2	44
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	8	2	-	10	1	-	1	-	-	20	2	4	1	22	1	-	12	99	111	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
36	11	9	2	6	-	2	-	-	-	30	22	4	1	37	1	2	11	96	41	1	48
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7	18	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	1	14	-	2	4	52	39	-	46
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
11	9	1	1	4	-	-	1	-	1	4	4	3	1	25	-	2	4	24	18	3	57
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
29	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	27	1	3	10	106	105	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	21	6	13	11	-	-	-	-	1	18	5	11	-	26	1	1	2	125	31	1	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
12	11	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	26	11	11	1	14	2	1	8	52	67	1	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4	-	-	7	-	-	6	104	45	3	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	9	1	1	3	-	1	3	-	-	18	8	3	-	14	-	-	16	92	48	1	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	30	1	-	4	55	52	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	10	2	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	33	15	6	-	26	1	1	14	125	35	2	42
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	18	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	5	2	1	2	10	2	4	8	61	29	-	43
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	34	1	1	5	86	111	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
425	274	55	24	57	4	12	9	5	2	255	126	46	18	516	17	17	165	1,540	1,065	25	675
-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	2	13	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	10*

5.—REGIMENTS of the CENTRAL INDIA LOCAL IRREGULAR CORPS.

40	55	8	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	27	13	2	-	43	-	-	18	94	81	-	36
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
16	21	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	4	-	4	1	29	38	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
11	33	6	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	63	1	3	-	32	2	1	13	66	92	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	8	28	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	18	1	1	5	51	17	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	4	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	-	-	11	-	-	12	108	84	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	75	19	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	19	2	2	1	78	1	-	17	173	144	-	10
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
24	47	17	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	1	8	1	4	26	81	51	-	74
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
159	243	134	7	25	-	1	1	-	-	133	24	11	3	194	5	10	92	602	507	-	219
3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	3

* Six deaths from small-pox.

Note.—The words and figures printed in *italics* were printed in red in the original.

3.—GAOLS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, 1865.

I.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the GAOL POPULATION of the *Bengal* Presidency during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Average Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL															
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January	52,705	1,750	3.32	197	-	1	2	63	-	40	36	-	-	9	-	12	5	-	10	3	16
February	52,885	1,788	3.38	163	-	5	1	48	6	27	30	2	2	10	1	6	7	-	5	2	11
March	52,811	1,819	3.45	225	-	7	5	75	2	34	47	2	2	16	2	3	2	1	13	3	11
April	53,026	2,020	3.81	286	-	81	8	75	9	35	35	1	1	15	-	3	2	-	5	1	16
May	52,877	1,976	3.74	272	-	43	4	87	5	37	56	2	-	10	1	3	2	-	5	6	11
June	53,876	1,740	3.23	217	-	23	1	57	14	25	40	2	1	14	3	10	3	-	15	4	5
July	54,898	1,797	3.28	261	-	98	-	22	8	46	36	1	3	6	2	8	2	1	17	2	9
August	56,147	2,002	3.57	291	-	39	1	50	4	56	72	1	2	8	-	6	1	1	29	4	17
September	56,426	2,152	3.81	318	-	20	-	48	3	71	99	1	5	10	1	6	5	-	28	3	18
October	55,909	2,195	3.93	352	-	41	-	66	4	91	67	2	4	21	1	5	5	3	20	3	19
November	55,968	2,064	3.69	298	-	32	-	48	4	86	57	1	3	13	2	3	2	1	27	1	18
December	54,593	1,759	3.22	253	-	1	1	51	1	78	60	1	2	10	2	2	5	1	16	4	18
						391	23	690	54	626	635	16	25	142	15	72	41	2	190	36	169

Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.

For the Year 54,337 1,927 3.54 3,133 57.66 7.19 .42 12.71 .90 11.52 11.69 .29 .46 2.61 .28 1.32 .76 .15 3.50 .66 3.11

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN, EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions during the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Cholera	5	8	35	198	88	52	189	81	56	97	46	3	858	1.58	45.69
Small-pox	79	51	21	31	14	7	-	1	3	3	4	9	223	.41	10.31
Fever, intermittent	1,257	1,272	1,570	1,737	1,745	1,536	1,850	2,272	2,729	3,107	2,517	1,698	23,290	42.86	.73
Fever, Remittent -	311	217	371	476	434	298	271	319	286	234	163	101	3,481	6.41	14.91
Fever, Continued															
Apoplexy	2	6	2	5	8	18	22	8	5	5	5	2	88	.16	61.36
Dysentery	245	261	406	429	414	367	471	598	672	551	497	396	5,407	9.95	10.81
Diarrhoea	290	355	542	625	552	538	634	763	695	488	442	331	6,255	11.51	
Hepatitis	2	7	6	2	5	7	6	7	9	5	2	8	66	.12	24.24
Spleen Disease	35	31	27	20	28	31	35	29	36	31	44	43	391	.72	6.39
Respiratory Diseases	166	142	145	149	166	106	112	113	96	140	137	163	1,635	3.01	8.68
Phthisis Pulmonalis	14	11	5	15	10	13	9	8	10	8	7	3	113	.21	63.72
Dropsy	10	16	12	16	17	7	13	9	14	10	15	16	155	.29	26.45
Atrophy and Anæmia	36	30	35	35	33	37	40	36	57	70	39	34	482	.89	39.42
Scurvy	16	11	13	13	20	18	47	61	42	28	35	36	340	.62	2.35
Rheumatism	157	160	160	133	144	130	119	155	137	149	124	120	1,688	3.11	1.10
Veneral Diseases	84	99	82	109	112	104	126	114	114	95	95	75	1,209	2.23	
Eye Diseases	41	76	58	118	117	141	156	230	90	95	53	51	1,226	2.26	
Abscess and Ulcer	435	497	535	523	578	620	853	687	577	570	436	442	6,753	12.42	
Wounds and Accidents	149	128	140	184	189	192	232	182	157	179	141	151	2,024	3.72	
All other Causes	611	605	701	655	632	605	561	565	590	467	449	579	7,020	12.92	
													62,704		

Admitted per cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.

7.48 7.53 9.21 10.32 10.04 8.96 10.47 11.11 11.30 11.33 9.38 7.81 115.40

3.—GAOLS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, 1865—continued.

II.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the GAOL POPULATION in Lower Bengal and in Assam during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																	
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Disease.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January	14,040	690	4.91	52	-	1	2	3	2	1	-	16	6	-	-	4	-	8	3	-	-	2	4
February	14,092	653	4.63	42	-	4	1	1	2	-	3	12	4	2	1	3	-	3	5	-	-	1	1
March	14,258	670	4.69	57	-	5	2	-	2	-	2	18	8	-	1	7	1	3	5	1	4	-	3
April	14,644	690	4.71	99	-	44	6	-	3	1	1	14	10	1	-	6	-	5	1	-	1	1	5
May	14,530	693	4.77	62	-	9	4	-	7	1	1	17	7	1	-	5	-	2	2	-	2	4	-
June	14,739	632	4.29	56	-	11	1	2	3	-	-	11	4	2	1	6	2	7	2	-	1	-	3
July	14,939	683	4.57	61	-	3	-	2	2	-	-	22	7	1	2	4	1	6	2	1	3	-	5
August	14,988	685	4.56	68	-	8	1	4	5	1	1	23	6	-	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	2	2
September	14,915	689	4.62	61	-	5	-	2	3	1	-	19	11	1	3	4	1	3	2	-	-	-	6
October	14,887	727	4.89	117	-	32	-	2	7	2	2	26	10	2	2	10	1	3	4	1	3	-	10
November	14,778	724	4.90	105	-	25	-	6	1	-	2	32	16	-	2	6	1	2	2	-	3	-	7
December	14,359	699	4.87	79	-	1	-	7	3	1	1	36	14	-	1	3	1	1	3	-	3	1	3
						148	17	29	40	8	13	246	103	10	14	62	8	45	29	4	24	10	49
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the Year	11,598	686	4.70	859	58.85	10.15	1.17	1.99	2.74	.55	.89	16.82	7.06	.09	.96	4.25	.55	3.08	1.90	.27	1.64	.69	3.36

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions during the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.															
Cholera	5	7	25	106	34	27	9	16	10	69	37	3	348	2.38	42.53												
Small-pox	63	33	7	19	7	2	-	1	2	2	2	2	140	.96	12.14												
Fever, Intermittent	562	460	588	511	641	754	1,026	1,034	1,020	1,080	1,005	775	9,457	64.78	.31												
Fever, Remittent	38	33	45	56	87	48	66	56	49	47	45	37	607	4.16	7.91												
Fever, Continued	1	3	2	2	3	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	18	.12	72.22												
Apoplexy	141	126	195	197	222	177	205	199	240	196	211	171	2,280	33.72	7.09												
Dysentery	112	166	293	283	245	277	232	245	262	196	208	123	2,642														
Diarrhoea	2	3	1	1	2	3	3	4	6	4	-	1	30	.21	33.33												
Hepatitis	26	17	20	11	20	22	24	20	25	19	32	25	261	1.79	5.36												
Spleen Disease	58	64	67	64	89	56	63	61	37	58	50	64	731	5.01	8.48												
Respiratory Diseases	11	5	3	10	8	9	6	5	7	3	6	3	76	.52	59.21												
Phthisis Pulmonalis	9	13	9	13	14	5	11	8	9	6	12	16	125	.86	23.20												
Dropsy	14	10	12	16	17	12	20	16	16	24	12	23	192	1.32	12.50												
Atrophy	7	1	7	2	2	4	37	31	23	12	12	7	165	1.13	2.42												
Scurvy	94	79	76	83	77	72	56	65	57	78	44	50	831	5.69													
Rheumatism	32	39	31	40	38	30	34	31	36	24	37	31	403	2.76													
Veneral Diseases	9	22	14	19	24	26	28	15	14	26	12	12	221	1.51													
Eye Diseases	113	124	144	140	145	149	208	162	154	146	97	117	1,699	11.64	.98												
Abscess and Ulcer	41	42	49	66	47	43	50	54	46	47	38	36	559	3.83													
Wounds and Accidents	289	286	385	315	294	260	193	170	238	168	193	358	3,149	21.56													
All other Causes																											
1,627														1,533	1,973	1,954	2,016	1,976	2,271	2,214	2,251	2,207	2,056	1,855	23,933		
Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.																											
11.59														10.88	13.14	13.34	13.87	13.41	15.20	14.77	15.09	14.83	13.91	12.92	163.95		

3.—GAOLS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, 1865—*continued.*III.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the GAOL POPULATION in the *Dinapore, Benares, Oude, and Cawnpore* Districts, during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																	
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Disease.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January	15,591	388	2.49	43	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	12	20	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	4
February	15,693	433	2.76	45	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	13	19	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	2
March	15,817	429	2.71	62	-	-	2	2	5	-	-	10	30	2	1	3	-	1	-	-	1	2	3
April	15,727	504	3.21	81	-	18	2	4	3	-	-	15	23	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	8
May	15,696	461	2.94	78	-	5	-	-	13	-	-	15	38	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
June	16,132	416	2.58	76	-	-	-	9	16	-	6	9	21	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	6	2	2
July	16,348	462	2.83	73	-	17	-	1	11	-	-	14	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	1
August	16,698	602	3.61	137	-	5	-	9	18	-	2	21	54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1	7
September	17,171	668	3.89	183	-	14	-	9	17	-	-	32	72	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	24	1	6
October	17,181	569	3.31	127	-	8	-	7	16	1	1	40	36	-	1	4	-	1	1	-	6	1	4
November	17,250	501	2.90	108	-	7	-	8	6	-	1	36	25	1	-	4	1	1	-	-	12	1	5
December	16,927	459	2.71	93	-	-	-	11	10	-	-	27	28	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	3	1	8
						75	4	65	117	1	14	244	385	4	5	27	4	9	6	-	80	13	53
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the Year	16,343	496	3.04	1,106	67.07*	4.59	.25	3.98	7.16	.06	.86	14.93	23.52	.25	.31	1.65	.25	.55	.37	-	4.90	.80	3.24

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions during the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Cholera	-	1	1	55	2	1	37	21	43	26	9	-	196	1.20	38.26
Small-pox	4	3	12	11	6	4	-	-	1	-	2	5	48	.29	8.12
Fever, Intermittent	218	240	314	401	379	276	322	565	616	523	409	350	4,622	28.28	1.41
Fever, Remittent	16	25	20	61	62	89	71	77	98	70	32	25	646	3.95	18.27
Fever, Continued	-	-	-	3	1	9	-	6	2	2	1	-	24	.15	58.33
Apoplexy	125	87	137	142	114	105	142	246	243	193	160	143	1,837	11.24	10.01
Dysentery	111	121	173	220	168	136	188	262	282	174	129	127	2,091	12.79	10.01
Diarrhoea	-	3	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	10	.06	40.00
Hepatitis	-	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	6	4	6	7	47	.29	10.64
Spleen Disease	46	24	26	28	27	14	17	13	10	19	20	27	271	1.66	9.96
Respiratory Diseases	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	12	.07	75.00
Phthisis Pulmonalis	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	-	15	.09	40.00
Dropsy	6	4	2	2	2	8	6	7	27	23	12	3	102	.62	
Atrophy	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	4	5	17	.10	
Scurvy	19	26	28	16	24	15	23	37	33	34	38	25	318	1.95	
Rheumatism	21	20	23	24	34	32	35	48	29	32	29	24	351	2.15	
Venereal Diseases	11	39	31	67	49	70	92	167	24	31	12	16	609	3.73	
Eye Diseases	143	168	144	141	132	146	215	167	122	122	114	121	1,735	10.62	1.39
Abscess and Ulcer	60	43	48	54	52	60	62	69	55	65	54	78	721	4.41	
Wounds and Accidents	92	104	118	127	120	106	132	135	108	82	83	85	1,292	7.91	
All other Causes															
	876	925	1,083	1,360	1,179	1,076	1,379	1,817	1,704	1,407	1,115	1,043	14,964		
Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	5.62	5.89	6.85	8.65	7.51	6.67	8.44	10.83	9.92	8.19	6.46	6.16	91.56		

* This is an excessive and unfair death-rate for the province. Owing to local causes, 466 deaths occurred in the Lucknow Gaol alone; and if these be deducted from the total, the mortality for the rest of the province is represented by a ratio of 46.64 per 1,000.

3.—GAOLS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, 1865—continued.

IV.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the GAOL POPULATION in Nagpore and Central India, during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																			
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Disease.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Old Age.*	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Died out of Hospital.	
January	5,366	246	4.58	20	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	8	12	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	6	-	3	-	
February	5,386	262	4.86	18	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	
March	5,212	278	5.33	41	-	2	1	-	3	17	-	2	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6	-	3	-	
April	5,170	296	5.72	45	-	18	-	-	3	12	-	3	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	
May	5,238	258	4.93	49	-	28	-	3	2	2	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	
June	5,171	241	4.66	34	-	12	-	-	2	1	1	2	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	
July	5,058	257	5.08	96	-	70	-	2	-	1	-	7	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	
August	5,530	319	5.77	36	-	12	-	1	6	-	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	
September	5,275	354	6.71	48	-	1	-	1	11	-	-	13	8	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	4	1	3	-	
October	5,096	412	8.08	63	-	-	-	3	14	-	-	13	14	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	8	2	3	-	
November	5,137	333	6.48	48	-	-	-	3	11	1	-	8	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	11	-	2	-	
December	4,962	245	4.94	40	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	12	8	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	-	
						143	1	14	71	38	3	76	76	-	3	23	1	4	1	4	53	5	26	-	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																									
For the Year	5,221	290	5.55	547	104.77	27.39	.19	2.68	13.60	7.28	.57	14.56	14.56	-	.57	4.40	.19	.77	.19	.77	11.11	.96	4.98	-	

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions during the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admission.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Cholera	-	-	9	36	51	22	129	17	2	1	-	-	267	5.11	53.56
Small-pox	12	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	.50	3.85
Fever, Intermittent	169	154	222	197	129	120	157	290	432	514	319	202	2,905	55.63	.48
Fever, Remittent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fever, Continued	27	65	135	84	21	9	11	9	22	24	23	11	441	8.45	24.72
Apoplexy	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	.06	100.00
Dysentery	29	19	35	32	27	35	70	70	73	46	44	31	511	22.31	13.05
Diarrhea	31	37	46	51	54	43	134	102	41	46	38	31	654		
Hepatitis	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	7	.13	0
Spleen Disease	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	21	.40	14.29
Respiratory Diseases	16	9	18	16	9	9	10	11	18	22	23	33	194	3.72	11.86
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	.10	80.00
Dropsy	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	.13	14.29
Atrophy	7	9	7	5	2	8	10	6	9	10	2	2	77	1.48	0
Scurvy	1	2	1	1	6	5	3	3	7	8	9	13	59	1.13	6.78
Rheumatism	17	27	24	18	16	24	17	22	23	15	22	23	248	4.75	
Veneral Diseases	11	10	9	12	10	10	17	8	11	10	10	6	124	2.38	
Eye Diseases	5	6	1	8	8	7	12	20	20	16	8	4	115	2.20	
Abscess and Ulcer	80	88	123	136	150	165	154	168	158	174	116	107	1,614	30.91	.97
Wounds and Accidents	16	24	13	21	35	40	26	20	18	27	15	11	266	5.10	
All other Causes	111	103	71	68	65	77	77	89	62	76	78	53	930	17.81	
	535	571	719	689	587	579	830	831	900	993	708	532	8,474		
Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	9.97	10.60	13.80	13.33	11.21	11.20	16.41	15.03	17.06	19.49	13.78	10.72	162.30		

* Chiefly very old men of the Jubbulpore Thuggee Gaol.

3.—GAOLS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, 1865—continued.

V.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the GAOL POPULATION in the *Agra, Meerut, and Rohilkund* Districts during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																	
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January	7,754	109	1.41	14	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1		
February	7,673	111	1.44	12	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1		
March	7,593	121	1.59	18	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	4	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1		
April	7,678	137	1.78	17	-	-	1	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1		
May	7,661	159	2.08	26	-	-	-	8	5	1	2	3	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4		
June	7,792	162	2.08	34	-	-	-	14	-	5	2	5	4	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	1		
July	7,869	150	1.91	16	-	7	-	1	1	1	2	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		
August	7,922	164	2.07	33	-	14	-	2	1	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
September	7,835	168	2.14	17	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		
October	7,597	169	2.22	27	-	1	-	2	3	4	-	8	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2		
November	7,585	149	1.96	22	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	9	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3		
December	7,324	107	1.46	19	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2		
						22	-	7	51	22	8	38	44	-	-	15	1	9	1	-	16		
																					3		
																					18		
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																	
For the Year	7,693	144	1.87	255	33.15	2.86	-	.92	6.63	2.86	1.04	4.94	5.72	-	-	1.95	.13	1.17	.13	-	2.08		
																					.39		
																					2.33		

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions during the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Admissions.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Cholera	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	27	-	1	-	-	42	.55	52.38
Small-pox	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	.07	-
Fever, Intermittent	47	54	68	107	113	87	80	110	159	193	96	48	1,162	15.10	.60
Fever, Remittent	-	-	-	139	160	119	98	155	94	71	39	20	1,025	13.33	7.12
Fever, Continued	33	33	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apoplexy	-	1	-	-	1	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	11	.14	72.73
Delirium Tremens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	11	13	15	11	13	14	19	44	51	72	41	24	328	4.26	-
Diarrhoea	15	17	14	30	39	37	51	105	74	42	32	26	482	6.26	10.12
Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	5	.07	-
Spleen Disease	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	11	.14	-
Respiratory Diseases	24	21	21	14	28	17	13	9	15	23	22	20	227	2.95	6.61
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2	3	1	-	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	.17	69.23
Dropsy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.01	-
Atrophy and Anæmia	5	3	2	1	2	4	2	2	1	3	3	1	29	.38	55.17
Scurvy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatism	13	11	16	8	11	8	8	14	5	6	9	7	116	1.51	-
Venereal Diseases	8	17	9	12	12	15	24	15	16	18	10	6	162	2.11	-
Eye Diseases	5	7	2	5	11	13	9	11	19	7	10	4	103	1.34	-
Abscess and Ulcer	42	51	47	40	51	57	84	50	52	52	42	33	601	7.81	1.29
Wounds and Accidents	14	12	18	19	30	27	34	20	20	24	14	12	244	3.17	-
All other Causes	52	31	34	45	50	50	36	47	41	34	30	31	481	6.25	-
	274	277	322	485	514	458	476	614	540	546	350	233	5,048		
	Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.														
	3.53	3.62	4.28	5.66	6.71	5.88	6.05	7.75	7.01	7.19	4.61	3.18	65.62		

3.—GAOLS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, 1865—continued.

VI.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the GAOL POPULATION in the Punjab during the Year 1865, and the Prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																	
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January	9,954	317	3.18	59	-	-	-	8	34	2	-	2	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	4
February	10,041	329	3.27	46	-	-	-	8	22	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	7	
March	9,931	321	3.23	47	-	-	-	13	18	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	
April	9,807	393	4.01	44	-	-	-	4	11	21	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
May	9,752	405	4.15	57	-	1	-	9	26	11	1	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	
June	10,042	289	2.88	17	-	-	-	4	3	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
July	10,684	245	2.29	15	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	8	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	
August	11,009	232	2.11	17	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	
September	11,230	273	2.43	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	
October	11,148	318	2.85	18	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	4	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	
November	11,218	357	3.18	15	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
December	11,021	249	2.26	22	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	5	2	
						2	1	56	118	53	16	22	28	2	3	15	1	5	4	-	12	5	23
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the Year	10,482	311	2.97	366	34.92	1.9	1.0	5.34	11.26	5.06	1.53	2.10	2.67	1.9	2.8	1.43	1.0	1.48	1.38	-	1.14	1.48	2.19

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions during the Year.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent of Admission
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Cholera	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	.05	40.00
Small-pox	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	.04	25.00
Fever, Intermittent	261	355	378	521	483	299	265	273	502	797	688	323	5,145	49.09	1.09
Fever, Remittent	197	61	97	136	114	33	25	22	23	22	24	8	762	7.27	22.44
Fever, Continued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apoplexy	1	2	-	-	1	4	18	-	3	1	1	1	32	.31	50.00
Delirium Tremens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	39	16	24	47	38	36	35	39	65	44	41	27	451	4.30	5.90
Diarrhoea	21	14	16	41	46	45	29	49	36	30	35	24	386	3.68	-
Hepatitis	-	1	3	1	2	-	-	2	2	-	1	2	14	.13	14.29
Spleen Disease	-	6	2	2	4	5	6	3	2	5	4	9	51	.49	5.88
Respiratory Diseases	22	24	13	27	13	10	9	19	16	18	22	19	212	2.02	7.08
Phthisis Pulmonalis	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	7	.07	71.43
Dropsy	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	7	.07	57.14
Atrophy and Anæmia	4	4	12	11	10	5	2	5	4	10	11	4	82	.78	14.63
Scurvy	6	7	5	10	9	9	7	7	10	8	10	11	99	.94	-
Rheumatism	14	17	16	8	16	11	15	17	19	16	11	15	175	1.67	-
Veneral Diseases	12	13	10	21	18	17	16	12	22	11	9	8	169	1.61	-
Eye Diseases	11	2	10	19	25	25	15	17	13	15	11	15	178	1.70	-
Abscess and Ulcer	57	66	77	66	100	103	192	145	91	76	67	64	1,104	10.53	.96
Wounds and Accidents	18	7	12	24	25	22	30	28	18	16	20	14	234	2.23	-
All other Causes	67	81	93	100	103	112	123	124	141	107	65	52	1,168	11.14	-
	733	677	769	1,035	1,010	738	790	762	971	1,179	1,023	598	10,285		
Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	7.36	6.74	7.76	10.56	10.36	7.35	7.39	6.92	8.65	10.58	9.12	5.42	98.12		

3.--GAOLS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, 1865--continued.

VII.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Ratios of SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the GAOL POPULATION in the various Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, for the Year 1865.

DISEASES.	BENGAL PROPER AND ASSAM.				DINAPORE, BENARES, OUDH, AND CANNING DISTRICTS.				NAGPORE AND CENTRAL INDIA.				AGRA, MEERUT, AND ROHILKUND DISTRICTS.				PUNJAB.				BENGAL PRESIDENCY.			
	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Average Strength.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Average Strength.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Average Strength.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Average Strength.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Average Strength.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Average Strength.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Average Strength.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Average Strength.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Average Strength.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Average Strength.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Average Strength.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Died per Cent. of Average Strength.
Cholera -	2.88	42.53	10.15	1.20	38.26	4.59	5.11	53.56	27.89	2.86	.55	52.38	2.86	.19	40.00	.05	40.00	.19	1.58	45.69	7.19	1.58	45.69	7.19
Small-pox -	.96	12.14	1.17	.29	8.12	.25	.50	3.85	.19	—	.07	—	—	.10	25.00	.04	25.00	.10	.41	10.31	.42	.41	10.31	.42
Fever* -	68.94	.77	5.28	32.23	3.47	11.20	64.08	3.68	23.56	10.41	28.43	3.66	10.41	21.06	56.86	3.84	21.06	21.06	49.27	2.58	12.71	49.27	2.58	
Dysentery and Diarrhoea -	33.72	7.09	23.88	24.03	16.01	38.45	22.31	13.05	29.12	10.66	10.52	10.12	10.66	4.77	7.98	5.90	4.77	4.77	21.46	10.81	23.21	21.46	10.81	23.21
Hepatitis -	.21	33.33	.69	.06	40.00	.25	.13	—	—	—	.07	—	—	.19	14.29	.13	14.29	.19	.12	24.24	.29	.12	24.24	.29
Spleen Disease -	1.79	5.86	.96	.29	10.64	.31	.40	14.29	.57	—	.14	—	—	.28	5.88	.49	5.88	.28	.72	6.39	.46	.72	6.39	.46
Ophthalmia -	1.51	—	—	3.73	—	—	2.20	—	—	—	1.34	—	—	—	—	1.70	—	—	2.20	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism -	5.69	—	—	1.95	—	—	4.75	—	—	—	1.51	—	—	—	—	1.67	—	—	—	3.11	—	—	—	—
Scurvy -	1.73	2.42	.27	.10	—	—	1.13	6.78	.77	—	—	—	—	.77	—	.94	—	—	.62	2.35	.15	.62	2.35	.15
Dropsy -	.86	23.20	1.99	.09	40.00	.37	.13	14.29	.19	—	.01	—	.13	.19	—	.07	57.14	.38	.29	20.45	.76	.29	20.45	.76
Atrophy and Anemia -	1.32	12.50	1.64	.62	—	4.00	1.48	—	11.11	2.08	.88	55.17	2.08	1.14	14.63	.78	14.63	1.14	.89	39.42	3.50	.89	39.42	3.50
Phthisis Pulmonalis -	.52	59.21	3.08	.07	75.00	.55	.10	80.00	.77	1.17	.17	69.23	1.17	.48	71.43	.07	71.43	.48	.21	63.72	1.32	.21	63.72	1.32
Apoplexy -	.12	72.22	.89	.15	58.33	.86	.06	100.00	.57	1.04	.14	72.73	1.04	1.53	50.00	.31	50.00	1.53	.16	61.36	.99	.16	61.36	.99
Respiratory Diseases -	5.01	8.48	4.25	1.66	9.96	1.65	3.72	11.86	4.40	1.95	2.95	6.61	1.95	1.43	7.08	2.02	7.08	1.43	3.01	8.68	2.61	3.01	8.68	2.61
Veneral Diseases -	2.76	—	—	2.15	—	—	2.38	—	—	—	2.11	—	—	—	—	1.61	—	—	2.23	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess and Ulcer -	11.64	—	—	10.62	—	—	30.91	—	—	—	7.81	—	—	—	—	10.53	—	—	12.42	—	—	—	—	—
Injury -	3.83	—	.69	4.41	—	.80	5.10	—	.96	.39	3.17	—	.39	.48	—	2.23	—	.48	3.72	—	.96	3.72	—	.96
All other Causes -	21.56	.98	3.91	7.91	1.89	3.49	17.81	.97	5.17	2.46	6.25	1.29	2.46	2.20	.96	11.14	.96	2.20	12.92	1.10	3.39	12.92	1.10	3.39
	163.95	—	58.85	91.56	—	67.67	162.30	—	104.77	33.15	65.02	—	33.15	34.92	—	98.12	—	34.92	115.40	—	57.66	115.40	—	57.66

* Gaol fever in the Raipore, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Bareilly, Sirsa, Umballa, Umritsur, Lahore, Gograjat, Gogaia, Peshawar, and Bannoo Gaols. The mortality from fever in these gaols amounted to 350, exclusive of deaths from the sequelae of the disease.

3.—GAOLS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, 1865—continued.

VIII.—TABLE showing the GENERAL STATISTICS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the GAOLS of the Bengal Presidency, and the Average Number Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength in each Month.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the Year.	DAILY SICK PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Daily Sick per Cent. of Average Strength for the Year.	Admitted into Hospital per Cent. of Average Strength.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			A. Cholera.	B. Sudden Deaths out of Hospital.	C. All Causes.
Alipore -	1,811	4.58	4.87	4.91	4.51	4.57	4.22	5.00	5.81	5.24	5.96	5.90	5.92	5.14	233.90	13.80	-	70.13
Baraset -	102	9.09	8.11	6.49	4.00	4.11	2.17	3.82	4.13	6.04	8.62	11.76	6.60	5.88	204.90	29.41	-	78.43
Jessore -	534	5.36	3.70	3.02	3.94	4.79	1.18	2.24	4.17	5.29	5.08	6.31	4.48	4.12	143.45	-	-	37.45
Kishnaghar -	333	3.68	3.94	4.28	3.42	2.62	1.89	2.55	2.97	3.74	3.18	3.00	3.22	3.30	69.07	3.00	-	30.03
Moorshedabad -	204	6.92	4.91	5.98	5.77	5.41	6.06	4.65	4.52	7.33	12.50	13.43	10.36	7.35	140.20	-	-	13.24
Howrah -	152	5.93	4.38	3.82	3.77	3.61	3.94	4.14	3.82	5.15	4.23	4.80	3.53	4.61	56.58	6.58	-	85.53
Hooghly -	578	6.54	5.13	6.80	7.90	5.94	4.27	4.12	6.57	5.45	6.96	7.81	6.66	6.23	258.48	10.38	-	41.52
Burdwan -	487	3.97	3.39	2.90	2.32	2.94	2.44	3.08	3.41	3.46	2.89	3.68	4.19	3.28	135.32	-	-	34.01
Bancoorah -	480	.86	2.80	3.98	2.71	2.13	1.47	1.03	1.25	1.02	1.21	1.22	1.16	1.67	62.08	16.67	-	29.17
Purulea -	174	-	1.28	.66	.56	1.21	2.05	1.14	1.12	1.06	1.44	.87	.60	1.15	59.77	-	-	11.49
Raneegunge -	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sooree -	245	2.29	3.59	1.59	1.48	3.11	3.05	2.99	1.86	2.55	4.17	3.59	1.56	2.45	75.51	-	-	28.57
Rajmehal -	136	2.05	2.88	3.77	5.63	4.80	8.85	5.31	4.67	4.63	3.31	2.27	3.70	4.41	188.97	29.41	-	51.47
Deoghur -	79	7.95	6.10	8.06	4.35	3.03	4.21	1.04	2.13	2.13	6.78	7.14	4.11	5.06	132.91	12.66	-	63.29
Malda -	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dinapore -	443	5.14	4.62	4.28	5.17	4.04	3.64	3.33	3.57	4.66	3.63	4.67	3.70	4.29	165.01	4.51	-	94.81
Rampore Bauleah -	425	2.02	2.24	4.06	4.27	4.16	4.43	5.84	5.45	5.74	6.28	7.43	7.18	4.94	131.53	-	-	30.59
Rungpore -	355	7.12	5.75	6.15	6.37	6.63	6.18	6.46	5.95	4.27	3.58	4.17	5.48	5.63	161.41	-	-	92.96
Bograh -	124	5.56	4.63	4.88	7.09	5.67	6.47	7.09	7.75	9.37	7.14	7.89	8.26	7.26	207.26	-	-	32.26
Mymensingh -	418	5.69	5.80	7.33	5.94	4.02	2.89	3.41	3.99	2.04	2.52	2.58	5.56	4.31	143.06	4.78	-	71.77
Pubna -	136	2.42	3.97	3.97	3.23	5.26	5.15	5.51	3.47	4.72	5.07	8.70	4.73	4.41	287.50	22.06	-	117.65
Furreedpore -	436	5.49	4.50	3.93	3.43	2.55	2.56	3.90	3.50	3.39	3.14	4.27	4.77	3.99	136.01	-	-	34.40
Backergunge -	407	5.24	5.99	4.95	4.57	3.96	3.82	4.80	4.80	4.78	5.37	5.37	6.05	4.91	144.72	2.46	-	44.22
Noacolly -	173	4.95	6.25	6.44	7.78	8.84	7.30	8.43	6.11	6.76	8.00	9.22	7.01	6.94	288.44	-	-	17.34
Chittagong -	304	3.08	2.09	1.95	2.12	2.90	4.15	3.40	3.11	1.99	1.90	2.39	2.46	2.63	86.18	6.58	-	19.74
Tipperah -	374	1.54	1.48	1.95	1.79	2.38	2.71	3.62	3.31	3.65	2.67	2.20	2.20	2.41	119.25	-	-	16.04
Dacca -	474	8.00	6.72	6.26	6.33	5.87	5.10	5.30	5.98	5.23	4.82	5.84	5.01	5.91	121.73	-	-	25.32
Sylhet -	403	3.11	3.12	3.52	3.48	3.75	5.06	5.57	4.25	2.69	4.49	4.20	1.80	3.72	186.85	7.44	-	69.48
Cachar -	226	6.91	8.80	9.46	9.88	12.79	11.37	11.57	7.34	13.62	13.58	12.62	6.60	10.62	281.86	106.19	-	234.51
Gowalparah -	140	3.76	3.90	6.21	8.23	12.08	9.72	8.27	7.09	7.03	7.30	2.99	6.84	7.14	290.00	-	-	85.71
Gowhaty -	154	3.15	1.52	2.38	8.82	6.92	14.60	11.32	7.48	7.74	10.12	9.74	9.03	7.79	329.22	71.43	-	272.73
Seebagur -	81	.99	-	2.08	1.92	5.08	2.82	2.74	2.17	4.27	3.45	4.04	1.02	2.47	134.57	-	-	123.46
Nowgong -	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tezore -	214	3.64	4.07	2.81	4.71	6.77	6.17	6.22	3.41	4.08	3.24	3.41	3.49	4.21	137.38	42.06	-	102.80
Debrooghur -	122	4.32	2.90	1.36	3.85	3.68	4.46	5.56	8.93	8.93	8.57	4.76	3.00	4.92	184.43	-	-	106.56
Midnapore -	616	3.58	3.53	5.72	5.48	9.24	5.71	6.19	6.32	5.51	3.20	4.19	13.25	6.01	155.52	-	-	56.82
Balasure -	227	2.55	4.71	4.64	4.13	4.27	5.83	5.09	1.35	2.70	5.16	4.53	4.55	3.96	171.37	-	-	8.81
Cuttack -	398	3.36	2.78	3.92	4.91	4.88	3.48	3.56	4.69	5.22	3.50	3.18	3.05	3.77	132.16	-	-	40.20
Poorce -	77	3.45	5.77	10.53	7.14	5.00	5.20	5.41	2.70	5.06	2.67	1.82	1.12	3.90	144.16	38.96	-	77.92
Sumbulpore -	148	13.10	12.26	13.91	15.83	14.62	9.70	8.40	8.00	7.55	7.74	7.50	8.12	10.14	354.05	-	-	33.78
Chyebassa -	142	4.91	5.13	4.23	5.88	6.25	4.62	3.73	3.55	4.17	5.84	3.52	2.72	4.23	156.34	-	-	21.13
Ranchee -	279	2.22	4.59	4.01	4.64	6.78	4.40	5.64	4.20	3.12	5.80	5.34	5.19	4.66	115.05	32.26	-	75.27
Hazareebaugh -	626	19.23	11.63	7.74	4.01	4.41	5.08	5.17	4.24	3.98	3.80	2.99	2.87	3.51	148.40	-	-	20.77
Monghyr -	378	7.76	6.76	4.93	6.03	3.73	3.60	3.38	4.16	5.69	5.25	4.24	2.78	4.76	177.78	15.87	-	55.56
Bhaugulpore -	341	5.05	5.00	5.16	3.47	2.90	2.32	2.65	4.86	3.73	4.40	3.40	1.85	3.81	126.98	2.93	-	35.19
Purneah -	420	4.12	3.52	3.52	4.69	2.97	3.23	3.23	3.16	3.48	6.08	7.94	5.42	4.05	145.24	54.76	-	140.48
Darjeeling -	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gyah -	475	2.10	3.26	2.47	2.36	1.26	1.17	2.21	2.12	2.51	1.68	1.74	1.66	2.11	38.53	-	-	40.00
Patna -	433	3.97	3.14	3.22	3.94	2.59	1.56	1.58	3.42	2.37	2.11	1.89	2.08	2.77	112.24	32.33	-	57.74
Deegah -	235	1.17	.88	2.53	1.95	1.90	1.19	1.21	1.68	1.93	1.51	.92	.18	1.43	77.33	35.80	-	95.47
Arrah -	477	.21	.25	.55	2.85	1.17	1.18	2.06	2.53	2.14	2.31	1.93	1.55	1.62	37.41	-	-	32.33
Chumpanon -	484	1.93	2.38	1.74	2.55	3.33	4.17	4.24	4.80	5.95	4.59	4.20	5.35	3.83	119.57	-	-	42.55
Mozufferpore -	705	5.24	5.75	4.92	5.63	4.62	4.02	4.31	6.54	6.31	5.92	4.68	3.72	5.24	159.33	2.10	-	85.95
Chuprah -	419	2.17	2.66	2.99	4.07	2.98	3.68	4.33	5.30	6.62	7.21	4.34	3.23	4.34	112.40	49.59	-	144.63
Ghazepore -	433	-	.59	.89	.77	.75	.73	.44	.56	.92	.79	.64	.66	.71	20.85	-	-	26.95
Benares -	1,193	2.22	2.49	2.06	2.06	1.13	1.23	1.50	2.60	3.90	4.07	2.65	2.18	2.35	77.62	.84	-	39.40
Mirzapore -	431	1.96	1.51	2.72	1.89	1.03	1.87	1.18	1.93	2.97	3.14	2.62	1.62	2.09	45.94	-	-	32.48
Azinghur -	474	1.43	2.69	2.37	3.70	2.63	2.69	1.88	1.94	1.81	1.34	2.05	2.64	2.32	67.09	2.11	-	33.76
Juanpore -	258	3.17	1.91	2.09	2.07	3.38	2.19	2.77	3.06	2.95	1.89	2.07	2.20	2.33	85.66	-	-	23.26
Goruckpore -	664	3.74	2.83	2.09	2.39	3.17	2.16	4.30	3.07	4.06	4.98	4.16	2.43	3.31	104.67	3.01	-	60.24
Gondah -	365	4.27	2.13	3.36	4.59	4.57	4.14	3.41	3.38	4.33	3.53	3.43	3.46	3.84	75.89	-	-	24.66
Barmitch -	136	2.75	3.25	2.11	2.90	2.27	2.92	2.03	1.75	2.01	2.42	2.29	1.56	2.21	105.15	-	-	22.06
Fyzabad -	867	1.84	2.06	2.31	3.53	3.76	3.45	3.12	3.20	3.72	3.34	2.52	2.43	2.88	106.00	1.15	-	53.06
Sultanpore -	450	2.39	2.74	3.56	6.36	7.37	5.79	2.90	2.37	2.42	2.99	3.22	4.83	3.56	90.89	2.22	-	113.33
Rae Bareilly -	130	3.39	4.58	2.80	4.44	4.58	3.20	4.63	5.66	4.67	4.81	3.14	3.15	3.85	121.54	7.69	-	30.77
Pertabghur -	146	4.55	5.67	4.93	7.33	11.32	3.21	5.88	9.26	5.71	5.52	2.29	3.39	5.48	210.27	-	-	34.25
Hurdul -	123	.88	-	-	1.68	2.56	1.67	.76	1.48	.82	-	.78	-	.81	21.14	-	-	8.13
Luckempore -	112	2.35	1.90	4.76	2.73	3.66	4.44	5.38	2.80	3.47	3.40	3.70	4.35	3.57	215.18	-	-	17.86
Lucknow -	2,619	2.24	3.13	3.59	3.87	3.78	2.55	3.48	6.73	4.42	3.16	2.81	2.71	3.63	86.75	-	-	177.93
Seetapore -	875	3.48	2.93	2.66	3.21	3.27	3.39	3.10	3.83	6.68	3.18	3.46	3.33	3.54	124.00	12.57	-	72.00
Etah -	201	1.97	3.50	3.65	3													

3.—GAOLS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, 1865—continued.

VIII.—TABLE showing the General Statistics of Sickness and Mortality in the Gaols of the Bengal Presidency, &c.—cont^d.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the Year.	DAILY SICK PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Daily Sick per Cent. of Average Strength for the Year.	Admitted into Hospital per Cent. of Average Strength.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			A. Cholera.	B. Sudden Deaths out of Hospital.	C. All Causes.
Bandhara -	294	3.34	2.99	3.34	3.33	3.07	4.01	7.83	16.36	7.52	8.37	7.43	6.88	4.76	145.92	88.44	-	156.46
Chanda -	212	4.98	4.95	3.77	4.49	4.35	3.60	3.21	3.65	4.02	4.46	6.63	6.04	4.25	102.83	14.15	-	23.58
Nagpore -	790	5.39	6.49	9.69	10.79	9.50	7.60	8.59	9.93	14.17	19.69	10.20	6.40	9.75	264.56	68.35	-	218.99
Chindwarra -	149	1.29	1.87	2.27	1.41	1.43	3.57	1.94	4.41	5.66	7.09	9.71	4.30	4.03	91.28	-	-	60.40
Kowtah -	40	6.38	2.22	-	5.00	5.26	2.86	5.56	5.13	10.26	12.50	2.50	3.85	5.00	190.00	-	-	-
Sironcha -	48	7.14	3.33	5.36	5.45	8.16	11.63	14.00	15.56	13.64	16.28	12.20	10.00	10.42	289.58	-	-	-
Mundla -	60	4.76	13.33	10.34	5.66	3.36	4.94	6.58	10.00	13.10	7.59	10.29	9.59	8.33	343.33	-	-	-
Jubbulpore (Civil) -	407	6.30	7.20	10.65	10.77	3.18	2.38	2.18	1.88	3.44	4.41	4.66	4.19	5.16	154.30	4.91	-	127.76
Dumoh -	125	4.65	4.84	6.03	8.73	9.63	7.58	9.30	9.77	17.97	20.16	15.52	11.00	10.40	246.40	-	-	8.00
Saugor -	278	5.09	5.19	5.04	4.23	7.55	9.35	9.64	13.79	11.64	17.83	14.24	9.19	9.35	215.11	-	-	39.57
Nursingpore -	185	3.53	3.01	2.91	5.14	4.60	3.39	3.57	4.04	2.86	4.29	4.31	2.50	3.78	170.27	16.21	-	21.62
Lullutpore -	158	2.64	3.70	5.42	6.71	2.84	.77	2.27	2.90	2.84	2.76	2.40	2.19	3.16	70.25	-	-	25.32
Jhansi -	264	6.61	7.58	6.13	5.57	4.64	3.57	3.96	2.96	4.20	6.48	5.45	3.77	4.92	165.87	-	-	11.36
Seonee -	191	2.14	2.72	3.83	2.04	1.52	1.52	1.55	2.62	4.57	3.54	3.16	2.22	2.62	90.05	26.18	-	57.59
Baitool -	162	1.81	2.37	1.33	3.36	2.96	2.87	2.91	1.73	2.34	2.45	2.61	1.44	2.47	90.74	-	-	18.52
Sehore -	108	3.97	3.45	2.54	5.66	4.39	3.45	3.74	7.48	8.16	7.37	6.38	5.00	4.63	199.07	-	-	64.81
Hoshungabad -	239	7.81	6.81	7.09	7.20	6.50	6.12	7.11	7.52	7.66	12.80	10.33	12.75	8.37	106.28	33.47	-	75.31
Nimar -	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ajmere -	318	6.14	5.47	3.85	4.36	4.57	2.74	3.07	3.44	4.24	4.98	4.11	4.00	4.09	150.63	-	-	34.59
Beaur -	91	7.23	6.67	8.11	7.63	8.16	11.27	8.33	8.91	9.91	6.90	9.46	5.06	7.69	235.16	-	-	10.00
Muttra -	281	3.82	2.69	2.43	2.23	1.66	2.01	2.15	2.08	2.52	4.50	4.12	4.40	2.85	116.37	-	-	17.79
Agra -	1,830	1.07	1.25	1.56	1.18	.71	.43	1.03	1.75	1.12	1.27	.88	.28	1.04	33.66	10.93	-	35.52
Secundra -	103	1.33	1.53	2.54	.96	1.96	1.15	1.16	1.25	.80	3.12	1.67	-	1.94	51.46	-	-	19.42
Etawah -	192	1.05	3.17	.74	1.29	.60	.53	.45	2.46	.55	1.69	1.43	.32	1.04	85.42	5.21	-	20.83
Mynpooree -	304	1.47	2.43	1.46	2.94	1.47	1.50	2.03	1.39	1.72	3.42	2.89	1.22	1.97	55.59	-	-	23.03
Allyghur -	282	1.90	2.60	2.64	4.22	4.56	3.72	3.42	3.05	2.55	3.38	2.25	3.32	3.19	109.93	-	-	31.91
Bolundshuhur -	157	2.33	1.40	1.33	1.47	3.12	4.17	3.21	1.56	2.26	5.71	3.90	2.78	2.55	92.36	-	-	6.37
Shahjehanpore -	286	2.23	2.30	2.84	2.67	4.67	7.01	5.02	2.97	4.12	4.86	3.72	3.25	3.85	78.67	-	-	27.97
Bareilly -	1,697	.60	.61	1.02	1.69	2.71	2.58	1.59	1.94	2.43	2.28	1.93	1.57	1.77	71.18	.59	-	55.98
Budaon -	202	5.73	4.84	3.28	5.13	5.74	5.24	5.61	4.57	5.48	2.83	3.65	2.31	4.46	112.38	-	-	14.85
Seharunpore -	239	1.28	1.21	1.24	1.64	3.10	1.78	2.52	1.72	2.02	.77	.83	.87	1.67	34.31	-	-	29.29
Bijnore -	251	.80	1.29	.86	2.33	1.94	2.75	1.90	1.82	2.56	1.61	2.04	2.28	1.99	97.61	-	-	7.97
Deyrah -	58	5.88	1.96	3.70	3.33	7.41	6.67	3.23	3.51	4.48	4.35	5.17	4.17	5.17	184.48	-	-	68.97
Almorah -	126	7.63	8.33	9.91	8.70	7.56	9.24	10.66	9.09	8.05	9.48	7.30	7.90	8.73	340.48	-	-	39.68
Mynpooree -	113	2.08	2.17	-	.96	1.92	1.89	1.67	3.94	2.31	.88	2.38	.76	1.77	81.42	-	-	26.55
Moradabad -	330	1.79	1.37	1.54	1.12	2.06	1.81	2.05	2.40	2.76	2.53	3.24	2.35	2.12	65.45	-	-	33.33
Meerut -	1,242	.72	.73	1.14	.93	1.02	1.29	.90	.92	1.25	.85	1.22	.91	.97	34.86	-	-	19.32
Delhi -	278	6.11	4.08	4.36	4.78	4.15	4.22	3.43	3.97	5.59	4.91	5.32	3.61	4.68	165.11	-	-	17.99
Rhotuk -	209	1.52	2.14	2.19	2.29	2.19	2.29	2.49	1.64	.83	1.69	.94	1.56	1.91	75.60	-	-	14.35
Hissar -	174	1.02	1.19	1.19	1.23	3.93	2.19	1.49	1.00	1.50	2.92	2.17	.63	1.72	70.11	5.	-	22.99
Sirsa -	257	4.85	12.50	15.83	4.96	3.42	3.45	3.49	2.14	2.32	1.82	3.00	.93	4.67	134.24	-	-	89.49
Kurnaul -	69	2.50	6.06	3.85	8.89	5.88	12.50	13.33	17.65	24.14	5.17	9.26	6.90	7.25	144.93	-	-	28.99
Umballa -	629	5.42	4.18	3.44	2.24	2.52	2.43	1.94	2.55	4.16	4.90	3.25	2.44	3.34	95.71	-	-	40.36
at Ghugger -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loodianah -	168	5.16	4.58	5.56	6.94	6.29	6.17	6.25	5.81	5.49	6.70	4.98	2.59	5.36	293.45	-	-	11.90
Jullundur -	292	2.89	2.81	3.24	3.23	3.32	2.86	2.64	3.21	4.55	3.64	1.87	1.11	3.08	118.15	-	-	17.12
Ferozepore -	435	-	.22	.24	-	.26	.81	1.26	.95	1.46	.81	.39	.22	.46	11.03	-	-	2.30
Umritsur -	535	15.16	4.52	2.9	4.27	3.10	3.26	2.52	1.91	3.65	2.98	2.15	1.70	3.74	137.94	-	-	67.29
Lahore -	1,964	2.30	4.58	4.55	4.23	2.80	2.48	1.94	1.71	1.77	3.39	6.06	3.50	3.26	86.20	-	-	45.82
Lahore Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaol -	186	8.07	7.30	6.04	5.41	5.59	3.41	3.35	3.45	3.51	4.79	13.56	8.60	6.45	230.65	-	-	48.39
Sealcote -	308	.32	.93	1.32	2.75	2.32	2.06	2.97	2.31	2.20	2.53	2.68	2.77	1.95	51.30	3.25	-	19.48
Dhurmsalla -	154	2.55	3.71	1.99	3.38	2.42	3.57	4.24	7.64	1.24	6.36	6.99	6.56	3.90	170.13	-	-	97.40
Goordaspore -	278	1.67	.70	.74	1.20	1.63	.77	.72	.69	.99	1.32	1.05	1.12	1.08	34.17	-	-	10.79
Goojanwalla -	352	.91	1.19	1.25	.89	.91	.95	.54	.53	.81	1.08	.51	.51	.85	42.05	-	-	8.52
Gojerat -	259	.79	.39	1.21	13.06	10.18	3.72	.89	.59	1.10	1.56	.56	1.11	3.09	104.25	-	-	77.22
Shahpore -	254	.41	1.19	.78	.44	.44	.45	.41	.40	.36	.34	.71	1.45	.79	11.93	-	-	-
Jhelum -	259	.40	.39	.77	1.08	.78	1.20	.80	.78	1.17	.71	1.55	.81	.77	55.98	-	-	3.86
Googaira and Montgomery -	307	1.19	2.21	3.59	5.52	6.40	.96	3.88	1.20	.32	.30	.62	.67	2.28	56.03	-	-	32.57
Mooltan -	925	.55	.94	.61	.63	.44	.44	.65	.32	.76	.78	.67	.45	.65	24.32	-	-	7.57
Jhung -	378	.87	5.18	4.17	4.82	3.70	1.61	1.29	.77	1.05	1.25	.97	.72	2.12	60.58	-	-	15.87
Dera Ghazee Khan -	116	8.57	4.92	7.79	10.64	10.68	9.17	5.98	8.28	3.65	5.56	4.73	3.35	6.90	237.07	-	-	8.62
Dera Ismail Khan -	282	1.99	1.66	1.42	1.96	2.30	2.43	2.60	2.25	3.63	2.92	1.27	1.53	2.13	96.45	-	-	17.73
Kohat -	114	2.86	.89	.99	1.00	3.30	3.57	3.17	3.65	3.82	5.45	5.26	3.73	3.51	134.21	-	-	-
Bunoo -	108	8.11	1.00	1.69	4.08	4.50	3.81	3.42	5.00	2.70	6.36	4.50	2.53	3.70	183.33	-	-	18.52
Rawul Pindie -	852	7.30	5.90	4.31	5.62	5.05	4.39	3.49	3.40	4.10	3.49	3.58	3.46	4.46	137.68	-	-	12.91
Peshawur -	358	2.69	2.90	5.51	16.01	36.08	13.03	3.42	3.13	3.33	3.36	2.39	2.14	7.26	258.94	-	-	167.60

The Sudden Deaths out of Hospital amounted in all to 27, and give a ratio of .50 per 1,000 which should be added to the ratio shown in the first Table of the series; it has not been thought necessary to specify in this Table the ratio of these deaths for each Gaol.

3.—GAOLS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, 1865—continued.

IX.—TABLE showing the Ratio in which the PRINCIPAL DISEASES have contributed to make up the Admission Rate of the Year in the Gaol Hospitals of the Bengal Presidency.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the Year.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.												Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength from all Causes.
		Cholera.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent and Continued.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Scurvy.	All other Causes.	
Alipore - - - - -	1,811	3.64	131.08	.39	61.46	.11	1.05	1.33	.44	.44	1.38	4.14	28.44	233.90
Baraset - - - - -	102	4.90	50.80	21.57	47.06	-	5.88	6.86	-	-	.98	-	57.85	204.90
Jessore - - - - -	534	-	32.78	18.16	10.48	-	3.56	23.78	1.31	-	2.62	1.12	49.64	143.45
Kishnaghur - - - -	333	.60	23.73	.90	20.72	.30	2.40	3.30	-	.30	1.20	-	15.62	69.07
Moorsheadabad - - -	204	-	78.43	2.94	26.96	.49	-	1.47	.98	-	-	-	28.93	140.20
Howrah - - - - -	152	2.63	21.71	-	16.45	-	4.60	-	.66	-	-	-	10.53	56.58
Hooghly - - - - -	578	2.60	79.58	.69	60.73	-	2.07	7.79	1.56	1.21	2.42	-	99.83	258.48
Burdwan - - - - -	487	1.03	53.80	-	28.75	.20	.41	1.64	-	1.23	2.67	-	45.59	135.32
Bancoorah - - - - -	480	6.25	6.87	.21	8.12	.21	-	.21	.21	-	-	-	40.00	62.03
Puruleah - - - - -	174	-	27.02	-	4.60	-	.57	.57	-	-	.57	-	26.44	59.77
Raneegunge - - - - -	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sooree - - - - -	245	-	22.45	1.22	4.90	-	2.86	6.53	-	-	4.90	-	32.65	75.51
Rajmehal - - - - -	196	8.82	75.74	12.50	27.94	-	5.88	1.47	1.47	1.47	-	-	53.68	186.97
Deoghur - - - - -	79	2.53	36.71	2.53	27.84	1.27	2.53	1.27	-	-	1.27	-	50.96	132.91
Malda - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dinapore - - - - -	443	.45	103.84	-	36.12	-	1.13	2.93	.45	6.77	-	.45	12.87	165.01
Rampore Bauleah - -	425	.47	71.53	.24	20.00	.24	.47	5.64	.47	.24	.94	-	31.29	131.53
Rungpore - - - - -	355	-	61.69	2.54	23.66	.28	6.20	12.39	1.41	.56	3.38	-	49.30	161.41
Bograh - - - - -	124	-	63.71	.81	80.64	-	.81	8.06	3.23	1.61	.81	-	47.58	207.26
Mymensing - - - - -	418	.96	61.24	2.39	31.10	-	1.43	11.00	-	1.20	.72	.96	32.06	143.06
Pubna - - - - -	136	11.03	98.53	.73	74.27	-	2.21	.73	-	2.21	.73	-	97.06	287.50
Furzedpore - - - - -	436	-	53.90	7.11	20.19	-	8.03	4.82	.23	-	1.15	-	40.58	156.01
Backergunge - - - -	407	.3.19	49.88	-	32.19	.25	2.70	3.68	.25	.49	3.44	-	48.65	144.72
Noacolly - - - - -	173	-	106.94	.58	52.60	-	.58	4.05	-	5.20	2.31	-	116.18	288.44
Chittagong - - - - -	304	.66	52.30	-	5.26	.33	-	2.96	.99	1.31	-	-	22.37	86.18
Tipperah - - - - -	374	-	72.19	.53	16.84	.27	-	4.55	1.07	-	1.07	-	22.73	119.25
Daeca - - - - -	474	.42	42.83	20.25	20.46	-	3.38	4.01	-	.63	.42	-	29.33	121.73
Sylhet - - - - -	403	.75	88.83	1.99	31.76	-	1.24	2.98	.25	.99	-	3.72	54.34	186.85
Cachar - - - - -	226	15.49	73.89	2.21	99.56	-	12.39	6.20	.89	2.21	-	.44	68.58	281.86
Gowalparah - - - - -	140	2.14	15.00	100.72	45.00	.71	2.86	18.57	-	3.57	1.43	.71	99.29	290.00
Gowhatti - - - - -	154	12.99	135.71	2.60	90.26	1.30	1.30	23.37	-	1.95	-	-	59.74	329.22
Seesagur - - - - -	81	-	55.56	2.47	23.46	-	1.23	1.23	-	-	1.23	-	49.30	134.57
Nowgong - - - - -	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tezpor - - - - -	214	7.01	54.20	32.7	25.70	.47	.47	6.54	-	.47	4.21	-	35.04	137.38
Debrooghur - - - - -	122	1.64	51.64	1.64	38.52	-	4.10	2.46	-	-	-	-	84.43	184.43
Midnapore - - - - -	616	.32	27.27	10.39	18.67	1.14	-	2.76	.81	.17	1.46	-	92.53	155.52
Balasore - - - - -	227	.44	30.84	7.49	43.61	.88	-	17.18	1.76	-	1.76	-	67.41	171.37
Cuttack - - - - -	398	-	61.06	.50	19.35	.50	.75	1.76	.50	-	3.02	-	44.72	132.16
Poorce - - - - -	77	6.50	37.66	-	35.06	-	-	2.60	-	-	-	-	62.34	144.16
Sumbulpore - - - - -	148	-	93.92	-	56.76	-	-	6.08	.67	-	-	-	196.62	354.05
Chyebassa - - - - -	142	-	34.50	10.56	16.20	-	-	4.22	-	.70	.70	1.41	88.03	156.32
Ranchee - - - - -	279	5.37	31.90	1.79	18.28	.36	2.51	2.86	.36	.72	1.08	.36	49.46	115.05
Hazareebaugh - - - -	626	.16	52.87	.16	25.56	-	.64	4.47	1.28	1.60	.16	8.31	53.19	148.40
Monghyr - - - - -	378	3.14	53.44	.53	57.68	.26	.53	5.29	-	.26	-	-	56.36	177.78
Bhaugulpore - - - - -	341	1.76	49.56	-	24.92	-	.59	.59	-	-	1.76	1.76	46.04	126.98
Purneah - - - - -	420	10.48	63.33	1.19	28.57	-	.71	2.62	-	1.43	.48	-	36.43	145.24
Darjeeling - - - - -	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gyah - - - - -	475	-	7.58	2.95	13.26	.42	.21	1.27	.42	.21	1.05	.42	10.74	38.53
Patna - - - - -	433	7.62	53.12	.46	27.48	.46	-	.46	.23	-	1.16	.23	21.02	112.24
Deegah - - - - -	419	8.59	31.98	.95	29.59	-	-	.73	-	.24	-	-	5.25	77.33
Arrah - - - - -	433	.46	10.16	.69	15.01	.23	.46	1.16	-	-	.69	-	8.55	37.41
Chumparun - - - - -	235	-	37.87	-	39.15	-	.85	4.68	-	.85	.43	-	35.74	119.57
Mozufferpore - - - -	477	.21	32.70	1.68	87.00	-	-	1.89	-	-	.21	.21	35.43	159.33
Chuprah - - - - -	484	15.08	23.97	.62	48.55	-	.41	.21	.21	-	2.27	-	21.08	112.40
Ghazeeopore - - - - -	705	-	6.67	-	5.25	-	.28	.71	-	-	.28	-	7.66	20.85
Benares - - - - -	1,193	.16	26.57	.42	15.43	.08	.29	1.01	.17	.08	.42	-	32.36	77.62
Mirzapore - - - - -	431	-	17.64	.69	8.58	-	-	.69	-	-	.93	-	17.41	45.94
Azimghur - - - - -	474	.21	19.41	-	13.08	-	.42	1.27	-	-	-	-	32.70	67.09
Juanpore - - - - -	258	-	34.11	.78	15.12	-	-	1.94	-	.78	.37	.78	31.78	85.66
Goruckpore - - - - -	664	.30	35.13	.45	33.13	-	.45	1.21	.15	-	-	-	35.85	104.67
Gondah - - - - -	365	-	24.38	1.10	15.36	-	.82	1.92	-	-	-	1.10	31.23	75.89
Baraitch - - - - -	136	-	41.18	-	33.09	-	.73	1.47	-	-	-	-	27.95	105.15
Fyzabad - - - - -	867	.12	46.83	8.19	34.25	-	.12	1.61	-	.12	.12	.57	14.07	106.00
Sultanpore - - - - -	450	.22	41.78	8.00	20.00	-	-	1.33	-	-	.89	-	18.67	90.89
Rae Bareilly - - - - -	130	2.31	31.54	3.85	21.54	-	-	5.38	-	-	.77	-	56.15	121.54
Pertabghur - - - - -	146	-	54.79	18.49	41.78	-	-	10.27	.69	-	-	-	84.25	210.27
Hurdul - - - - -	123	-	-	2.44	6.51	-	-	.81	-	-	-	-	10.57	21.14
Luckimpore - - - - -	112	-	89.28	7.14	39.29	-	1.79	.89	-	-	.89	-	75.90	215.18
Lucknow - - - - -	2,619	-	10.19	9.31	32.00	.04	.08	.73	.04	.04	.80	.04	33.48	86.75
Seetapore - - - - -	875	3.54	36.69	3.89	23.31	.11	-	3.20	.11	-	2.29	-	50.86	124.00
Etah - - - - -	201	-	15.42	-	10.95	-	-	7.96	-	-	-	-	61.69	96.02
Humeerpore - - - - -	129	-	56.59	6.20	14.73	-	2.32	1.55	-	-	.78	-	30.23	112.40
Oraie - - - - -	105	-	93.33	15.24	16.19	-	-	5.71	-	1.90	.96	-	63.81	197.14
Futteghur - - - - -	432	-	25.00	16.67	3.24	-	.46	2.08	-	.23	-	-	43.52	91.20
Cawnpore - - - - -	265	-	29.81	7.93	24.91	-	-	.75	-	-	1.51	-	94.94	99.25
Banda - - - - -	289	.35	50.86	3.12	19.72	-	1.04	1.73	-	-	1.04	-	65.74	143.60

3.—GAOLS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, 1865—*continued*.IX.—TABLE showing the Ratio in which the Principal Diseases have contributed to make up the Admission Rate, &c.—*contd.*

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the Year.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											Admitted per Cent. of the Average Strength from all Causes.	
		Cholera.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent and Continued.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Scurvy.	All other Causes.	
Nagode - - - - -	72	1.39	50.00	23.60	12.50	-	-	2.78	-	2.78	-	-	76.36	169.44
Allahabad - - - - -	2,346	.34	36.57	.98	15.39	.09	.21	2.26	.04	-	.30	.04	35.13	91.35
Raeppore - - - - -	385	18.70	37.16	2.59	41.30	-	-	2.59	-	.26	4.15	1.30	48.05	156.10
Belaspore - - - - -	75	1.33	12.00	1.33	8.00	-	-	1.33	-	-	9.34	-	68.00	101.33
Bandhara - - - - -	294	10.67	45.24	2.04	29.94	-	-	1.70	.08	-	3.74	3.40	42.51	145.92
Chanda - - - - -	212	1.89	42.45	-	12.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.23	102.83
Nagpore - - - - -	790	12.91	97.97	6.33	37.47	-	.13	7.00	.13	.13	.63	3.92	97.85	264.56
Chindwarra - - - - -	149	-	20.14	.67	17.45	-	-	-	-	-	.67	.67	51.68	91.28
Kowtah - - - - -	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sironcha - - - - -	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mundla - - - - -	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jubbulpore (Civil) - - - - -	407	.74	39.56	55.53	13.27	-	-	3.60	-	.24	1.96	.24	39.07	154.30
Jubbulpore (Thuggee) - - - - -	518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumoh - - - - -	125	-	116.80	-	8.80	1.60	.80	6.40	-	-	.80	-	111.20	246.40
Saugor - - - - -	278	-	74.82	.72	18.70	.36	1.80	4.32	.36	-	2.16	.36	111.51	215.11
Nursingpore - - - - -	185	3.24	25.95	14.05	32.97	.54	4.32	3.79	-	-	-	-	85.41	170.27
Lullupore - - - - -	158	-	24.68	-	5.70	-	-	4.43	-	-	1.90	-	33.54	70.25
Jhansi - - - - -	264	-	63.25	-	10.08	-	.37	2.27	-	-	.37	-	88.63	165.87
Seonee - - - - -	191	4.19	27.75	25.65	5.76	-	-	2.62	-	-	-	-	24.08	90.05
Baitool - - - - -	162	-	27.78	-	12.34	-	-	.62	-	-	-	-	50.00	90.74
Selore - - - - -	103	1.85	81.48	1.85	36.11	-	-	4.63	-	-	5.56	-	67.59	199.07
Hoshungabad - - - - -	239	5.44	104.18	-	19.66	-	.42	3.77	-	.84	-	-	71.97	206.28
Nimar - - - - -	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ajmere - - - - -	318	.32	61.32	20.75	27.04	-	.32	3.77	-	.63	.94	.32	35.22	150.63
Beaur - - - - -	91	-	27.47	2.20	16.48	-	-	6.59	1.10	-	7.69	-	173.63	235.16
Muttra - - - - -	281	-	32.74	6.76	17.08	-	-	1.07	-	-	1.07	-	57.65	116.37
Agra - - - - -	1,890	1.69	8.20	1.75	8.47	.16	.22	3.06	.33	.05	.27	-	9.46	33.66
Secundra - - - - -	103	.97	14.57	1.94	10.68	-	-	.97	.97	-	-	-	21.36	51.46
Etawah - - - - -	192	4.69	35.94	-	25.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.27	85.42
Mynpoorie - - - - -	304	-	25.66	.99	7.89	-	-	1.97	-	-	1.65	-	17.43	55.59
Allyghur - - - - -	282	-	42.91	3.19	20.21	-	.36	2.84	-	-	.36	-	40.07	109.93
Bolundshuhur - - - - -	157	-	31.85	3.82	14.01	-	-	4.46	-	-	-	-	38.22	92.36
Shahjehanpore - - - - -	286	-	11.89	6.64	3.50	-	-	8.39	-	-	-	-	48.25	78.67
Bareilly - - - - -	1,697	.06	-	50.55	13.08	-	-	1.06	-	-	.12	-	6.31	71.18
Budaon - - - - -	202	-	25.74	15.35	4.46	-	-	1.98	.49	-	.99	-	63.37	112.38
Seharanpore - - - - -	239	-	10.04	.84	2.93	-	-	2.93	.84	-	-	-	16.73	34.31
Bijnore - - - - -	251	-	41.83	-	6.38	-	-	5.18	-	-	-	-	44.22	97.61
Deyrah - - - - -	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Almorah - - - - -	126	-	95.24	-	40.48	1.59	1.59	27.78	-	-	2.38	-	171.42	340.48
Mozaffernuggur - - - - -	113	-	34.51	-	6.20	-	-	2.66	-	-	-	-	38.05	81.42
Moradabad - - - - -	330	-	11.51	4.54	10.61	-	.30	2.73	-	-	.61	-	35.15	65.45
Meerut - - - - -	1,242	-	12.72	.24	4.75	-	.24	2.18	.24	-	.48	-	14.01	34.86
Delhi - - - - -	278	-	101.44	3.96	18.70	-	.36	1.80	-	-	-	-	38.85	165.11
Rhotuk - - - - -	209	-	33.49	1.91	7.60	.48	-	2.39	-	-	-	.43	29.19	75.60
Hissar - - - - -	174	.57	42.55	.57	1.72	-	-	2.29	-	-	-	-	22.41	70.11
Sirsa - - - - -	257	-	97.66	6.23	7.39	-	.39	1.17	-	.39	-	-	24.51	137.74
Kurnaul - - - - -	69	-	28.98	-	2.90	-	-	2.90	-	-	-	7.25	102.90	144.93
Umballa - - - - -	629	.16	39.75	4.13	13.83	.64	.16	.79	.16	-	2.38	.48	33.23	95.71
Loodianah - - - - -	168	-	88.09	5.36	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	12.50	-	161.91	293.45
Jullundur - - - - -	292	-	56.51	.68	8.50	-	-	2.74	-	.35	.68	-	48.63	118.15
Ferozepore - - - - -	495	-	.23	-	.23	-	-	.46	-	-	.23	-	9.88	11.03
Umritsur - - - - -	535	-	79.06	22.99	7.48	-	.75	2.62	-	-	.37	.19	24.48	137.94
Lahore - - - - -	1,964	-	58.05	11.76	2.44	-	.31	.81	-	.05	.36	-	12.42	86.20
Lahore Female Gaol - - - - -	186	-	129.57	4.30	15.05	1.61	11.29	2.60	.54	-	3.23	2.15	60.22	230.65
Sealkote - - - - -	308	.32	18.83	-	5.52	-	-	1.63	.32	-	.65	-	24.03	51.30
Dhurmalla - - - - -	154	-	67.53	34.42	25.32	-	-	3.90	-	.65	-	-	38.31	170.13
Goordaspore - - - - -	278	-	11.51	1.08	5.75	-	.36	1.08	.36	-	-	-	14.03	34.17
Gojranwalla - - - - -	352	-	11.65	5.40	4.83	.57	-	2.27	.28	-	-	-	17.05	42.05
Gojjerat - - - - -	259	-	74.51	22.01	1.99	.39	-	1.16	-	-	.39	-	3.86	104.25
Shahpore - - - - -	254	-	5.12	.79	.79	-	-	1.18	-	-	.39	-	8.27	16.54
Jhelum - - - - -	259	.77	32.05	-	6.18	.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.60	55.98
Googaira and Montgomery - - - - -	307	-	18.89	17.59	2.93	-	.65	3.58	.33	-	.33	-	11.73	56.03
Mooltan - - - - -	925	-	10.81	.11	3.24	-	.11	.97	-	.11	1.08	.43	7.46	24.32
Jhung - - - - -	378	-	16.67	.26	5.03	-	.80	4.23	.26	-	1.85	.53	30.95	60.58
Dera Ghazee Khan - - - - -	116	-	37.93	5.17	23.28	-	2.59	11.21	-	-	.86	-	156.03	237.07
Dera Ismael Khan - - - - -	282	-	29.43	-	9.22	-	.35	7.09	-	-	-	2.84	47.52	96.45
Kohat - - - - -	114	-	65.79	-	13.16	-	1.75	.88	-	-	-	.88	51.75	134.21
Bannoo - - - - -	108	-	133.33	1.85	16.67	-	-	4.63	-	-	-	-	26.85	183.33
Rawal Pindee - - - - -	852	-	62.33	5.05	11.74	-	.35	3.87	-	.23	.59	.70	52.82	137.68
Peshawur - - - - -	358	-	127.93	25.14	32.68	.56	.28	1.96	-	-	-	17.88	52.51	258.94

3.—GAOLS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, 1865—continued.

X.—TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of CHOLERA in each Month, and the Distribution of the DISEASE by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the Year.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Alipore - - -	1,811	2	6	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	36	13	3	66	-	25	-
Baraset - - -	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	5	-	3	-
Jessore - - -	534	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kishnaghur - -	333	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moorshehabad -	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Howrah - - -	152	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooghly - - -	578	2	-	-	6	1	-	1	2	1	2	1	-	4	-	1	-
Burdwan - - -	487	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	6	-
Bancoorah - - -	480	-	-	12	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Purulea - - -	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	8	-
Raneegunge - -	28	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Sooree - - -	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajmehal - - -	136	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deogurh - - -	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	12	-	4	-
Malda - - -	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Dinagapore - -	443	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rampore Bauleah	425	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Rungpore - - -	355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Bograh - - -	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mymensingh - -	418	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pubna - - -	136	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	2	-
Fureedpore - -	436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	3	-
Backergunge - -	407	-	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Noacolly - - -	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	1	-
Chittagong - -	304	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Tipperah - - -	374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dacca - - -	474	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sylhet - - -	403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Cachar - - -	226	-	-	2	-	2	4	-	-	21	6	-	-	3	-	3	-
Gowalpara - - -	140	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	24	-
Gowhatti - - -	154	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Seebagur - - -	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	11	-
Nowgong - - -	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tezporo - - -	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debrooghur - -	122	-	-	1	3	9	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	9	-
Midnapore - - -	616	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Balasore - - -	227	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Cuttack - - -	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pooroo - - -	77	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sumbulpore - -	148	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	-
Chyebassa - - -	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ranchee - - -	279	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	9	1	-	1	-	15	-	9	-
Hazareebaugh -	626	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monghyr - - -	378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	8	-	1	-	-	-
Bhaugulpore - -	341	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	13	-	6	-
Purneah - - -	420	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-
Darjeeling - - -	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	23	-
	14,598	5	7	25	106	34	27	9	16	10	69	37	3	348	2.38	148	10.15
Gyah - - -	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patna - - -	433	-	-	1	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deegah - - -	419	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	5	1	8	-	33	-	14	-
Arrah - - -	433	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	15	-
Chumparun - - -	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Mozufferpore -	477	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chuprah - - -	484	-	-	-	-	-	34	8	6	25	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Ghazeepore - -	705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	24	-
Benares - - -	1,193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mirzapore - - -	431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Azinghur - - -	474	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Juanpore - - -	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goruckpore - -	664	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Gondah - - -	365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baraitch - - -	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fyzabad - - -	867	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sultanpore - -	450	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Rae Bareilly - -	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Pertabghur - -	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-
Hurdul - - -	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luckimpore - -	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lucknow - - -	2,619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seetapore - - -	875	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	-	-	-	-	31	-	11	-
Etah - - -	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humeerpore - -	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oraie - - -	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futteghur - - -	432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cawnpore - - -	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banda - - -	289	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nagode - - -	72	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Allahabad - - -	2,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	-
	16,343	-	1	1	55	2	1	37	21	43	26	9	-	196	1.20	75	4.59

3.—GAOLS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, 1865—continued.

X.—TABLE showing the Prevalence of Cholera in each Month, and the Distribution of the Disease, &c.—continued.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the Year.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions.	Admitted per Cent. of Average Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died, 1,000 Average Strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Raipore - - -	385	-	-	-	5	42	3	18	5	-	1	-	-	72	-	40	-
Belaspore - - -	75	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Bandhara - - -	294	-	-	-	-	-	5	43	1	-	-	-	-	49	-	26	-
Chanda - - -	212	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	3	-
Nagpore - - -	790	-	-	7	13	1	2	68	11	-	-	-	-	102	-	54	-
Chindwarra - - -	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kowtah - - -	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sironcha - - -	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mundla - - -	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jubbulpore (Civil) - - -	407	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-
Jubbulpore (Thuggee) - - -	518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumoh - - -	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saugor - - -	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursingpore - - -	185	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	-
Lullutpore - - -	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jhansi - - -	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seonee - - -	191	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	5	-
Baitool - - -	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sehore - - -	108	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Hoshungabad - - -	239	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	8	-
Nimar - - -	124	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-
Ajunere - - -	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Beaur - - -	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5,221	-	-	9	36	51	22	129	17	2	1	-	-	267	5.11	143	27.8
Muttra - - -	281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agra - - -	1,830	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	18	-	-	-	-	31	-	20	-
Secundra - - -	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Etawah - - -	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	-
Mynpoorie - - -	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allyghur - - -	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolundshuhur - - -	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shahjehanpore - - -	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bareilly - - -	1,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Budaon - - -	202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seharunpore - - -	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bijnore - - -	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deyrah - - -	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Almorah - - -	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozuffernuggur - - -	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moradabad - - -	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meerut - - -	1,242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7,693	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	27	-	1	-	-	42	.55	22	2.1
Umballa - - -	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhotuk - - -	209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hissar - - -	174	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Sirsa - - -	257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kurnaul - - -	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umballa - - -	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Gang at Jhug- gur. - - -	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Loodianah - - -	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jullundur - - -	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forozepore - - -	435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umritsur - - -	535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lahore - - -	1,964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lahore Female Gaol - - -	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sealkote - - -	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Dhurmsalla - - -	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goordaspore - - -	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goojranwalla - - -	352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goojerat - - -	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shahpore - - -	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jhelum - - -	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Googaira and Montgo- mery. - - -	307	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Mooltan - - -	925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jhung - - -	378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dera Ghazee Khan - - -	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dera Ismael Khan - - -	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kohat - - -	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bunnoo - - -	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rawul Pindee - - -	852	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peshawur - - -	358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10,482	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	.05	2	-
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	54,337	5	8	35	108	88	52	189	81	56	97	46	3	858	1.58	390	7

3.—GAOLS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, 1865—continued.

XI.—TABLE showing the MORTALITY in each GAOL, the CAUSES of DEATH, and the Ratio of DEATHS to STRENGTH.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the Year.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.														Number of Deaths.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anemia.	Wounds and Accidents.		A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Alipore - - -	1,811	25	5	7	3	62	2	-	5	3	8	2	-	-	5	127	13.80	56.33	70.13
Baraset - - -	102	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	29.41	49.02	78.43
Jessore - - -	534	-	4	-	1	8	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	2	1	20	-	37.45	37.45
Kishnaghur - -	333	1	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	3.00	27.03	30.03
Moorshedabad -	204	-	-	5	1	17	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	27	-	13.24	13.24
Howrah - - -	152	1	1	1	-	7	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	6.58	78.95	85.53
Hooghly - - -	578	6	1	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	1	24	10.38	31.14	41.52
Burdwan - - -	487	-	-	-	2	6	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	4	17	-	34.91	34.91
Bancoorah - - -	480	8	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	16.67	12.50	29.17
Purulea - - -	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	11.49	11.49
Raneegunge - -	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	35.72	35.72
Sooree - - -	245	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	7	-	28.57	28.57
Rajmahal - - -	136	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	29.41	22.06	51.47
Deoghur - - -	79	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	12.66	50.63	63.29
Malda - - -	55	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	54.55	54.55
Dinagapore - -	443	2	1	-	1	22	-	-	3	-	2	9	-	-	2	42	4.51	90.30	94.81
Rampore Bauleah	425	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	1	-	13	-	30.59	30.59
Rungpore - - -	355	-	-	8	-	13	-	1	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	33	-	92.96	92.96
Bograh - - -	124	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	4	-	32.26	32.26
Mymensingh - -	418	2	4	4	-	8	-	-	5	-	1	4	-	-	2	30	4.78	66.99	71.77
Pubna - - -	136	3	-	3	-	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	16	22.06	95.59	117.65
Furzedpore - -	436	-	-	4	-	5	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	15	-	34.40	34.40
Backergunge - -	407	1	-	2	-	7	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	18	2.46	41.76	44.22
Noacolly - - -	173	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	17.34	17.34
Chittagong - -	304	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	6.58	13.16	19.74
Tipperah - - -	374	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	-	16.04	16.04
Dacca - - -	474	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	12	-	25.32	25.32
Sylhet - - -	403	3	-	5	1	14	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	28	7.44	62.04	69.48
Cachar - - -	226	24	-	3	-	22	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	53	106.19	128.32	234.51
Gowalparah - -	140	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	2	12	-	85.71	85.71
Gowhaty - - -	154	11	-	1	-	18	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	3	42	71.43	201.30	272.73
Seebasgur - - -	81	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	123.46	123.46
Nowgong - - -	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tezpor - - -	214	9	-	2	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	22	42.06	60.74	102.80
Debrooghur - -	122	-	-	1	-	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	106.56	106.56
Midnapore - - -	616	-	-	2	1	10	2	-	5	2	5	-	-	3	-	35	-	56.82	56.82
Balasore - - -	227	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	2	-	8.81	8.81
Cuttack - - -	308	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	4	3	16	-	40.20	40.20
Pooree - - -	77	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	38.96	38.96	77.92
Sambulpore - -	148	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	33.78	33.78
Chyebassa - - -	142	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	21.13	21.13
Ranchee - - -	279	9	-	4	-	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	21	32.26	43.01	75.27
Hazareebaugh -	626	-	-	1	1	6	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	13	-	20.77	20.77
Monghyr - - -	378	6	-	1	-	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	21	15.87	39.69	55.56
Bhaugulpore - -	341	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	12	2.93	32.26	35.19
Purneah - - -	420	23	-	7	-	25	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	59	54.76	85.72	140.48
Darjeeling - - -	72	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	41.67	41.67
	14,598	148	17	77	13	349	10	14	62	8	45	29	4	24	10	859	10.15	48.70	58.85
Gyah - - -	475	-	-	4	1	7	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	19	-	40.00	40.00
Patna - - -	433	14	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	25	32.33	25.41	57.74
Deegah - - -	419	15	-	3	-	20	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	40	35.80	59.67	95.47
Arrah - - -	433	-	2	1	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	-	32.33	32.33
Chumparan - - -	235	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	42.55	42.55
Mozufferpore -	477	1	-	2	-	36	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	41	2.10	83.85	85.95
Chuprah - - -	484	24	-	1	-	41	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	70	49.59	95.04	144.63
Ghazeepore - -	705	-	-	-	1	12	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	19	-	26.95	26.95
Benares - - -	1,193	1	-	8	3	19	1	2	-	2	1	-	3	-	7	47	84	38.56	39.40
Mirzapore - - -	431	-	-	1	1	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	32.48	32.48
Azinghur - - -	474	1	1	4	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	2.11	31.65	33.76
Juanpore - - -	258	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	23.26	23.26
Goruckpore - -	664	2	1	6	1	27	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	40	3.01	57.23	60.24
Gondah - - -	365	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	24.66	24.66
Baraitch - - -	136	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	22.06	22.06
Fyzabad - - -	867	1	-	18	1	24	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	46	1.15	51.91	53.06
Sultanpore - -	450	1	-	19	-	23	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	5	51	2.22	111.11	113.33
Rae Bareilly -	130	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7.69	23.08	30.77
Pertabghur - -	146	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	34.25	34.25
Hurdul - - -	123	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8.13	8.13
Luckimpore - -	112	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	17.86	17.86
Lucknow - - -	2,619	-	-	83	4	295	-	-	4	-	2	-	62	1	15	466	-	177.93	177.93
Seetapore - - -	875	11	-	7	-	30	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	7	2	63	12.57	59.43	72.00
Etah - - -	201	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	9.95	9.95
Humeerpore - -	129	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	15.50	15.50
Oraie - - -	105	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	-	57.14	57.14
Futteghur - - -	432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cawnpore - - -	265	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	15.09	15.09
Banda - - -	289	-	-	2	-	6	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	1	2	16	-	55.36	55.36
Nagode - - -	72	1	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Allabad - - -	2,346	2	-	10	2	27	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	3	57	85	23.44	24.29
	16,343	75	4	183	14	629	4	5	27	4	9	6	-	80	13	1,106	4.59	63.08	67.67

XI.—TABLE showing the Mortality in each Gaol, the Causes of Death, and the Ratio of Deaths to Strength—continued.

STATIONS.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.															Number of Deaths.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.			
	Average Strength for the Year.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.	A.	B.	C.
																		Cholera.	All other Causes.	All Causes
Raipore - - -	385	40	-	10	-	48	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	13	-	3	121	103.89	210.40	314.29
Belaspore - - -	75	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-	-
Bandhara - - -	294	26	-	6	1	9	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	46	88.44	68.02	156.46
Chandah - - -	212	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14.15	9.43	23.58
Nagpore - - -	790	54	-	54	1	43	-	-	5	-	1	-	3	1	2	9	173	68.35	150.64	218.99
Chindwara - - -	149	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	-	60.40
Kowtah - - -	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Sironcha - - -	48	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-
Mundla - - -	60	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Jubbulpore (Civil)	407	2	-	36	-	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	4	52	4.91	122.85	127.76
Jubbulpore (Thuggee)	518	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	41	-	-	79.15
Dumoh - - -	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	8.00
Saugor - - -	278	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	11	-	-	39.57
Nursingpore - -	185	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16.21	5.41	21.62
Lullulpore - - -	158	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	25.32
Jhansi - - -	264	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	11.36
Seonee - - -	191	5	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	26.18	31.41	57.59
Baitool - - -	162	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	18.52
Sehore - - -	103	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	7	-	-	64.81
Hoshungabad - -	239	8	-	1	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	18	33.47	41.84	75.31
Nimar - - -	124	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	8.07	56.45	64.52
Ajmere - - -	318	-	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	-	34.59
Beaur - - -	91	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10.00
	5,221	143	1	123	3	152	-	3	23	1	4	1	4	58	5	26	547	27.39	77.38	104.77
Muttra - - -	281	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	17.79
Agra - - -	1,830	20	-	2	2	21	-	-	5	-	4	1	-	2	1	7	65	10.93	24.59	35.52
Secundra - - -	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	19.42
Etawah - - -	192	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5.21	15.62	20.83
Mynpoorie - - -	304	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	23.03
Allyghur - - -	282	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	-	-	31.91
Bolundshuhur - -	157	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6.37
Shahjehanpore - -	286	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	27.97
Bareilly - - -	1,697	1	-	52	3	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	95	5.59	55.39	55.98
Budaon - - -	202	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	14.85
Seharunpore - - -	239	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	29.29
Bijnore - - -	251	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7.97
Deyrah - - -	58	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	68.97
Almorah - - -	126	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	39.68
Mozuffernuggur - -	113	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	26.55
Moradabad - - -	330	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	11	-	-	33.33
Meerut - - -	1,242	-	-	2	-	12	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	24	-	-	19.32
	7,693	22	-	80	8	82	-	-	15	1	9	1	-	16	3	18	255	2.86	30.29	33.15
Delhi - - -	278	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	17.99
Rhotuk - - -	209	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	14.35
Hissar - - -	174	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5.75	17.24	22.99
Sirsa - - -	257	-	1	16	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	39.49
Kurraul - - -	60	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	28.00
Umballa - - -	446	-	-	5	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	2	18	-	-	40.36
Gang at Jhuggar - -	183	-	-	14	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-
Loodianah - - -	168	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	11.90
Jullundur - - -	292	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	17.12
Ferozepore - - -	435	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2.30
Unrisur - - -	535	-	-	28	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	36	-	-	67.29
Lahore - - -	1,964	-	-	74	3	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	4	2	3	90	-	-	45.82
Lahore Female Gaol	186	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	9	-	-	48.39
Sealcote - - -	308	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3.25	16.23	19.48
Dhurmsalla - - -	154	-	-	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	15	-	-	97.40
Goordaspore - - -	278	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	10.79
Goojranwalla - - -	352	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	8.52
Goojrat - - -	259	-	-	17	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	20	-	-	77.22
Shahpore - - -	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jhelum - - -	259	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3.86
Montgomery - - -	307	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	32.57
Mooltan - - -	925	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	7	-	-	7.57
Jhung - - -	378	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	15.87
Dera Ghazee Khan - -	116	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8.62
Dera Ismael Khan - -	232	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	17.73
Kohat - - -	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bunnoo - - -	108	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	18.52
Rawul Pindee - - -	852	-	-	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	12.91
Peshawur - - -	358	-	-	34	1	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	60	-	-	167.60
	10,482	2	1	227	16	50	2	3	15	1	5	4	-	12	5	23	366	7.19	34.73	34.92
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	54,337	399	23	690	54	1262	16	25	142	15	72	41	8	190	36	169	3,133	7.19	50.47	57.66

3.—GAOLS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, 1865—continued.

XII.—DETAIL of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the GAOL POPULATION of each PROVINCE.

A SUMMARY of the ANNUAL RETURNS of the GAOLS of the PRESIDENCY.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL PROPER AND ASSAM.		BEHAR, BENARES, OUDE AND CAWNPORE.		NAGPORE AND CENTRAL INDIA.		AGRA, MEERUT, AND ROHILCUND.		PUNJAB.	
	Strength	- -	Strength	- -	Strength	- -	Strength	- -	Strength	- -
	Admissions	- -	Admissions	- -	Admissions	- -	Admissions	- -	Admissions	- -
	Deaths	- -	Deaths	- -	Deaths	- -	Deaths	- -	Deaths	- -
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Variola - - - -	48	17	45	4	1	1	5	-	4	1
Varicella - - - -	801	-	29	-	38	-	2	-	19	2
Morbilli - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Tonsillitis - - - -	8	-	3	-	8	-	7	-	10	-
Parotitis - - - -	30	-	8	1	2	-	5	-	16	-
Febris, Intermittens -	9,500	29	4,624	67	2,827	16	1,191	7	5,047	57
" Remittens - - -	452	40	603	108	502	105	283	51	587	120
" Continua - - -	129	7	21	1	5	2	747	22	262	51
Ophthalmia - - - -	213	2	699	40	113	-	104	-	167	-
Erysipelas - - - -	14	2	10	1	-	-	5	-	10	-
Erythema - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax - - - -	25	-	7	-	6	-	5	-	10	-
Furunculus - - - -	29	-	30	-	48	-	1	-	26	-
Gangroena - - - -	2	2	16	5	-	-	1	-	2	1
Influenza - - - -	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dysenteria - - - -	2,294	247	1,831	245	512	79	338	38	444	21
Diarrhœa - - - -	2,628	105	2,082	394	648	74	483	44	386	28
Cholera - - - -	351	147	193	72	266	143	42	22	5	2
Rheumatismus - - -	729	3	207	8	237	5	98	-	157	2
Syphilis, Primaria -	170	-	134	-	66	-	53	1	85	-
" Secundaria - -	56	-	70	1	22	-	77	-	35	-
Iritis Syphilitica -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhœa - - - -	43	-	50	-	14	-	10	-	16	-
Phymosis - - - -	15	-	10	-	6	-	5	-	6	-
Bubo - - - -	76	-	41	-	8	-	16	-	19	-
Orchitis - - - -	21	-	21	-	7	-	5	-	2	-
Stricture Urethræ -	16	1	17	1	6	-	3	-	7	-
Condyloma - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Verrucæ - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lepra - - - -	49	4	33	2	12	2	1	-	3	-
Elephantiasis - - -	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purpura et Scorbutus	163	4	16	-	62	4	-	-	101	-
Ebriositas - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchocele - - - -	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aphthæ - - - -	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Porrigio - - - -	8	-	2	-	5	-	1	-	6	-
Scabies - - - -	577	-	232	-	216	-	79	-	47	-
Vermes - - - -	5	-	5	-	1	-	4	-	8	-
" Tænia - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
" Dracunculus - -	-	-	1	-	44	-	1	-	94	-
Anœmia - - - -	45	6	21	5	3	-	3	2	14	-
Anasarca - - - -	104	25	12	4	6	1	-	-	4	2
Carcinoma - - - -	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Lupus - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrofula - - - -	8	-	8	1	-	-	5	1	1	-
Abscessus Psoanus -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phthisis Pulmonalis -	77	42	10	9	5	4	13	9	10	6
Hæmoptysis - - - -	32	4	7	-	1	-	2	-	8	-
Encephalitis - - - -	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
Myelitis - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Meningitis - - - -	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apoplexia - - - -	18	15	24	15	3	3	10	8	31	17
Paralysis - - - -	20	2	6	2	3	-	1	-	9	-
Tetanus - - - -	4	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
Epilepsia - - - -	29	1	27	1	6	3	11	-	14	1
Delirium Tremens - -	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hysteria - - - -	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mania - - - -	87	3	30	-	16	-	-	1	21	-
Dementia - - - -	10	-	-	-	1	-	14	-	-	-
Cephalœa - - - -	20	-	15	-	24	-	4	-	10	-
Neuralgia - - - -	36	-	9	-	13	-	2	-	2	-
Otitis - - - -	51	-	37	1	35	-	6	-	19	-
Odontalgia - - - -	13	-	16	-	11	-	12	-	8	-
Cœcitas - - - -	10	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Amaurosis - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cataracta - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Nyctalopia - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pericarditis - - - -	3	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
Endocarditis - - - -	8	8	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Aneurisma - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Syncope - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varix - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phlebitis - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epistaxis - - - -	7	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	2	1

3.—GAOLS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, 1865—*continued.*XII.—DETAIL of the Admissions and Deaths of the Gaol Population of each Province—*continued.*

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL PROPER AND ASSAM.		BEHAR, BENARES, OUDE AND CAWNPORE.		NAGPORE AND CENTRAL INDIA.		AGRA, MEERUT, AND ROHILCUND.		PUNJAB.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Palpitation - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Angina Pectoris - - -	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Laryngitis - - -	8	1	5	2	-	-	2	-	2	-
Bronchitis - - -	407	10	127	6	123	10	111	4	141	3
Pleuritis - - -	67	4	23	1	23	1	62	2	25	1
Pneumonia - - -	147	42	42	11	27	8	42	7	25	8
Asthma - - -	71	5	74	5	22	10	11	2	14	3
Stomatitis - - -	15	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis - - -	4	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	6	-
Enteritis - - -	4	2	2	1	-	-	2	2	8	2
Peritonitis - - -	4	4	5	3	-	-	1	1	1	1
Obstipation - - -	272	1	71	1	17	3	3	-	197	-
Ileus - - -	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	-	-
Hernia - - -	15	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Dyspepsia - - -	378	-	147	-	85	-	57	-	69	-
Colica - - -	328	-	304	5	161	-	148	-	311	2
Hæmatemesis - - -	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Melœna - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Hæmorrhœis - - -	54	-	48	-	16	-	16	-	29	-
Fistula in Ano - - -	12	-	7	-	-	-	4	-	1	-
Splenitis - - -	260	15	46	5	21	3	11	-	50	3
Hepatitis - - -	30	11	10	4	6	-	9	-	15	2
Icterus - - -	32	1	20	1	19	2	11	-	35	-
Ascites - - -	22	6	4	2	1	-	1	1	4	2
Nephritis - - -	8	1	4	2	1	1	10	4	7	1
Albumenuria - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hæmaturia - - -	1	-	3	1	1	1	11	-	2	-
Ischuria - - -	5	-	3	2	2	-	-	-	9	2
Diuresis - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Diabetes - - -	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Calculus Vesicæ - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	5	3
Cystitis - - -	5	1	1	1	-	-	2	2	2	-
Fistula in Perineo - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orchitis - - -	25	-	7	1	9	-	1	-	4	-
Hydrocele - - -	42	-	21	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Partus - - -	8	-	13	-	6	-	2	-	15	-
Abortus - - -	5	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	8	-
Metritis - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paramenia - - -	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Menorrhagia - - -	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	4	1
Leucorrhœa - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Arthritis - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Synovitis - - -	10	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	3	-
Ostitis - - -	3	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	1	-
Pleurodynia - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Lumbago - - -	60	-	10	-	-	-	28	-	9	-
Necrosis - - -	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Caries - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractura - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Skin Diseases - - -	115	-	118	-	142	-	42	-	59	-
Whitlow - - -	35	-	36	-	16	-	2	-	76	-
Phlegmon and Abscess - - -	822	1	1,042	4	610	2	431	3	554	-
Ulcer - - -	778	7	579	6	945	6	171	-	417	-
Tumour - - -	11	-	2	-	3	-	4	-	4	-
Atrophy and Debility - - -	148	17	80	16	75	54	30	14	96	11
Burning - - -	40	-	17	-	7	-	14	-	8	-
Dislocation - - -	4	-	7	-	8	-	3	-	-	-
Subluxation - - -	7	-	12	-	1	-	4	-	4	-
Fracture - - -	18	-	92	4	2	-	35	2	17	1
Contusion - - -	341	5	494	6	186	2	173	1	143	2
Concussion of Brain - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gunshot Wound - - -	5	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1
Incised Wound - - -	99	2	60	2	28	2	10	-	33	1
Amputation - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Poisoning - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Snake bite - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning - - -	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Suicide - - -	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Rupture of Spleen - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Aorta - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punished* - - -	34	-	14	-	29	-	9	-	60	-
Malingering - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Not specified - - -	-	-	-	14	38	-	4	-	7	-

The Deaths out of Gaol are included in this Table.

* The Admissions on account of punishment are in many instances unregistered.

4.—SUMMARY FOR 1865.

DETAIL of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMIES, and the GAOL POPULATION of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL, AND DIED IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL.											
	EUROPEAN ARMY.		NATIVE TROOPS.								GAOL POPULATION.	
	Bengal Presidency.		Bhootan and Eastern Bengal.		Upper Provinces.		Central India Force.		Punjab Frontier Force.		Bengal Presidency.	
	Average strength 37,528		Strength - 11,064		Strength - 28,187		Strength - 4,747		Strength - 10,808		Average strength 54,406	
	Admitted - - 57,783		Admitted 36,977		Admitted 35,375		Admitted - 4,673		Admitted 12,093		Admitted - - 62,657	
	Died - - - 906		Died - 603		Died - 295		Died - 63		Died - 79		Died - - - 3,160	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Variola - - -	96	13	10	4	60	9	1	-	15	6	103	23
Varicella - - -	18	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	2	-	889	2
Morbilli - - -	6	-	13	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Scarlatina - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tonsillitis - - -	582	1	20	1	41	-	15	-	30	-	36	-
Parotitis - - -	7	-	18	1	34	-	-	-	14	-	61	1
Febris, Intermittens	13,335	28	16,763	101	17,306	70	1,641	9	5,436	6	23,189	176
„ Remittens -	1,999	62	626	41	209	23	35	1	198	9	2,427	424
„ Continua -	3,976	50	10	2	49	6	14	1	43	6	1,164	83
Ophthalmia - - -	1,145	-	141	-	753	-	255	-	243	-	1,206	42
Erysipelas - - -	34	1	-	-	7	-	5	-	19	1	39	3
Erythema - - -	6	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Anthrax - - -	7	1	5	-	8	-	1	-	4	-	53	-
Furunculus - - -	518	-	21	-	95	-	71	-	141	-	134	-
Gangraena - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	21	8
Pyæmia - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza - - -	89	-	26	-	42	-	9	-	120	-	16	-
Dysentery - - -	1,471	89	3,326	108	2,176	18	148	5	494	8	5,419	630
Diarrhoea - - -	3,543	29	2,777	67	1,234	18	157	4	339	4	6,227	645
Cholera - - -	169	118	294	150	71	39	58	25	8	2	857	386
Diphtheria - - -	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Rheumatismus - -	2,508	-	812	7	1,294	8	150	3	324	-	1,518	18
Syphilis, Primaria	2,433	-	170	-	495	2	97	-	87	-	513	1
„ Secundaria -	1,040	3	70	4	138	4	15	-	54	-	260	1
Iritis Syphilitica -	38	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Gonorrhœa - - -	3,034	-	54	-	259	-	69	-	75	-	133	-
Phymosis - - -	25	-	3	-	18	-	3	-	2	-	42	-
Bubo - - -	1,062	-	90	-	323	-	26	-	39	-	160	-
Orchitis - - -	263	-	24	-	117	-	33	-	17	-	56	-
Verrucæ - - -	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Condyloma - - -	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Lepra - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	8
Elephantiasis - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
Hydrophobia - - -	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scorbutus et Purpura	38	2	294	14	38	2	7	1	24	-	342	8
Ebriosis - - -	463	8	2	-	2	1	3	-	1	-	1	-
Bronchocele - - -	-	-	15	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Aphthæ - - -	3	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Porrigi - - -	6	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	4	-	22	-
Scabies - - -	70	-	250	-	374	-	58	-	22	-	1,151	-
Vermes - - -	66	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	23	-
„ Tænia - - -	215	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	9	-
„ Dracunculus -	2	-	9	-	48	-	134	-	55	-	140	-
Anæmia - - -	244	4	12	-	23	1	1	-	27	-	86	13
Anasarca - - -	27	3	29	7	8	1	-	-	4	2	126	32
Scirrhomæ - - -	4	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
Lupus - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Podagra - - -	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Scrofula - - -	77	-	3	-	14	1	-	-	6	-	22	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis	247	52	7	6	26	7	1	-	12	3	115	70
Hæmoptysis - - -	77	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	50	4
Abscessus Psoanus	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Encephalitis - - -	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	4
Meningitis - - -	8	2	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	2
Myelitis - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Apoplexia - - -	222	121	7	5	11	3	1	-	9	4	86	58
Paralysis - - -	67	8	4	-	29	1	1	-	11	-	39	4
Tetanus - - -	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	10	3
Epilepsia - - -	140	2	11	1	25	-	1	-	2	-	87	6

Note.—The words and figures printed in *italics* were printed in red in the original.

4.—SUMMARY FOR 1865—continued.

DETAIL of the Admissions and Deaths of the European and Native Armies, &c.—continued.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL, AND DIED IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL.											
	EUROPEAN ARMY.		NATIVE TROOPS.								GAOL POPULATION.	
	Bengal Presidency.		Bhootan and Eastern Bengal.		Upper Provinces.		Central India Force.		Punjab Frontier Force.		Bengal Presidency.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Metritis - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Paramenia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Menorrhagia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Leucorrhœa - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Arthritis - - -	24	-	2	-	5	-	4	-	2	-	4	-
Synovitis - - -	86	-	1	-	6	-	2	1	5	-	19	-
Pleurodynia - - -	84	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	3	-
Lumbago - - -	118	-	77	-	135	-	8	-	100	-	107	-
Necrosis - - -	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	5	1
Caries - - -	5	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Contractura - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Periostitis - - -	78	-	1	-	5	-	2	-	5	-	10	-
Exostosis - - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skin Diseases - - -	357	-	206	-	328	-	34	-	143	-	476	-
Phlegmon and Abscess	1,948	6	563	1	2,036	4	300	1	735	-	3,459	10
Whitlow - - -	153	-	13	-	56	-	10	-	48	-	165	-
Ulcer - - -	1,637	1	1,086	22	1,395	-	221	-	612	-	2,890	19
Tumour - - -	23	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	3	-	24	-
Debility and Atrophy	441	8	155	9	153	6	24	1	30	1	429	112
Burning - - -	61	1	36	-	94	-	14	-	23	-	86	-
Dislocation - - -	45	-	3	-	21	-	3	-	16	-	22	-
Subluxation - - -	755	-	54	-	156	-	31	-	80	-	28	-
Fracture - - -	135	4	13	1	68	-	11	1	26	-	164	7
Contusion - - -	2,090	4	898	1	2,065	3	417	-	388	1	1,337	16
Concussion of Brain -	3	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gunshot Wound - - -	22	-	98	15	11	1	5	-	3	-	9	7
Incised Wound - - -	352	-	230	6	129	-	26	-	24	-	230	7
Amputation - - -	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Poisoning - - -	20	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	1	3	1
Snake Bite - - -	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	1	-
Scorpion Bite - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide - - -	4	12	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	6
Drowned - - -	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Asphyxia - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death by Lightning -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rupture of Spleen - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rupture of Aorta - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Footsore - - -	152	-	178	-	603	-	73	-	215	-	-	-
Punished - - -	22	-	28	-	22	-	-	-	25	-	146	-
Malingering - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Not specified - - -	70	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	49	14
Died absent from their Regiments - - -	-	-	-	211	-	129	-	6	-	56	-	-



EAST INDIA (MADRAS AND ORISSA) FAMINE.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 4 July 1867;—for,

“ COPIES of PAPERS relating to the FAMINE in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
in 1865-66 :”

“ And, of additional PAPERS relating to the FAMINE in ORISSA, subsequent
to the REPORT of the COMMISSION.”

India Office, }
29th July 1867. }

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary, Public Department.

(*Mr. Henry Seymour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 July 1867.

C O N T E N T S.

FAMINE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

FROM	TO	DATE.	PAGE.
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	7 July 1866 (Paras. 1 to 11.)	1
Enclosures referred to - - -	- - - - -	- - -	2
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	7 July 1866 (Para. 12.)	27
Enclosures referred to - - -	- - - - -	- - -	27
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	13 July 1866	31
Enclosures referred to - - -	- - - - -	- - -	31
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	14 Aug. 1866	31
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	11 Aug. 1866	31
Enclosures referred to - - -	- - - - -	- - -	32
Secretary of State - - - -	Government of Madras -	29 Sept. 1866	42
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	6 Oct. 1866	43
Enclosures referred to - - -	- - - - -	- - -	44
Secretary of State - - - -	Government of Madras -	16 Nov. 1866	49
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	24 Aug. 1866	50
Enclosures referred to - - -	- - - - -	- - -	50
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	14 Sept. 1866	64
Enclosures referred to - - -	- - - - -	- - -	65
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	22 Sept. 1866	90
Enclosures referred to - - -	- - - - -	- - -	91
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	9 Oct. 1866	110
Enclosures referred to - - -	- - - - -	- - -	110
Secretary of State - - - -	Government of Madras -	7 Dec. 1866	129
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	25 Oct. 1866	130
Enclosures referred to - - -	- - - - -	- - -	130

FROM	TO	DATE.	PAGE.
Secretary of State - - - -	Government of Madras -	24 Dec. 1866	130
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	26 Oct. 1866	131
Enclosures referred to - -	- - - - -	- -	131
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	13 Nov. 1866	159
Enclosures referred to - -	- - - - -	- -	160
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	27 Nov. 1866	175
Enclosures referred to - -	- - - - -	- -	176
Secretary of State - - - -	Government of Madras -	17 Jan. 1867	187
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	13 Dec. 1866	188
Enclosures referred to - -	- - - - -	- -	189
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	11 Jan. 1867	212
Enclosures referred to - -	- - - - -	- -	212
Secretary of State - - - -	Government of Madras -	28 Feb. 1867	226
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	12 Feb. 1867	226
Enclosures referred to - -	- - - - -	- -	227
Secretary of State - - - -	Government of Madras -	30 Mar. 1867	234
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	27 Feb. 1867	234
Enclosures referred to - -	- - - - -	- -	234
Secretary of State - - - -	Government of Madras -	16 April 1867	240
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	11 April 1867	240
Enclosures referred to - -	- - - - -	- -	240
Secretary of State - - - -	Government of Madras -	29 June 1867	249
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	25 May 1867	249
Enclosures referred to - -	- - - - -	- -	250
Secretary of State - - - -	Government of Madras -	25 July 1866	280
Government of Madras - - -	Secretary of State - -	25 June 1867	281
Enclosure referred to - -	- - - - -	- -	281
Secretary of State - - - -	Government of Madras -	2 Aug. 1867	281

COPIES of PAPERS relating to the FAMINE in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY in 1865-66; and, of additional PAPERS relating to the FAMINE in ORISSA, subsequent to the REPORT of the COMMISSION.

Paras. 1 to 11.—REVENUE LETTER from Madras, dated 7 July, No. 31 of 1866.—(Miscellaneous).

1. WE have the honour to forward, for your information, the accompanying papers having reference to the grievous distress now prevalent in the Ganjam district.

2. The prospect of distress from insufficient supplies of grain was first brought to our notice by the Collector in November last, reporting the stoppage of the usual supplies of grain from Cuttack, and the cessation of sales in the district; and asking for a supply of grain for sale to the public establishments, and for the general market.

3. We, however, deemed Government interference unadvisable at that time, and caused the state of affairs to be made known to the merchants of this town and other places, in view to the want being met by private agency. The result was that large quantities of rice were speedily thrown into the district, and the pressure was in part relieved, at least in respect to those who were in possession of funds for the purchase of grain at a high price.

5. In January last the Collector reported that prices continued oppressively high; and the supply of grain in store being considerable, owing to exhaustive exportations from the district for many years past, that officer proposed, with the view of lightening the pressure on the bazaars, that the troops and public establishments should be put on rations. To this proposal, however, we did not accede, for reasons stated in our Proceedings of the 20th February 1866, No. 458.

6. The distress has since steadily and rapidly increased, and the unfortunate inhabitants of the tract lying between the Ganjam River and the Bengal frontier have been reduced to terrible straits. For a detailed account of the distressed condition of the district we beg to refer you to the Collector's letters of 16th and 29th May, recorded in our Proceedings of 1st and 15th June 1866, Nos. 1303 and 1469. The state of things in the adjoining Bengal districts is, we fear, even worse than in Ganjam, and no sensible improvement can be anticipated until the next harvest, some five months hence. For that time the distress must not only continue, but must almost inevitably increase.

7. As regards measures of relief, subscriptions have been raised in the province for the distribution of food by means of relief houses; similar houses have been established by the wealthier zemindars on their estates, as also by the Court of Wards for the poor of the estates under their charge. The sanctioned expenditure on public works will also afford a means of livelihood for a large number of unskilled labourers.

8. But these means are quite inadequate for encountering such widespread and crushing distress, which must continue till prices fall "with the prospect of an abundant harvest." "Some months of scarcity," the Collector writes,

Proceedings of Government,			
6th November	1865,	Nos. 57, 58.	
7th	"	"	92, 93.
16th	"	"	261, 262.
16th	"	"	277, 278.
17th	"	"	299-301.
23rd	"	"	397, 398.
9th December	"	"	41, 42.
12th	"	"	64, 65.
20th February	1866,	"	381, 382.
21st	"	"	397, 398.
20th April	"	"	278, 279.
20th	"	"	290, 291.
4th May	"	"	86, 87.
18th	"	"	323, 324.
1st June	"	"	30, 31.
11th	"	"	261, 262.
11th	"	"	263, 264.
12th	"	"	294, 295.
15th	"	"	361, 362.
15th	"	"	363.
20th	"	"	450, 451.
20th	"	"	452, 453.
21st	"	"	461, 462.
26th	"	"	557, 558.
26th	"	"	559, 560.
28th	"	"	586, 587.
29th	"	"	610, 611.
29th	"	"	631, 632.
29th	"	"	633, 634.
4th July	"	"	55, 56.
5th	"	"	107-113.
5th	"	"	93-98.
6th	"	"	127.

"are therefore still before us, and the means of maintaining existing houses of relief will not hold out through that period without external aid, neither are the classes fed there capable of labour."

9. The state of affairs as thus brought to our notice was such that we could no longer withhold State assistance. We have accordingly sanctioned the under-mentioned measures of relief, which, under the special circumstances of the case, we trust will receive your approval:—

Collector vested with discretionary power to make advances (Tuccavi) to the ryots for the purchase of seed-grain, they having in many cases been driven to consume for food their own stores.

A sum of 10,000 rupees placed immediately at the Collector's disposal to supplement the subscriptions locally raised.

One thousand five hundred bags of rice transmitted from Madras at a cost of 11,640 rupees. An additional supply of 2,000 bags has been secured at a cost of 16,000 rupees and will be dispatched immediately.

Collector authorised to incur a further monthly charge of 3,000 rupees for the next five months, to extend the relief afforded by the "relief houses."

Pending the submission of a detailed scheme for the employment of the destitute population who are still able to do any work, Collector authorised to expend, at his discretion, a sum not exceeding 15,000 rupees on the employment of the poorer portion of the ryot class; preference being given, when practicable, to the construction, repair, or improvement of minor irrigation works.

10. The Court of Wards have also instructed their agent in the district to commence, in the several estates under their control, any works of improvement for which funds may be available, and the Supreme Government has placed a sum of 20,000 rupees at our disposal from the surplus of the North-West Provinces Famine Relief Subscription Fund.

11. Our future proceedings in the matter will be duly reported for your information.

(No. 2696.)

(No. 57.—Miscellaneous.)

To the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.

Revenue Department, Fort St. George,
6 November 1865.

Sir,

1. I AM directed to communicate to the Chamber the annexed copy of a telegram from the Acting Collector of Ganjam, showing the distressed position of that district from scarcity of grain.

2. The Government request you will circulate this paper to the Members of the Chamber.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hudleston*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

TELEGRAM.

From Berhampore Collector to Madras Government, Revenue Secretary.

"2nd.—Your telegram. See my letter to Board, date 25th. The cessation of sales still continues, and much distress throughout the country. The same in Cuttack, whence usually large supplies come. Rice sells in Berhampore at seven Madras seers the rupee. There is probably one month's supply on hand. Harvest will be very bad. If a supply of 2,000 bags were sent to Gopaulpore, ready sale would be found, and much relief experienced. Have telegraphed to Calcutta."

(No. 2697.)

(No. 58.—Miscellaneous.)

To the Chairman of the Trade Association.

Sir,

Revenue Department, Fort St. George,
6 November 1865.

1. I AM directed to communicate to the Association the annexed copy of a telegram from the Acting Collector of Ganjam, showing the distressed position of that district from scarcity of grain.

2. The Government request you will circulate this paper to the Members of the Association.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hudleston*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

TELEGRAM.

From Berhampore Collector to Madras Government, Revenue Secretary.

"2nd.—Your telegram. See my letter to Board, date 25th. The cessation of sales still continues, and much distress throughout the country. The same in Cuttack, whence usually large supplies come. Rice sells in Berhampore at seven Madras seers the rupee. There is probably one month's supply on hand. Harvest will be very bad. If a supply of 2,000 bags were sent to Gopaulpore, ready sale would be found, and much relief experienced. Have telegraphed to Calcutta."

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 7 November 1865.

No. 92.—Read the following Telegram from the Collector, Ganjam, Berhampore, to the Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 5 November 1865.

4th.—No supplies of rice by sea yet. I have telegraphed to Calcutta, and through Chamber of Commerce to Rangoon and Arracan. If none arrives in meantime, I would beg Government to send a month's supply for sale to all public establishments by mid-monthly steamer. Regiment, police, gaol, and civil, about 2,000 bags required. Particulars hereafter. Prices at Berhampore, five Madras seers per rupee. If possible, a large supply of cheaper grains should be sent for the general market, as the poorer classes are almost starving.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 93.—ORDER thereon, 7 November 1865, No. 2715.

Communicated to Chamber of Commerce and Trade Association, in continuation of letters dated 6th November 1865, Nos. 2696 and 2697.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. Hudleston*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Chamber of Commerce; the Trade Association;
and the Board of Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 16 November 1865.

No. 261.—Read the following Letter from the Chairman of the Madras Trade Association, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George; dated Madras, 7 November 1865.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, forwarding copy of a telegram from the Acting Collector of Ganjam, showing the distressed position of that district from scarcity of grain.

2. I have, in compliance with the wishes of Government, put the documents above referred to in circulation among the Members of the Association.

3. I have also called the attention of the Committee of the Masulipatam Relief Fund

to the present distressed state of the Ganjam district, that, if consistent with the object for which the funds were raised, the large sum of Rs. 2,65,417. 12. 3., now in the hands of the treasurers, Messrs. Parry & Co., might be made applicable, either in part or whole to the relief of the sufferers.

4. The Association will be happy to pursue any measure that may tend to alleviate the calamity, which the scarcity in Ganjam is apprehended to occasion.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 262.—ORDER thereon, 16 November 1865, No. 2800.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. Grose,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman of the Trade Association.

No. 277.—Read the following Letter from the Chairman of the Madras Trade Association to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George; dated Madras, 13 November 1865.

1. WITH reference to my letter of the 7th instant, regarding the funds at the disposal of the Committee of the Masulipatam Relief Fund, I beg leave to forward copy of a letter from Colonel Temple, the Honorary Secretary, stating that the whole of the funds contributed by the public have been remitted to the Local Committee on the spot, and by them distributed.

2. No relief, therefore, from this source, I am sorry to find, can be afforded to the poor at Ganjam, who are suffering from the scarcity of grain in that district.

From the Honorary Secretary, Masulipatam Cyclone Relief Fund, to the Chairman of the Trade Association; dated Madras, 10 November 1865.

1. I HAVE the honour, in acknowledgment of your communications, dated 7th and 8th instant, to inform you that the whole of the funds contributed by the public, for the relief of the sufferers by the cyclone at Masulipatam, have been forwarded to the Local Committee on the spot, and by them distributed.

2. The last remittance of Rs. 3,147. 0. 4. was made by the treasurers, Messrs. Parry & Co., on the 19th October, and closed the accounts of the fund.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 278.—ORDER thereon, 16 November 1865, No. 2808.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. Grose,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman of the Trade Association.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 17 November 1865.

Read the following:—

No. 299.—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13 November 1865.

Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Ganjam to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue; dated Chatterpore, 25 October 1865, No. 2244.

1. I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Board, copy of a letter received from Captain Philipps, executive engineer of this part of the district, detailing the state of the crops in the part of the country under his supervision.

2. I regret that Captain Philipps' account is corroborated by the reports of the Revenue officers, and by my own observation.

3. In

3. In the Berhampore and Ganjam portions of the talooks, large tracts of paddy have withered or are withering.

4. The crops in Chicacole and the neighbourhood are in a better condition, but I am informed that unless rain should fall speedily there will be much loss there also.

5. In Goomsur, Kemidy, and the Maliahs the crops are said to be good.

6. Large supplies of grain are usually drawn from the Cuttack and Pooree districts by way of the Chilka lake, and this trade is generally continuous throughout the year, but for the last month it has entirely ceased, and this has been followed by a general closing of the stores of grain throughout this part of the country.

7. For the last ten days rice and other grains have been procured with the greatest difficulty, the bazaars have been almost closed, and it has been with great trouble that the troops at Berhampore, the police, and other establishments have been supplied, and the sufferings of the poor are in many places very great. This state of affairs exists, as I am at present informed, in the Berhampore, Russelcondah, Poorshottapore, Ganjam, and Chetterpore Divisions.

8. I am not able at present to state whether this cessation of trade is owing to any real scarcity of food in the country, or whether it is caused by the bad prospects of the harvest here and in Bengal, and by the desire of the merchants to hold back their stocks until the season is more advanced and prices are higher.

9. I am informed by those who ought to know, that there is no real scarcity, and although the crops here are bad, there is every prospect of the district producing ample for its own supply during the coming harvest.

10. I shall do all in my power to keep the markets open, and trust that before long the bazaars will be supplied again as usual.

11. One cause of the heavy failure of crops is found in the practice of the people of this district to plant paddy in every available piece of ground, without reference to means of irrigation; usually the rainfall is good and a fair crop is reared without much irrigation, but in bad seasons, like the past and the present, the loss of crop is very severe.

Submitted for the information of Government. The Board regret to learn that the prospects of the harvest are so very unfavourable.

No. 300.—PROCEEDINGS of the Board of Revenue, dated 13 November 1865.

Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Ganjam to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue; dated Chetterpore, 2 November 1865, No. 2344.

1. IN continuation of my letter of the 25th ultimo, No. 2244, I have the honour to forward copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Cuttack, from which it will be seen that there has been a similar cessation of sales there.

2. It is, I believe, the stoppage of the usual supply from that country that has led to the panic here. The people of this district have learned to look to Cuttack and Pooree as certain source of supply, and the prices throughout the year here having been high, the traders have disposed of their stocks to a great extent, depending on the coming harvest and on the northern markets to meet the wants of this district.

3. The prospects of the former are very bad, as no rain whatever has fallen since the change of the monsoon, and the latter source has entirely failed.

4. On the suggestion of the Secretary to Government, I have telegraphed to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce the state of affairs, in the hope that it may be found worth the while of merchants to make shipments to this place. I have also been in communication with the leading native merchants, and they are exerting themselves to procure supplies from elsewhere.

5. It is very difficult to form an estimate of the stock of rice in the country, but I fear it cannot be very large, or it would not be so long withheld, and I am told roughly that it may amount to a month's or two months' supply; but then a small portion only of this will find its way into the market, and much will naturally be withheld by the holders for their own use.

6. Berhampore is the only market which is regularly open, and there rice is procured with much difficulty, and by the last accounts was selling at seven seers per rupee.

7. I have this day, in reply to a telegram from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, stated that a supply of 2,000 bags sent to Ganjam or Gopaulpore now would find ready sale at that rate, or even at a still higher price.

Submitted for the information of Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 301.—ORDER thereon, 17 November 1865, No. 2819.

1. The Government have learnt with much regret of the unfavourable prospects of the season in the Ganjam district.

2. The Collector has already been informed by telegram that the "Punjab" will take a supply of rice hence, and information has since been received that measures have already been taken in Chittagong for throwing in an early supply.

3. The Government see reason to hope that high prices will produce their proper and natural effect of attracting large supplies before actual suffering has been felt; and while the supplies are scanty, it is for the advantage of all that high prices should induce the utmost economy of consumption.

4. The Government are prepared to consider favourably any proposal for public works, which, by affording employment to the poorer classes, may help them to tide over these hard times.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. Hudleston*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue and the Department of Public Works.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 23 November 1865.

No. 397.—Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Ganjam to the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras; dated Chettpore, 10 November 1865, No. 2447.

1. DURING the past week there was, for some days, an entire cessation of sales of rice in Berhampore, and, as the sepoys of the 11th Regiment and the police were absolutely without food, I took upon myself to advance to the tahsildar 1,000 rupees for the purpose of purchasing rice and paddy in the villages where it was stored, for re-sale to the troops and other public establishments. Had I not done this, the sepoys must have starved or resorted to plunder. The grain so purchased has been resold under the supervision of the senior assistant magistrate, and the advance will be adjusted in a few days.

2. There was a slight disturbance in the bazaar two or three days ago, owing to the short supply of rice, during which the tahsildar was mobbed for a short time, but it speedily subsided.

3. The superintendent of police at once proceeded from this, with an additional force of police, and is still there. I was in Berhampore the following day, and am glad to state that much greater confidence exists.

4. The merchants are re-opening their shops, and sales were going on, although the supply was limited and the prices very high, ordinary rice 7½ seers the rupee. They promised me to continue to sell at such prices as they could afford.

5. I trust the Government will not disapprove the step I took in making the advance, and will sanction it.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 398.—ORDER thereon, 23 November 1865, No. 2867.

The Government fully approve the proceedings reported in the above letter.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. Hudleston*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Ganjam; the Board of Revenue; and the
Accountant General.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 9 December 1865.

No. 41.—Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Ganjam to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George; dated Chetterpore, 20 November 1865, No. 2590.

1. WITH reference to your telegram, dated the 14th instant, I have the honour to state that I have this day forwarded estimates for sinking wells and enlarging tanks at Berhampore, to the amount of 10,080 rupees, to the superintending engineer, for submission to Government. Copy of Captain Philipps' memorandum is enclosed for your information. I trust at least a portion of these may be sanctioned.

2. The bazaars are again, I am happy to say, open, and fairly supplied at the rates shown in the margin.

Rice, 1st sort, 6½
seers a rupee.
Rice, 2nd sort, 7½
seers a rupee.

3. A small supply of rice has been received by sea at Gopalpore from Arracan, and a few boat loads have arrived at Rumbah by the Chilka.

4. Further supplies are expected daily both from Cocanada and Arracan, and as this prospect has been made known through the country, holders of grain have come forward to sell more freely. The crops on the ground, however, are so bad, there cannot fail to be much distress throughout the coming year.

MEMORANDUM accompanying Estimate for Enlargement of Tanks, &c., in Town and Cantonment of Berhampore.

No. 1. *Outside Town, Road Tank*.—This was originally formed by the excavation of metal and gravel for new road constructed seven years ago; the water was found to be good, though surrounding wells are brackish. During the last hot season, vast numbers of people were dependent on this supply. A spring exists. It is proposed to enlarge this "gravel pit," forming an excellent tank, at a cost of 2,500 rupees. Strongly recommended. (Initialed) G. T.

No. 2. *Juggoo Cherru* (West end of Town).—This is a large tank in a very filthy state from long neglect; the water was formerly pure and good, and will be so again, if thoroughly cleansed. Estimate, 1,500 rupees.

No. 3. *Bejapoor Tank* (East end of Cantonment).—A very valuable supply of good water can be secured by enlarging the area of this tank, at a cost of 900 rupees.

No. 4. *Weavers' Street Tank* (in Town, North side).—The water was formerly sweet and wholesome, but a colony of pariahs on the bund, employed in curing hides, and in breeding pigs, has contaminated it. These people will now be removed, and a good supply of water can be obtained, and a most filthy swamp filled in at the same time in the neighbourhood, for 1,000 rupees. Recommended strongly. (Initialed) G. T.

No. 5. *Iyanah Tank* (South side of Town).—This was formed some 50 years ago, and has never been cleaned out since. The water was, until lately, good. An expenditure of 600 rupees will suffice to restore it to purity and use.

No. 6. *Lutchmi Nursoo Tank* (North-east of Town, Bapoor District).—This water is good, but supply insufficient. It was dry in hot weather. A valuable addition of good water can be secured by deepening and enlarging tank, at a cost of 500 rupees.

RECAPITULATION.

	Rs.
Outside Town, Road Tank - - - - -	2,500
Juggoo Tank - - - - -	1,500
Bejapoor Tank - - - - -	900
Weaver's Street Tank - - - - -	1,000
Iyanah Tank - - - - -	600
Lutchmi Nursoo Tank - - - - -	500
Total proposed Expenditure on Tanks - -	7,000
On Seven Wells, at 440 rupees each, as per plan and estimate - - - - -	3,080
TOTAL - - - Rs.	10,080

Recommended.

(Initialed) G. T. The seven wells will be dug in the quarter of the town where tanks do not exist of drinking water, and where the inhabitants were greatly distressed for want of it last hot season.

Berhampore, 17 November 1865.

(signed) C. G. Philipps, Captain,
Executive Engineer, Ganjam.

(True copy.)

(signed) G. Thornhill,
Acting Collector.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 42.—ORDER thereon, 9 December 1865, No. 2999.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. D. Sim,
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Ganjam and the Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 12 December 1865.

No. 64.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
9 December 1865.

Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Ganjam to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue; dated Chetterpore, 28 November 1865, No. 2661.

1. SINCE the arrival of the last steamer with large consignments of rice for this district, I am happy to state that the markets have been better supplied; not only has the supply received by sea been brought to market, but holders of grain in the villages have brought them out for sale.

2. Prices still continue very high, as shown in the annexed memorandum; and there is of course great distress amongst the poorer classes, but there is no longer the complaint which prevailed a few weeks ago, that people with money in their hands could not obtain food.

3. I hope soon to have accurate accounts of the state of the crops; it is, however, certain that the loss will be very heavy and extensive, and that there will be much want for the next 12 months.

* No. 2244, dated
25th October last.

4. In my former letter* I stated that the crops in the Maliahs were supposed to be good. I regret to be obliged to state that the contrary is the case; they have almost entirely failed, and the inhabitants of the hills will be greatly pressed by want.

5. They are supposed, as a rule, to hoard their paddy, and it is to be hoped that these hoards will now be forthcoming; but it is very difficult to get accurate information on points like this.

MEMORANDUM.

	Seers.
Rice, first sort, per rupee	7
Rice, second sort, per rupee	9
Paddy, per rupee	21
Raggy, per rupee	15
Minomooloo (black gram), per rupee	15
Wheat, per rupee	6½
Pasaloo (green gram), per rupee	12
Condooloo (red gram), per rupee	12
Horse gram (very scarce).	

Submitted for the information of Government. Copy communicated to the Chamber of Commerce and Trade Association.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 65.—ORDER thereon, 12 December 1865, No. 3011.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.To the Board of Revenue; and
the Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 20 February 1866.

No. 381.—Read the following Letter from the Collector of Ganjam to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George; dated Russelcondah, 27 January 1866 (No. 88½):

1. IN reference to the scarcity of food and water which have already begun to inflict much suffering on the poorer classes in Ganjam, I beg very earnestly to offer the following suggestions for the consideration of Government:

2. The produce of the last harvest is already in the market; but as the crop was deficient in quantity and quality, and the supply of grain in store is known to be inconsiderable, owing to the great quantities exported from this district for many years past, prices are already so high as to make it difficult for the labouring classes to maintain themselves, and they have begun to emigrate in considerable numbers, while the poorer sorts are even now driven to great straits, and forced to eat wild roots and plants.

3. I do not, of course, venture to propose that the Government should interfere in the way of direct relief, which will be obtained as far as may be from local contributions; but that the pressure on the grain bazaars in the large towns should be lightened, by putting the troops and public establishments on rations, rice being imported and stored at once for this purpose in sufficient quantities to continue the system for eight months. I am quite satisfied that in the event of grain riots, such as occurred about three months ago, and which are always to be looked for at these periods, no dependance can be placed on the sepoys; some of them were, in fact, concerned in the assault on the tahsildar on that occasion.

4. I believe it need not be feared that local trade will suffer from the withdrawal of so limited a number of consumers, while at the inevitable periods of panic, which occur when the supply of grain in the bazaars becomes low, such an arrangement will diminish the pressure, and render it easier to maintain order.

5. As regards the water supply of the district, I am sorry to say that river beds and tanks are already nearly dry, and that the wells are fast failing, so that if rain still holds off we shall lose cattle as well as people from this cause; I would therefore beg the Government to place at my disposal the means of sinking artesian wells, in spots where the character of the country encourages the hope of finding water on the lower strata. It would be desirable to have at least two or three sets of boring instruments, with the usual appurtenances.

P.S.—This letter has been accidentally detained in consequence of my hasty departure from Russelcondah on the 30th ultimo. I have since been in communication with the principal importers on the subject. They would undertake the supply of the troops yet on contract with Government; and if the supply is in their hands, the import trade cannot be injuriously affected.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 382.—ORDER thereon, 20 February 1866, No. 458.

1. THE Government consider that the Collector's proposal to supply the public establishments for the next eight months with grain, either by importing it or contracting for its supply, is open to grave objection on general principles, independent of which the consumption of this class cannot exercise any appreciable effect on the markets of the district.

2. The Superintendent of Geological Survey will be requested to inform the Government whether the geological features of the district are such as to hold out reasonable hopes of the success of artesian wells; but such works, even if feasible, cannot afford immediate relief.

3. The only satisfactory method in which Government can interfere is by affording work to the poorer classes on useful projects not requiring skilled labour; but even this measure should be resorted to only in the last extremity. The Collector will report without delay what works there are of the character above indicated, on which the people can be employed if that necessity arises, and will keep the Government acquainted with the state of the grain market, and the condition of the people.

4. The Government wish to know what notice was taken of the conduct of the sepoy, if proof of their participation in the assault on the tahsildar, mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Collector's letter, was obtained.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Ganjam; the Board of Revenue; the Superintendent of the Geological Survey; the Public Works Department; and the Military Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 16 February 1866.

No. 357.—Read the following Letter from the Collector of Gangam, to the Secretary to Government, Department Public Works; dated Camp, Russelcondah, 27 January 1866, No. 87 :

1. I HAVE ascertained from Mr. Supervisor Lever, who has the Gumsur Range of this district, that owing to the prevailing scarcity it is impossible to continue the Mojagudda and Sunkerkole line of road during the present working season.

2. Out of 5,076 rupees allotted for expenditure on this line during the present year, 2,028 rupees have been expended up to 31st January 1866, and the balance, 3,048 rupees, remains available.

3. I am writing to the Government in the Revenue Department, regarding measures to be taken in reference to the impending famine in Ganjam, and the failure of most sources of water supply, and have advocated, among other things, that an attempt should be made to sink artesian wells in places where the conformation of the country countenances the hope of finding water on the lower strata.

4. If this proposal is entertained, I beg that the unexpended balance in hand from the amount sanctioned for the Sunkerkole road may be held available for this and other local purposes connected with the present state of the district.

(Civil Works, No. 43.)

No. 358.—ORDER thereon, 16 February 1866, No. 552.

FROM a statement submitted by the Superintending Engineer of the 1st Division, with his letter of the 29th January 1866, No. 2,428, it is observed that the extra demands, during the present official year, on account of works in actual progress and for repairs, are estimated at nearly 60,000 rupees, after deducting savings which Captain Ryves expects will be effected from specific allotments, including that referred to in the letter from the Collector of Ganjam above recorded. With so large a demand to meet, the Government cannot see how it will be possible to provide funds for any additional works.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *Charles A. Orr, Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Revenue Department; Collector of Ganjam;
and Superintending Engineer, 1st Division.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 21 February 1866.

No. 397.—Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department:

Under the circumstances stated, declining }
to provide funds for sinking artesian wells } (Here enter 16th February 1866, No. 552.)
in certain localities and for any additional }
works in the Ganjam District.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 398.—ORDER thereon, 21st February 1866, No. 464.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue for their information.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.To the Board of Revenue, with Proceedings,
Public Works Department, No. 552.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 12 April 1866.

No. 191.—Read the following Letter from the Collector of Ganjam to the Secretary to Government, Department Public Works; dated Chatterpore, 28 March 1866, No. 380:

1. IN reference to the present state of the executive engineer's establishment, and to the circumstances that both Captain Darrah and his overseer are new to the district, I do myself the honour to submit an extract from a demi-official letter, received from him this morning, in which he points out that so much of the time of the department is taken up in overlooking and measuring simple earthwork, such as tank and channel bunds and their excavation; that masonry works, even those of an important character, are not properly attended to; and he gives two instances in which perfectly useless masonry work has been the consequence. He advocates the execution of all simple earthwork by the ryots, under the supervision of the revenue authorities, as in the case of most salt works.

2. It would be particularly desirable to adopt this plan in the present season, when distress is so severe, and the ryots are eager for work of this kind; and I would earnestly recommend such an arrangement being authorised without delay, at all events, experimentally.

3. The works are all of such a character that the ryots' interest offers strong inducements to efficient execution.

EXTRACT.

It would be a very good thing, I think, if for all earthwork repairs, such as deepening tanks and clearing channels, the works were executed entirely by your department, just in the same way as repairs to the salt works are carried on. All repairs to masonry or brickwork we would do. In this time of distress, a great deal of time would be saved; for the new overseer, as well as myself, are quite ignorant of the localities where the work is most needed, and where, if done, the advantages derived would be the greatest. The ryots would, I think, take care to do the works so that the money would not be thrown away. If we do these repairs, our whole time is taken away from the large works that are now going on, and which require constant looking after to prevent bad work.

There is a bridge now on this road* which is so infamously built that it is a disgrace to the Department of Public Works. This is owing to its having been left entirely to an ignorant gomastah to construct. At the junction of the Jeyamungalum and Coratoly channels, where the wing of the anicut has been washed away, you can see that the inner work of the anicut is nothing but dry rubble. All this, I fear, is owing to the want of a sufficient staff to look after the works. If, therefore, our time be as little taken up as possible with petty repairs to earthworks, we shall have more time to do our other works properly. Every day is of consequence before the rains commence; and I am sure that if the repairs to the irrigation works (excavation) be carried out as I suggest, the people will sooner obtain the assistance they require, and we shall have more time to give to those public works which require it most.

* New line from Ganjam *via* Poor-shattapore to Aska.

(True extract.)

(signed) *G. S. Forbes*, Collector.

(Civil Works, No. 31.)

No. 192.—ORDER thereon, 12 April 1866, No. 1120.

1. THE Government are at all times ready to give their support to any proposals which may be made by Collectors, to undertake the execution of ordinary works, and thus to relieve the professional department of a class of works which do not require much skilled supervision.

2. In the present instance, the proposal of the Collector of Ganjam to undertake the earthworks in the Berhampore Range appears peculiarly well timed, as, in consequence of want of rain, agricultural operations are necessarily suspended, and the people are very greatly in want of employment.

3. The Superintending Engineer of the 1st Division is requested to arrange with the Collector for carrying the proposed transfer into effect with as little delay as possible, and to afford him all the assistance practicable by temporarily placing under his orders such of the Range and Taluq Office servants as, with the reduced amount of work, can be spared from the other departmental duties.

4. An overseer will proceed to join the Range by an early steamer, and, if possible, an experienced upper subordinate will be attached to the Range.

5. The Government expect from Captain Ryves a report on the bad execution of the two works mentioned by Captain Darrah, and the names of the members of the department who are responsible for it.

(True extract.)

(signed) *Charles A. Orr*, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer of the 1st Division; all other Superintending Engineers; the Revenue Department; the Controller of Public Works Accounts; the Accountant General; and the Collector of Ganjam.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 20 April 1866.

No. 278.—Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department:

Approving the proposal of the Collector of Ganjam } (Here enter 12th April 1866,
to have all the simple earthworks, in the Berhampore } No. 1120.)
Range, executed by ryots.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 279.—ORDER thereon, 20 April 1866, No. 914.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with
Proceedings Public Works Department, No. 1,120.

No. 290.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Berhampore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 20 March 1866.

PLEASE telegraph Government sanction for works to employ the poor. Estimates for 5,000 rupees dispatched.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 291.—ORDER thereon, 20 April 1866, No. 920.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 4 May 1866.

No. 86.—Read the following Endorsement of the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department; dated Simla, 17 April 1866, No. 64.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Ganjam to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, Calcutta; dated Chetterpore, 27 March 1866, No. 367:

I AM informed by the secretary of the Committee for the Cotton Famine Relief Fund in Bombay, which forwarded considerable sums of money to England during the distress in Lancashire, that about two lacs of surplus funds were returned to this country by the Home Committee and placed at the disposal of the Government of India, to be applied on similar occasions in India; I do myself the honour to beg that, should such a fund be still available, a grant may be made to alleviate the distress caused by the failure of last year's rains throughout a great part of the Ganjam district, a distress which is rapidly approaching to absolute famine. We have raised about 5,000 rupees in this district for the distribution of food, and all the wealthier zemindars have opened houses of relief on their estates; but we cannot maintain the houses opened from the local relief fund for any considerable period, and fresh applicants are daily coming forward; and if the means are available, I would respectfully suggest that the local subscription should be supplemented by a grant of equal amount, namely, 5,000 rupees.

Forwarded to the Government of Madras, for such notice as may seem expedient of the irregularity of an officer subordinate to that Government addressing the Government of India direct.

By order,

(signed) *E. H. Lushington,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 87.—ORDER thereon, 4 May 1866, No. 1063.

Communicated to the Collector of Ganjam for his future guidance.

(True extract.)

To the Collector of Ganjam. (signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 18 May 1866.

No. 323.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15 May 1866.

Read the following telegram from the Collector of Ganjam, dated 14th May 1866:

"Will the Board grant tuccavi for seed-grain up to 10 per cent. on the shist?"

1. ORDERED to be submitted to Government, with the Board's recommendation, that in consideration of the exceptional and distressing circumstances of the year, the Collector be vested with discretionary authority to make advances to ryots in the Government talooks for the purchase of seed-grain, taking all necessary precautions to ensure that the money reaches the proper parties, and that in the cases in which it is given they are really in need of assistance.

2. The Board do not consider that nearly 10 per cent. on the shist will be necessary.

3. This would amount to upwards of 60,000 rupees on the ryotwary revenue of Ganjam for Fusly 1274.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 324.—ORDER thereon, 18 May 1866, No. 1182.

1. UNDER the special circumstances of the case, the Government vest the Collector of Ganjam with discretionary power to make advances to the ryots for the purchase of seed-grain.

2. The Government concur with the Board that 10 per cent. is too high a rate of advance, and they desire the Collector to attend to the precautions mentioned by the Board.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Ganjam; the Board of Revenue;
and the Accountant General.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 1 June 1866.

No. 30.—Read the following Letter from the Collector of Ganjam to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George; dated Chetterpore, 16 May 1866, No. 914:

1. I HAVE the honour, as directed in Government telegram of the 2nd instant, to submit the following observations on the condition of this district:

2. The failure of harvests, which has reduced a great part of Ganjam to a condition of great want and suffering, dates from the year 1864, when the produce was short all over the district, but chiefly in the northern or principal division; as, however, the loss found the ryots well to do, the first year passed without occasioning much suffering. The monsoon rains, however, again failed in 1865 all over the principal division, where less than half a crop was reaped in the majority of villages, and the price of food rose enormously (100 per cent.), so that the poorer classes were at once plunged into great distress, and for some days, in October and November, during a brief panic in the markets, food was not to be had at all. Since that time large quantities of sea-borne rice have found their way into the district, and though prices have continued so high as to place rice beyond the reach of the poorest classes, there is food to be had for money. I must add that the harvests of the sub-division were pretty fair, and a good deal of the food consumed in the principal division has come from thence.

3. I subjoin a few remarks on the condition of different quarters of the principal division, though, in truth, one description is applicable to all, and there is a universal struggle between the poor and starvation. The Government are probably aware that to the north of this district, in Pooree, Cuttack, and Balasore, the famine and consequent suffering are still more severe than in Ganjam; so that the supplies which usually reach us from those quarters are cut off at present.

4. *Soorada Division.*—Many villages reaped next to nothing. In a few villages, more favourably situated, half a crop, or rather more, was got in. This was the second year of partial failure, so that scarcity became general and severe, and the poorer ryots have for some time been eating wild roots. Three authenticated deaths from starvation occurred, but many more are supposed to have passed unnoticed; and among the numerous deaths registered as occurring from cholera and small-pox, the majority of the victims probably succumbed under the double pressure of starvation and disease. Many have wandered away to Sumbulpore and other places.

5. *Aska and the surrounding Estates.*—The remarks on the condition of Sooradah apply here also, though less generally. I learn that 20 or 30 of the deaths registered under cholera are attributable to starvation; the people who were attacked had taken to eating leaves, weeds, &c., which occasioned symptoms resembling cholera. The sub-magistrate of Aska attributes the numerous thefts of this year to want, starvation being the defence invariably offered; and this description is true of petty crimes throughout the country.

6. *Teckali and neighbouring Estates.*—The scarcity here has been very severe, but no actual deaths are reported, as the people obtain food at the Teckali relief house.

7. *Sompettah, Itchapore, and the neighbouring Estates of Chiketty, Sooringhi, Jalluntra, and Barwa.*—The causes already detailed have occasioned the same results here; the people are known to be grinding tamarind stones for conjee, and eating the roots found in tank-beds. The Jalluntra and Barwa relief houses afford some help. One traveller, name unknown, had died of starvation.

8. *Chinna Kimedy.*—The zemindary of Chinna Kimedy is in a still worse condition than Aska, but details of deaths from starvation on this estate have not been ascertained. Numbers have migrated to Sumbulpore from this neighbourhood.

9. *Pedda Kimedy.*—The Pedda Kimedy estate has also been severely visited both this year and the last. The zemindar has been extremely liberal in employing and feeding his ryots, numbers of whom are fed daily at his expense.

10. Similar accounts reach me from all quarters, especially from the estates north of the Ganjam river; but as 1,500 or 1,600 people are fed daily in that quarter (the majority by the charity of the zemindar of Callicote and Hautghur), the poor are not without help. Forty-five deaths have been reported from starvation from that neighbourhood.

11. *Mohery and Poobacondah.*—The Mohery and Poobacondah divisions have suffered very severely indeed, but some little relief has been afforded by public works in this neighbourhood, and about 800 people are fed daily at Berhampore and Chetterpore. Notwithstanding this assistance, however, the people about here grind mango kernels and tamarind stones for food, and also use the small bulbous root of a kind of grass, and the minute leaves of a small thorny bush.

12. The

12. The number of deaths credibly reported from simple starvation throughout the district is 252.

13. Those registered from cholera and small-pox, which, as I before said, probably include large numbers who were already sinking from want, number 15,435.

14. The 4,101 persons fed by private charity at various places throughout the district are mostly of the pauper class.* The Government ryots, with a feeling of independence which is greatly to their honour, submit to great extremities rather than receive cooked food as paupers. (This is the only form in which we are able to offer relief owing to our limited resources.) Uncooked rice they would gladly receive. * Except in the zemindaries.

15. The country has providentially been relieved from the scarcity of water, which had begun to press alarmingly, and the heavy showers which fell during the latter part of April and the first week of May have encouraged ploughing and the sowing of dry grain extensively. These rains terminated on the 5th with a storm of extraordinary fury, during which a great deal of hail fell, the pieces of ice ranging in size from the dimensions of a pigeon's egg to those of a mango.

16. As regards measures of relief, the expenditure on public works now commencing will amount to 1,08,000 rupees on road-work, gravel digging, repairs of tanks, &c., affording employment for a large amount of unskilled labour; but as agricultural operations will engross the labour of the country when the rains set in fairly, the agricultural population will not now derive from this source the assistance it would have afforded them two months ago.

17. I am obliged to apply to the Board of Revenue for permission to make advances for seed grain, which the ryots have been driven, in many cases, to consume for food.

18. The Government will gather from the facts set forth in this letter, that this district is, as regards its pauper classes and its ryot population, still going through a crisis of severe suffering, which cannot be materially relieved till prices fall with the prospect of an abundant harvest. Some months of scarcity are, therefore, still before us, and the means of maintaining existing houses of relief will not hold out through that period without external aid, neither are the classes fed there capable of labour.

19. I am informed that a large sum (being the unspent portion of the Indian contribution to the Lancashire Relief Fund) was handed over by the Home Committee, in trust, for charitable purposes to the Supreme Government, and I addressed the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, inquiring whether this fund was available, and asking for a grant from it to supplement our local efforts.

20. I have no answer to this inquiry; but the Madras Government, I observe, have received a copy of my letter, with a notice of the irregularity of a direct application from a Madras officer. It may be possible, perhaps (if this Government see fit to apply for it), to obtain assistance from this source, should such a fund still exist. My information was derived from the Secretary to the Bombay Committee for the Lancashire Fund, and the application to Mr. Secretary Lushington, being in the cause of private charity, and having reference to a charitable fund raised by voluntary contributions, I was not alive to the irregularity involved in addressing him direct.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 31.—ORDER thereon, 1 June 1866, No. 1303.

1. THE Government will place a sum of 10,000 rupees at the disposal of the Collector to supplement the subscriptions locally raised. The Collector will take all necessary precautions to ensure aid being restricted to those who are really in want, and cannot procure subsistence by labour suited to their circumstances.

2. The Collector will report whether any, and, if so, what further special measures are necessary for the relief of the people.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. D. Sim,
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Ganjam; the Board of Revenue;
and the Accountant General.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 11 June 1866.

No. 261.—Read the following Telegram from the Collector, Berhampore, to Under-Secretary, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 7 June 1866 :

Telegram about money duly received. Letter will go by to-day's post.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 262.—ORDER thereon, 11 June 1866, No. 1417.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Collector of Ganjam.

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 263.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Berhampore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 9 June 1866 :

9th. IF Government will procure from Arracan 1,500 bags of rice, I can give partial assistance to 1,000 poor families in the most distressed villages during three months. Letter by post.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 264.—ORDER thereon, 11 June 1866, No. 1418.

Ordered, that the Superintendent of Marine be directed to arrange for the immediate dispatch hence to Ganjam of 1,500 bags of rice by the steamer "Arracan," now in the roads, and that the Collector of Ganjam be required by telegraph to report whether he wishes any portion of the supply to be landed elsewhere than at Ganjam.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. Hudleston*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent of Marine; the Board of Revenue; the Accountant General; and the Collector of Ganjam.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 12 June 1866.

No. 294.—Read the following letter from the Superintendent of Marine, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Marine Department, Fort St. George; dated Madras, 12 June 1866, No. 2260:

11 June 1866,
No. 1416.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Proceedings of Government, noted in the margin, directing the dispatch to the Ganjam district of 1,500 bags of rice by the steamer "Arracan," and to report that this quantity was yesterday purchased by the Commissary General for the purpose, and the shipment will commence this day.

2. The "Arracan" is prepared to leave at two hours' notice, but the Commissary General will not be able to ship the entire quantity till the 14th instant.

3. From inquiries I learn that the steamer "Asia," which left Madras on the 6th instant touched at Masulipatam, Cocanada, and Bimlipatam, for rice to be landed at Gopaulpore. It is supposed she must have taken 10,000 bags there. The "Cashmere" steamer, just about to leave, will likewise pick up rice at the northern ports for the same place, and the "John Melhuish," sailing vessel, will take from this 3,000 bags of rice and raggy.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 295.—ORDER thereon, 12th June 1866, No. 1434.

THE rice should be shipped and dispatched as soon as possible.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. Hudleston*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent of Marine; the Collector of Ganjam;
the Board of Revenue; and the Commissary General.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 15 June 1866.

No. 361.—Read the following Proceedings of the Court of Wards, dated 12 June 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Ganjam. to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated Chettepore, 29 May 1866, No. 1045:

1. Having just returned from the settlement of the Beredy Estate, which lies to the north of the Ganjam river, I have had the opportunity of judging personally of that part of the district which joins the Bengal frontier, comprising the estates of Beredy, Hoomah, Paloor, and Callicote. The state of exhaustion and depression on these estates is, I grieve to say, beyond anything I had been led to believe, or that I have described in my letter of the 23rd instant, No. 987.

2. The pauper population is dying off at a rate which accelerates daily; and the grade above the poorest is merging into pauperism, and must, in the course of the next few months, share the same fate. Over 700 deaths have occurred in the Callicote Estate, which were not included in the account I recently forwarded; some of the villages are deserted, or nearly so. The Zemindar of Callicote provides food for nearly 2,000 souls daily; but he and his brother and others of his family are all prostrated with small-pox, and two near relatives have already died of it. Among the crowds which assemble round his premises, cases of small-pox and cholera are also occurring, and a few deaths take place daily. Returning from Rumbah to Ganjam with my assistant, Mr. Grigg, on Saturday evening, I noticed an emaciated figure apparently asleep by the roadside; on looking closer we found the man was dead, evidently of starvation.

3. I opened a relief house at Rumbah, in the centre of this tract, with provision for 100 persons; 300 immediately assembled and clamoured to be fed, and these applicants are most of them in the last stage of starvation! Permanent arrangements have been made for feeding 200 persons there. This will be paid for out of the subscription fund, which is now spending at 1,500 rupees monthly, but is inadequate to the work it attempts to accomplish.

4. If there is a point at which it becomes allowable to depart from those general principles or politico economic laws, which seems to forbid direct State assistance, in order to prevent starvation, such a crisis is certainly approaching in the northern section of this district (Gumsur excepted), and its spread must be expected further south.

5. The condition of the people south of the river is a few shades less wretched than in the quarter I have been describing; but it is merely a question of time, and there are still five months of probably increasing difficulty before the earliest harvest can afford relief.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Court of Wards have already sanctioned the establishment of relief houses for the poor of the estates under their wardship, and in their Order dated 1st June 1866, No. 1303, the Government made a pecuniary grant for the general relief of the district poor. Court's proceedings, dated 20 March 1866, No. 1971.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 362.—ORDER thereon, 15 June 1866, No. 1469.

1. The Government have placed 10,000 rupees at the Collector's disposal, and are sending him 1,500 bags of rice by the steamer "Arracan."

2. They are informed that considerable quantities of grain have also been dispatched to the district by private shippers.

3. The Collector has also been directed to inform the Government in what other way and to what extent aid from them is required, and to let the Government know in proper time when further funds are needed.

4. The Government trust that the sanctioned expenditure on public works will afford material relief, and the Court of Wards would do well to ascertain from the Collector whether aid in this form cannot be afforded from the estates in their charge as a beneficial arrangement for the estates themselves.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *W. Hudleston,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Court of Wards and the
Collector of Ganjam.

(No. 1470.)

(No. 363.—Miscellaneous.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Revenue Department, Fort St. George,
15 June 1866.

Sir,

1. THE distress in the Ganjam district at the present time is grievous, and in the northern portion of the district is as great as what is reported of the neighbouring district of Cuttack.

2. Strenuous efforts are being made by the Government officers, and by private charity, to afford such measure of relief as is possible, and much has been and is being done in this direction.

3. But means are limited for encountering such wide-spread and crushing distress, and I am accordingly directed to solicit that you will bring under consideration the claims of the district for a grant-in-aid from the large surplus of the Famine Fund, which it is understood is available for expenditure.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hudleston,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 20 June 1866.

No. 450.—Read the following Letter from the Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George; dated Madras, 18 June 1866, No. 2332.

1. I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying bill for *Rs. 11,640. 10 a.*, being the cost of 1,500 bags of rice sent to Gopaulpore by the steamer “Arracan,” under the orders of Government recorded in their Proceedings of the 11th instant, No. 1418, and to solicit sanction thereon.

2. I have to request that the bill may be returned with the orders of Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 451.—ORDER thereon, 20 June 1866, No. 1511.

1. THE charge of *Rs. 11,640. 10 a.* for 1,500 bags of rice sent to Ganjam is sanctioned.

2. It is observed that the cost was apparently *Rs. 7. 12. 2.* per bag, exclusive of shipping charges.

3. The Accountant General will state how the charge should be debited.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *W. Hudleston,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent of Marine; the Accountant General;
the Board of Revenue; and the Collector of Ganjam.

No. 452.—Read the following Telegram from the Collector of Ganjam to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras; dated 15 June 1866.

I HAVE asked by letter for 3,000 rupees monthly, during five months; total, 15,000 rupees. Can I spend accordingly?

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 453.—ORDER thereon, 20 June 1866, No. 1512.

THE Collector will be authorised by telegraph to incur a monthly charge of 3,000 rupees for the next five months, for the relief of the distressed population of his district.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *W. Hudleston*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Ganjam; the Board of Revenue; the
Accountant General; and the Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 21 June 1866.

No. 461.—Read the following Telegram from Collector of Ganjam to Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 16 June 1866.

SPECIAL Agent scarcely required. Our organisation of relief is complete and is overlooked by local committees.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 462.—ORDER thereon, 21 June 1866, No. 1517.

ORDERED to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

To the Collector of Ganjam. , (signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 26 June 1866.

No. 557.—Read the following Proceedings of the Court of Wards, dated 19 June 1866.

Read Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department; dated 15 June 1866, No. 1469.

THE Court of Wards have already instructed their agent in Ganjam, by telegram, to commence in the several estates under their control, in anticipation of the Court's sanction, any works of improvement for which there may be funds available. His reply to the Court's telegram will be submitted for the information of Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 558.—ORDER thereon, 26 June 1866, No. 1566.

ORDERED to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Court of Wards. (signed) *J. Grose*.
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 559.—Read the following Letter from the Superintendent of Marine, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George; dated Madras, 20 June 1866, No. 2383.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, with reference to the correspondence and instructions received regarding the dispatch of rice to Ganjam and Cuttack, that as no acknowledgment had come to hand of my telegram of the 15th to the captain of the "Arracan," to return to Cocanada for orders, I telegraphed yesterday to the Collector of Ganjam, inquiring whether it had been delivered. His reply, received this afternoon, is to the effect that the "Arracan" is detained at Gopaulpore, unable to land the rice by reason of high surf.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 560.—ORDER thereon, 26 June 1866, No. 1567.

ORDERED to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Superintendent of Marine.

(signed) *J. Grose,*

Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 28 June 1866.

No. 586.—Read the following Letter from the Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George; dated Chetterpore, 11 June 1866, No. 1207.

1. I DULY received your telegram announcing a grant by Government of 10,000 rupees in aid of the District Relief Fund, but did not reply pending the written instructions which probably left Madras at the same time. Another reason for delaying to address the Government at once was, that having now the prospect of obtaining really efficient assistance, I am endeavouring to organise some system which will meet the necessities of the case.

2. There are, it seems to me, three objects to be aimed at:—

1st. That which we originally undertook, the establishment of relief kitchens, where only the lower classes are fed; these represent that portion of the population which subsists by hired labour or on charity, they were naturally the first to come under the pressure of actual want, and their numbers are constantly increasing. It has now become necessary to increase our expenditure on these establishments, and we must be prepared to extend them from time to time; at present there are nine establishments, the total outlay at which is 3,000 rupees monthly.

2nd. The next point is to seek out and assist the poorest families in the Ryotwary villages, where the loss of produce was greatest, persons who will starve in their houses sooner than join the crowd of paupers who are fed at the relief houses. The village officers are preparing lists of these families, and members of my establishment are now out visiting each and all of the villages which are known to have suffered most, in order to check the lists.

3. In these cases I propose a weekly dole of raw rice (on tickets to be previously furnished) which may be distributed at the nearest sub-magistrate's or tahsildar's stations, or at Chetterpore, the quantity being proportioned to the number of the family and their ability to eke out a subsistence by other means.

4. The amount granted by Government will be absorbed by the relief houses, which are a growing source of expense, and I have therefore proposed in my telegram to Government to provide 1,500 bags of rice (72 seers each) from any quarter they think fit.

5. This quantity would afford daily, for three months, to a thousand poor families, a single meal for three persons, leaving them to supplement this supply as they can. To do this they must rely on their labour, and I request that Government will invest me with discretion to find employment on objects of general utility as well as I can for the poorer portion of the ryot class.

6. I have already mentioned the rapidly increasing demand on the relief houses. The annexed memorandum will show how the funds at our disposal are laid out for the next five months. Private contributions come in very slowly now, and I can only calculate with certainty, on the aid of Government, which once given, must needs be given effectually. I therefore ask for the means of doubling the rate of outlay shown in the accompanying memorandum, and I calculate that 15,000 rupees might accomplish this, as some private assistance may still be expected.

P. S.—Your telegram about rice just received.

MEMORANDUM.

Names of Places where Relief Houses have been Opened.	Number of Persons daily fed.	Monthly Cost.	Total Cost for Five Months, ending 31st October next.
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Rumbah - - - - -	300	375	1,875
Ganjam - - - - -	300	375	1,875
Paloor - - - - -	120	150	750
Chetterpore - - - - -	200	250	1,250
Berhampore - - - - -	800	1,000	5,000
Aska - - - - -	120	150	750
Soordah - - - - -	40	50	250
Russelcondah - - - - -	300	375	1,875
Poorshottapore - - - - -	300	375	1,875
TOTAL - -	2,480	3,100	15,500

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 587.—ORDER thereon, 28 June 1866, No. 1581.

1. THE Government have already in their telegram, dated 19th instant, No. 32, authorised the Collector to spend 3,000 rupees monthly for the next five months, in order to extend the relief afforded by the "relief houses." They have also sent him 1,500 bags of rice.

2. Pending the submission of some detailed scheme for the employment of the destitute population who are still able to do any work, the Government now authorise the Collector to expend, at his discretion, a sum not exceeding 15,000 rupees on the employment of the class referred to in paragraph 5 of his present letter, the preference being given, when practicable, to the construction, repair or improvement of minor irrigation works.

3. The arrangements reported in the above letter are approved.

(True Extract.)

(signed)

W. Hudleston,

Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Ganjam; the Board of Revenue;
and the Accountant General.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 25 June 1866.

Read the following Letters:—

No. 585.—From the Superintending Engineer, 1st Division.

Requesting sanction for sinking certain wells
at Berhampore, and that the balance of
the estimate may be granted from the Re-serve Fund. (Here enter 30th April 1866, No. 3,340.)

No. 586.—From the Superintending Engineer, 1st Division, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; dated Waltair, 7 June 1866, No. 35.

1. WITH reference to your memorandum appended to my letter,* No. 3340 of 30th April 1866 (herewith returned), I have the honour to report that the seven wells marginally noted had been completed at their estimated cost before the 30th April last.

* Herewith returned with Appendix.

	Expendi- ture.
Military :	—
5 wells at 440 rupees, each, for supplying water for troops - - -	Rs. 2,200
Civil Buildings :	—
1 well at 440 rupees, each, for supplying water for gaol - - -	440
Miscellaneous Public Improvement :	—
1 well for supplying water for the town - - -	440
Total - - -	3,080

2. As these new wells furnish an ample supply of water, the necessity for constructing a new tank no longer exists. The estimate amounting to 2,500 rupees, for new tank may therefore be cancelled.

3. The expenditure proposed for enlarging the five old tanks is not for irrigation purpose, as stated in my letter under reference, but for supplying water for the town people.

4. Under the above circumstances, I classify the works for which estimates have already been submitted to Government on the 24th November 1865, with my letter of that date, as follows:—

	Rupees.	
Military: five wells at 440 rupees each - - -	2,200	} completed.
Civil buildings: one well for gaol - - -	440	
Miscellaneous public improvement: one well for the town of Berhampore - - -	440	
Miscellaneous public improvement: enlarging five old tanks	4,500	
	7,580	

5. I have, therefore, the honour to request that the necessary sanction of Government may be accorded to the estimates, amounting, in aggregate, to 7,580 rupees, and that the sum of 4,500 rupees for outlay, in the current year on the tanks, may be granted from the reserve.

(Civil Works, No. 51.)

No. 587.—ORDER thereon, 25th June 1866, No. 1998.

1. UNDER the explanation afforded by the superintending engineer of the 1st division, the Government sanction the expenditure of 3,080 rupees, which is reported to have been incurred, during the past official year, in sinking seven wells at Berhampore in the Ganjam District.

2. The estimate of 4,500 rupees, for enlarging five tanks at the same station, is sanctioned for immediate execution, and as no money* is available from local funds, the Government grant authority for the outlay on the works being charged against the current year's reserve under "Miscellaneous Improvement."

* See Proceedings, Revenue Department, No. 3088, 21 Dec. 1865.

(True Extract.)

(signed) Charles A. Orr, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 1st Division; the Accountant General; the Controller of Public Works Accounts; the Revenue Department; and the Military Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 29 June 1866.

No. 610.—Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department:—

Sanctioning the expenditure, 3,080 rupees, incurred during the past official year in sinking seven wells at Berhampore, in Ganjam District, also the estimate for enlarging five tanks at the same station from the current year's reserve. (Here enter 25th June 1866, No. 1998.)

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 611.—ORDER thereon, 29 June 1866, No. 1593.

Communicated to the Revenue Board.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Collector of Ganjam, with
Proceedings, Public Works Department, No. 1998.

No. 631.—Read the following Telegram from the Collector of Ganjam, to the Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 26 June 1866.

PLEASE assure Lord Napier there is no famine in the hills, I am writing for his fuller information.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 632.—ORDER thereon, 29 June 1866, No. 1603

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Ganjam.

No. 633.—Read the following Telegram from the Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 26 June 1866.

The "Arracan" has landed the rice. She sailed on Sunday.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 634.—ORDER thereon, 29 June 1866, No. 1,604.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Ganjam.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 4 July 1866.

No. 55.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated 29 June 1866.

Read the following:—

Season Report for the First Fortnight of June 1866.

1. LITTLE or no rain fell till towards the end of the fortnight, when a seasonable shower occurred, and saved a portion of the raggy, jonnalu, gingelly, cotton, sugar-cane, which had been sown (earlier than usual) in parts of the district. For some days, during the past fortnight, the heat was intense and unusual. At Teckally and Chicacole, four persons died from sunstroke, and in parts of Kimedy and Berhampore talooks, birds dropped dead from trees, and while on the wing.

2. On the afternoon of the 12th instant, immense flights of locusts were seen to the west of Russelcondah, and on the same day locusts were observed at Berhampore and Chetterpore, going from north to south. All articles of food were selling at enormously enhanced prices, and are still rising. Large quantities of paddy, rice, raggy, and jonnalu have been imported from the southern ports and from Burmah. Merchants from Cuttack and Pooree have purchased largely from these cargoes, as they were landed at Gopaulpore. During the past fortnight there were 300 deaths from cholera, 29 from small-pox, 13 from fever, and 101 from starvation; 60 of the latter happened north of the Ganjam river where the distress is greatest.

3. Most of the deaths from cholera have occurred among those suffering from want of food. The deputy superintendent of vaccination says that the people at Berhampore, and in the north of the district, are not fit subjects for vaccination.

4. The following are the places at which relief-houses have been opened, and the number fed:—

	Nos.		Nos.
Cullicote closed.		Teckally	200
Rumbah - - - - -	800	Chicacole - - - - -	250
Ganjam - - - - -	400	Kimedy - - - - -	250
Berhampore - - - - -	1,100	Beredy - - - - -	200
Chetterpore - - - - -	500	Barwah - - - - -	100
Russelcondah - - - - -	300	Jalantra - - - - -	300
Sooradah - - - - -	50		
Aska - - - - -	250		
Poorshottapore - - - - -	300		
		TOTAL - - - - -	5,000

The Zemindar of Cullicote has suddenly closed, from superstitious motives and owing to family troubles, a relief-house at which he fed 1,800 persons.

(signed) *G. S. Forbes*, Collector.

Chetterpore, 20th June 1866.

Submitted for the information of Government.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 56.—ORDER thereon, 4 July 1866, No. 1638.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

To the Board of Revenue.

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 5 July 1866.

Read the following Telegrams:

No. 107.—From Acting Secretary to Government, Madras, to Ganjam Collector;
dated 26 June 1866, No. 38.

Precedence. Do you need more rice, or any other grain, or food, or seed?

No. 108.—From Collector, Berhampore, to Secretary to Government, Madras;
dated 27 June 1866.

Twenty-seventh. Yes, two thousand bags for distressed ryots.

No. 109.—From Acting Secretary to Government, Madras, to Collector of Cocanada;
dated 28 June 1866, No. 43.

Secure the 2,000 bags of rice, now ready, at eight rupees on board.

No. 110.—From Collector, Cocanada, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras;
dated 29 June 1866.

Mr. Linares asks for advance of six rupees per bag on the 2,000 he supplies. May I give it?

No. 111.—From Acting Secretary to Government, Madras, to the Collector of Cocanada; dated 29 June 1866, No. 46.

You may pay the six rupees per bag on the 2,000 bags of rice, if the rice is now in Cocanada. The balance will be payable after delivery on board.

No. 112.—From Acting Secretary to Government, Madras, to the Collector of Ganjam; dated 29 June 1866, No. 45.

Two thousand bags of rice will be sent to you as requested. Do you want raggi or any other grain for food or seed.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 113.—ORDER thereon, 5 July 1866, No. 1664.

The Collector of the Godavery District will, in due course, submit bills for the price of 2,000 bags of rice purchased by him.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. Hudleston,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Ganjam; the Collector of Godavery; the Accountant General; and the Board of Revenue.

No. 93.—Read the following Telegram from Home Secretary, Simla, to Mr. Secretary *Hudleston*, Madras; dated 30 June 1866.

Your letter, fourteen seven, dated 15th June, received. Lieutenant Governor of Bengal will at once place 20,000 rupees from famine funds at disposal of Madras Government, to be expended in purely charitable relief in Ganjam.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 94.—ORDER thereon, 5 July 1866, No. 1657.

Communicated to the Collector of Ganjam.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.
To the Collector of Ganjam; the Revenue Board; and the Accountant General.

No. 95.—Read the following Telegram from Home Secretary, Simla, to Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 20 June 1866.

Your telegram to Calcutta, regarding the famine in Ganjam, received. The whole of the surplus North-Western Famine Fund has been allotted for famine purposes in Orissa and elsewhere; but the Government of India will consider favourably any reasonable proposition for the relief of the distressed in Ganjam, which the Madras Government may submit; meanwhile, pending the receipt of fuller information, the Madras Government may expend for this purpose, at its discretion, a sum not exceeding 10,000 rupees.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 96.—ORDER thereon, 5 July 1866, No. 1658.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 97.—Read the following Telegram from Home Secretary, Simla, to Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 25 June 1866.

If there is still great distress in Ganjam, calling for charitable relief in excess of the mens (means) already made available, the Governor General will assign a portion of the North-West Famine Fund, from which it is believed a small sum has been already granted by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 98.—ORDER thereon, 5 July 1866, No. 1659.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

(No. 127.—Miscellaneous.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Revenue Department, Fort St. George,
6 July 1866.

Sir,

1. I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegrams, dated 20th, 25th, and 30th June last, the first authorising this Government, at their discretion, to spend 10,000 rupees for the relief of the distress in Ganjam, the last informing them that 20,000 rupees for purely charitable relief will be contributed from the surplus of the North-West Provinces Famine Fund.

Proceedings of Government:

6th November 1865,	Nos. 57, 58.
7th "	" 92, 93.
16th "	" 261, 262.
16th "	" 277, 278.
17th "	" 299, 301.
23rd "	" 397, 398.
9th December "	" 41, 42.
12th "	" 64, 65.
20th February 1866,	" 381, 382.
21st "	" 397, 398.
20th April "	" 278, 279.
20th "	" 290, 291.
4th May "	" 86, 87.
18th "	" 323, 324.
1st June "	" 30, 31.
11th "	" 261, 262.
11th "	" 263, 264.
12th "	" 294, 295.
15th "	" 361, 362.
15th "	" 363.
20th "	" 450, 451.
20th "	" 452, 453.
21st "	" 461, 462.
26th "	" 557, 558.
26th "	" 559, 560.
28th "	" 586, 587.
29th "	" 610, 611.
29th "	" 631, 632.
29th "	" 633, 634.

2. The accompanying papers will convey to the Supreme Government some idea of the extreme distress which the inhabitants of the northern portion of the district are suffering; and I am directed to report what this Government has already done towards its relief.

3. A contribution of 10,000 rupees to the subscription funds at the disposal of the Collector was made by Government, and the Collector has also been authorised to expend 3,000 rupees monthly for five months in supplementing the expenditure at the relief houses where food is distributed at private cost to the above amount.

4. Fifteen hundred bags of rice have been sent to the Collector from this port, at a cost of 11,640 rupees, and 2,000 more have been secured at Cocanada, at a cost of 16,000 rupees, and will be dispatched in the course of this week.

5. The Collector has also been authorised to expend a sum not exceeding 15,000 rupees in wages, to such of the destitute poor as are still able to labour on public works, and directed to employ them on the repair of minor irrigation works, pending the submission of a detailed scheme.

6. Thus the whole amount appropriated to the direct relief of the suffering population has thus been 67,640 rupees, which will be increased to 87,640 rupees by the grant of 20,000 rupees allotted from the surplus of the North-West Provinces Famine Fund.

7. There is a considerable amount, some $1\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of rupees, sanctioned in the Imperial Budget for expenditure on public works in the district, and the Court of Wards have authorised the Collector to undertake works for the improvement of the estates under their charge. The local road, &c., fund is very small.

8. The zemindars appear to have come forward very liberally to mitigate the distress by establishing relief houses on their estates, and the suffering population have displayed wonderful patience; but notwithstanding all efforts, the Government feel very painfully that all that can be effected is the most trifling alleviation of overwhelming misery. Famine and disease, cholera and small-pox, are ravaging the north of the district, and not only can no sensible relief be afforded until the harvest, some five months hence, but until that time the distress must increase and extend to wider limits.

9. The prospect is painful in the extreme, but this Government will do all in their power to mitigate the horrors of the situation to the unfortunate inhabitants.

10. Copy of this communication will be forwarded for the information of the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hudleston,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

Para. 12.—REVENUE LETTER from Madras; dated 7 July, No. 31 of 1866.—
(Miscellaneous).

12. On the application of the Bengal authorities, we have purchased and despatched 2,600 bags of rice on their account for relief of distress in Cuttack, and a further supply of 10,000 bags has been secured to meet a further requisition which has been received from that Government.

Proceedings of Government.				
18th June 1866,	Nos.	405—407.		
19th	"	"	"	425, 426.
29th	"	"	"	628—630.
29th	"	"	"	635—637.
2nd July	"	"	"	7, 8.
3rd	"	"	"	13, 14.
5th	"	"	"	114, 115.
5th	"	"	"	118—124.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 18 June 1866.

Read the following Papers:

No. 405.—From the Superintendent of Marine to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Marine Department, Fort St. George; dated Madras, 16 June 1866, No. 2330.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in compliance with demi-official instructions from Government, received yesterday through the Revenue Secretary, a telegram was dispatched to the captain of the "Arracan," at Gopaulpore, directing him to return to Madras, calling at Cocanada for orders.

No. 406.—Telegram from the Collector of Godavery to the Acting Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 16 June 1866.

Can supply by 22nd instant 200 tons, or 2,600 bags, boiled rice, deliverable on board at eight rupees per bag; only 500 bags, raw rice, at Rs. 6. 14., free on board, on same date. Which shall I secure?

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 407.—ORDER thereon, 18 June 1866, No. 1490.

1. Ordered, that the Collector of the Godavery District be directed, by telegram, to secure 200 tons of rice, for dispatch by the "Arracan" to False Point, and that the Superintendent of Marine be requested to instruct the commander of the steamer to receive the rice, and land it at False Point for the use of the Bengal authorities in Cuttack, and to return thence to Madras.

2. Ordered, also that a telegram be dispatched to Calcutta, informing of the above.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. Hudleston,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent of Marine; the Board of Revenue; and the Collector of the Godavery District.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 19 June 1866.

Read the following Letter:

No. 425.—From the Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George; dated Madras, 19 June 1866, No. 2357.

1. I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have this day received a telegram from the master attendant at Calcutta, apparently in reply to mine of the 14th requesting the detention the "Tubal Cain" at Negapatam till further orders. She is now at Madras, and will be detained here instead.

"Detain 'Tubal Cain' at Negapatam for further orders."

2. Referring to the orders contained in the Proceedings of Government of yesterday's date, No. 1490, which, as far as concerns myself, have been obeyed, I have to inform you that a telegram was received by the Collector of Sea Customs last evening from the Commissioner of Cuttack, requesting that the "Arracan" might be directed to land her rice at Pooree, not at False Point. I presume that Government will wish me to modify my instructions to the commander of the "Arracan" in accordance with the Commissioner's request.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 426.—ORDER thereon, 19 June 1866, No. 1499.

1. The Collector of the Godavery District will be instructed by telegram to dispatch the rice per "Arracan" to Pooree instead of False Point.
2. The superintendent of Marine will similarly instruct the commander of the vessel.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. Hudleston*,
Acting Secretary of Government.

To the Superintendent of Marine and the Collector of
the Godavery District.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 29 June 1866.

Read the following Telegrams:

No. 628.—From the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Calcutta, to Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 21 June 1866.

THE "Tubal Cain" is at Negapatam; if rice can be had there for less than four rupees, twice two rupees, per maund of 80 pounds, please load her at the expense of this Board, and order her to False Point; if not procurable at that price at Negapatam, order her on to Cocanada or Masulipatam, and load her there at the same limit. Please inform me by telegraph what is done.

No. 629.—From the Secretary, Board of Revenue Calcutta, to Revenue Secretary, Madras; dated 25 June 1866.

Urgent. You need not ship any rice on board the "Tubal Cain."

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 630.—ORDER thereon, 29 June 1866, No. 1602.

Order to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government

Read the following Telegrams:

No. 635.—From Collector of Godavery to Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 26 June 1866.

"Arracan" arrived. Rice ready for shipment. Mr. Linares advises insurance from land to land. Value, 20,800 rupees; freight, nominally entered at one rupee.

No. 636.—From Collector of Godovary to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 27 June 1866.

Rice shipped on "Arracan;" she will sail to-night. I have paid Mr. Linares 20,800 rupees, value of rice, and 82 rupees for demurrage charge of boats. I want sanction.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 637.—ORDER thereon, 29 June 1866, No. 1605.

1. The payment of twenty thousand eight hundred and eighty-two (20,882) rupees, being the price of rice purchased and charges incurred, as detailed in the foregoing telegram, for shipment to the port of Pooree, on account of the Bengal Government, is accordingly sanctioned.

2. The

2. The Accountant General will make the necessary adjustment of accounts with the Bengal Government, and instruct the Collector of the Godavery District under what head the charge is to be debited.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. Hudleston,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant General; the Collector of the Godavery District; and the Board of Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 2 July 1866.

No. 7.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26 June 1866.

Read the following Telegram from the Commissioner of Cuttack, dated 24 June 1866.

ORDER steamer "Arabia," loading rice at Cocanada, to call at Pooree and land cargo there or take orders from Pooree Collector, who has been warned to be ready.

Transferred to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with reference to the Order of Government; dated 18 June 1866, No. 1490.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 8.—ORDER thereon, 2 July 1866, No. 1614.

The necessary instructions for the steamer to proceed to Pooree instead of False Point have been already issued.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. Hudleston,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 3 July 1866.

No. 13.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Masulipatam, to Acting Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 30 June 1866.

FIFTEEN thousand bags cannot be supplied within two months and a-half. Present price is about six rupees and three quarters per bag. Prices rising.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 14.—ORDER thereon, 3 July 1866, No. 1617.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Kistna.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 5 July 1866.

No. 114.—Read the following Telegram from Sub-Collector, Negapatam, to Acting Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 4 July 1866.

ONLY 6,000 bags rice obtainable here; rest is contracted for to be shipped at Karikal and Tranquebar. If "Tubal Cain" has left, send captain necessary orders here.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 115.—ORDER thereon, 5 July 1866, No. 1665.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Sub-Collector of Tanjore.

Read the following Telegrams:—

No. 118.—From Secretary, Board of Revenue, Calcutta, to Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 27 June 1866.

The Board of Revenue will thank you to order 30,000 maunds, 15,000 bags, rice at Cocanada at four rupees a maund, or eight rupees a bag, if not too late. Send the "Tubal Cain" to bring it, or if "Tubal Cain" is gone, send it in the best way possible to Pooree, where instructions will be waiting.

No. 119.—From Acting Secretary to Government, Madras, to Collector of Cocanada; dated 27 June 1866, No. 39.

Can you secure 15,000 bags of rice, at eight rupees the bag?

No. 120.—From Collector, Cocanada, to Acting Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 27 June 1866.

Clear the line, Mr. Linares offers 15,000 bags, one-third boiled, and two-thirds raw, rice at eight rupees per bag free on board, as follows: 2,000 immediate, 3,000 more in 20 days, 5,000 more in 40 days, remaining 5,000 in 60 days. He wants advance of six rupees per bag. Balance payable on gradual deliveries. Stock in hand here small. I think no one can do better. Reply quick if I am to close with offer.

No. 121.—From Acting Secretary to Government, Madras, to Collector of Tanjore; dated 28 June 1866, No. 40.

At what price on board and by what date can you provide at Negapatam 10,000 bags of rice of two maunds each.

No. 122.—From Sub-Collector, Negapatam, to Acting Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 30 June 1866.

Will have 10,000 bags of rice ready here in eight days. Eight-and-a-quarter to eight-and-a-half rupees per bag. To put on board three rupees per garce; 468 rupees. Send positive orders quick.

No. 123.—From Secretary to Government, Madras, to Sub-Collector of Negapatam; dated 30 June 1866, No. 50.

Secure 10,000 bags of rice at price named.
"Tubal Cain" will come for it.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 124.—ORDER thereon, 5 July 1866, No. 1667.

1. Ordered to be communicated to the Superintendent of Marine, who will make the necessary arrangements for sending the "Tubal Cain" to Negapatam.

2. The Collector of Tanjore will submit bills for the price of the rice purchased and the charges of shipment.

3. Ordered, that the following telegram be sent to the Calcutta Board of Revenue for their information:—

From Acting Secretary to Government, Madras, to Secretary, Revenue Board, Calcutta; dated 2 July 1866, No. 52.

Ten thousand bags of rice secured at Negapatam for Pooree.
Price, eight-and-a-quarter to eight-and-a-half rupees the bag of two maunds.
Shipping charges will be some 470 rupees.
"Tubal Cain" gone to ship it.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. Hudleston*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent of Marine; the Collector of Tanjore; and the Collector of Godavery.

PUBLIC LETTER from Fort St. George ; dated 13 July, No. 21 of 1866.

IN conformity with the instructions conveyed in the late Court's Despatch, dated 23rd November 1853 (No. 50), we beg to inform you that the Right Honourable Lord Napier, K.T., will leave the Presidency on the 14th instant, on a tour into the northern districts.

2. Copy of a Minute on the subject, recorded by his Excellency, under this date, is herewith submitted.

Proceedings :
13 July 1866, Nos.
84, 85.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Public Department, 13 July 1866.

No. 84.—Read the following Minute by the Right Honourable the President ; dated 13 July 1866.

With a view to the prevailing scarcity in Ganjam, I propose to proceed to that district, in order to obtain a more exact impression of the extent and probable duration of the evil, and to encourage the local authorities in their exertions for the relief of the inhabitants. I shall leave Madras to-morrow, and return about the 12th of August.

(signed) *Napier.*

No. 85.—To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla ; dated Fort St. George, 13 July 1866, No. 712.

With reference to the instructions of the Court of Directors, conveyed in their Despatch of the 23rd November 1853, No. 50, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Government of India, copy of a Minute recorded by the President, and to state that his Lordship will leave the Presidency on the 14th instant, on a tour to the northern districts.

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Acting Chief Secretary.

(No. 24 of 1866.—Public Department.)

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,

WITH reference to our Despatch of the 13th ultimo (No. 21), we have the honour to report that the Right Honourable Lord Napier, K.T., returned to the Presidency on the 9th instant.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Napier.*
T. Pycroft.
H. D. Phillips.

Fort St. George,
14 August 1866.

REVENUE LETTER from Madras ; dated 11 August, No. 35 of 1866.—
(Miscellaneous.)

1. IN continuation of our Despatch, dated 7th July last (No. 31), relative to the distress in Ganjam, we have the honour to forward our further proceedings marginally noted, from which you will observe that we have, under the circumstances represented by the Collector, sanctioned an addition of two rupees monthly to the pay of all Government servants in the principal division of the district (with the exception of those in the Goomsoor Talook and the Khond Maliahs) drawing 15 rupees monthly and under, this order to have effect from 1st July, and to continue for three months.

Proceedings of Government :
13 July 1866, Nos. 273A, 273B, and 273C.
20 " " No. 404.

2. The latest accounts from Ganjam, however, we are glad to say, are somewhat better. There was a copious fall of rain last month, and there is a prospect of a tolerable harvest next season.

Proceedings of Government, 25 July 1866, No. 503.

3. We take this opportunity of forwarding our proceedings of 25th ultimo (No. 1,861), from which you will observe that owing to the long-continued drought and the high prices of the necessaries of life, excessive distress at present prevails also in the districts of North Arcot, Salem, South Arcot, Coimbatore, and Bellary.

4. A public meeting was held at Madras on the 21st ultimo, at which a sum of upwards of 20,000 rupees was subscribed for the relief of the poor in the distressed districts, and Madras itself; and a committee which was appointed at the meeting, and which includes representatives of all the wealthier classes of the community, is now engaged in raising additional subscriptions for these purposes, and in devising measures for organising and aiding local efforts for the same object. We have contributed to the Relief Fund from the Public Treasury the sum of 20,000 rupees in aid of the subscriptions raised at the meeting, and have intimated that we would be prepared to grant the equivalent of such further sums as might be raised for the same purpose at Madras and in the Provinces. The principle of confining charitable relief to those who cannot work will of course be carefully acted on.

5. But in order that this species of relief might be confined within the narrowest possible limits, and also with a view of obtaining some return for the expenditure which the State might be compelled to incur in providing for the necessities of the lower classes, we deemed it essential that in the districts to which reference has been made, immediate measures should be taken for employing large numbers of the suffering, but able-bodied, poor on useful public works. The detailed orders issued by us on this point will be found in paragraphs 3 and 4 of our Proceedings of 25th July above quoted. We are also making the most of the public works and local funds at our disposal.

* Proceedings of Government, 31 July 1866, Nos. 594, 595.

6. In a subsequent* order we have, on the urgent representation of the Collector of Bellary, sanctioned an addition of two rupees monthly to the pay of all Government servants in that district, drawing 10 rupees monthly and under; the increase, as in the case of the Ganjam district, to have effect from 1st July, and to continue for three months. We have also authorised† the Collector to incur an outlay on public works of 50,000 rupees, if circumstances should render it necessary.

† Proceedings of Government, 2 Aug. 1866, Nos. 36, 37.

7. We enclose copies of the latest telegrams‡ we have received from the Collectors of the districts. These lead us to hope that, except in parts of Salem, Coimbatore, and Bellary, apprehensions of famine need no longer be entertained, though there will, until the new crops come in, be much distress from the high price of grain.

‡ Proceedings of Government:
7 August 1866, Nos. 136-154.
1 " Nos. 14, 15.
4 " Nos. 94, 95.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 13 July 1866.

No. 273 A.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2 July 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Ganjam to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue; dated Chetterpore, 14 June 1866, No. 1,269.

1. Up to this date I have brought before the Board and Government the sufferings of the poor belonging to the labouring population of this district. The continued rise in prices now compels me to bring to their notice the distress of the peons and other subordinate servants of the Government.

2. These poor people have hitherto made shift to subsist on their pay, though under many privations, owing to the dearness of all articles of food. But they are beginning to succumb, and their appearance indicates this. The next four or five months will bring with them successive additions to the price of food, and the crisis of the present season of calamity still lies before us; unless, which is scarcely to be looked for, the stored grain of the rice-growing provinces exists, and can be brought forward in sufficient quantities to give more than

than a sufficient supply to the famine-stricken provinces of Orissa and Lower Bengal generally, for until this is the case prices must continue to rise here. Rice is now become so dear* that eight annas is just sufficient to furnish this single item of the daily food of a large family.

* Seven seers of 80 tolas to the seer, for a rupee.

3. Assured that every reasonable assistance will be afforded by Government, I beg to lay the case of this class of public servants before them, and to recommend that batta may be given to all Government servants in the principal division (with the exception of those in the Goomsur talook and Khond maliahs), receiving 30 rupees and under per mensem, at the rate of 20 per cent. on their pay during the next five months, commencing from this month, and made payable on the 1st proximo.

4. I find that the Irrigation Company at Cuttack have temporarily raised the salaries of all employes drawing less than 100 rupees a month by 20 per cent. The public establishments in Cuttack are also petitioning the Lieutenant Governor for an increase.

5. The subjoined list shows the number of persons affected by the proposed increase, its particular incidence, and the total cost to the State.

MEMORANDUM.

Number of Servants.	ESTABLISHMENT.	AMOUNT.
	Hoozoor:	Rs. a. p.
81.	Collector's Establishment - - - -	1,034 - -
10	Senior Assistant's Establishment - - -	107 - -
2	Assistant's Establishment - - - -	14 - -
	Talooks:	
82	Tahsildars' and Sub-Magistrates' Establishment	784 - -
12	Revenue Survey Establishment - - -	108 - -
26	Sea Customs Establishment - - - -	209 - -
6	Marine Establishment - - - -	68 - -
	Talook:	
43	Salt Establishment - - - -	350 - -
34	Mulki or District Postal Establishment - -	198 - -
2	Death Registration Establishment - - -	35 - -
12	Agent's Court Establishment - - - -	187 8 -
6	Travellers' Bungalow Establishment - -	12 - -
2	Irrigation Conservancy Establishment - -	8 - -
2	Registration of Assurances Establishment -	36 - -
320	TOTAL - - - Rs.	3,150 8 -
	At 20 per cent. monthly - -	630 1 8

(signed) G. S. Forbes, Collector.

Submitted for the favourable consideration of Government.

No. 273 B.—TELEGRAM from Commissioner, Cuttack, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 12 July 1866.

Increase of two rupees per month has been allowed to all Government servants in Cuttack division drawing 15 rupees per mensem and under, from 1st June, to continue three months.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 273 C.—ORDER thereon, 13 July 1866, No. 1743 A.

1. The Government sanction an addition of two rupees monthly to the pay of all Government servants in the principal division of the Ganjam district (with the exception of those in the Goomsoor talook and the Khond maliahs) drawing 15 rupees monthly and under; this order to have effect from 1st July, and to continue for three months.

2. These proceedings will be communicated to the Supreme Government.

Ordered, that the following telegram be despatched to the Collector of Ganjam :

TELEGRAM from Acting Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, to Collector Ganjam ; dated 13 July 1866, No. 76.

From 1st July, and for three months, you may add two rupees to the monthly pay of all Government servants in the principal division of your district, excepting the Goomsoor talook and the Khond maliahs, drawing 15 rupees monthly and under.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. Hudleston,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Collector of Ganjam; and the
Accountant General.

(No. 1811.)

(No. 404.—Miscellaneous.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Revenue Department, Fort St. George,
20 July 1866.

Sir,

• Dated 2 July
1866.

1. In continuation of my letter dated 6th instant, No. 1669, I am directed to forward the accompanying proceedings* of the Board of Revenue with a letter from the Collector of Ganjam, and to state that under the circumstances therein brought to notice, this Government have, in an order dated 13th instant, No. 1743 A (copy of which also accompanies), sanctioned an addition of 2 rupees monthly to the pay of all Government servants in the principal division of the district (with the exception of those in the Goomsoor talook and the Khond maliahs), drawing 15 rupees monthly and under; this order to have effect from 1st July, and to continue for the present for three months.

2. This sanction, which follows the rule that has been adopted in the Cattack district, the Government trust will receive the confirmation of the Government of India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hudleston,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 25 July 1866.

(No. 503.—Miscellaneous.—Dated 25 July 1866, No. 1861.)

THE Governor in Council has had under his serious consideration the reports which have been received from the Collectors of several of the districts in this Presidency in which, owing to the long continued drought, and the high prices of the necessaries of life, excessive distress at present prevails. For some time past the scarcity, amounting to actual famine, which has prevailed in Ganjam, has compelled the Government to make special contributions for the relief of the starving poor, in addition to subscriptions which have been raised for the same purpose both in the district and at Madras. The latest accounts from Ganjam are somewhat better. There has been a copious fall of rain since the beginning of the present month, and there is a prospect of a tolerable harvest. Up to this time, however, the south-west monsoon has not reached the districts in the south-eastern portion of the Presidency; and in North Arcot, Salem, South Arcot, and Coimbatore the distress caused by the high price of food and by the want of water and of pasture is most severely felt. The pressure is apparently greatest in that part of the country which includes the southern talooks of North Arcot, the north-western talooks of South Arcot, the western talooks of Salem, and in the southern and eastern talooks of Coimbatore. It is also very severely felt in Bellary. The Acting Sub-Collector of Coimbatore, in a letter addressed to the Collector on the 14th instant, adverting to the straits to which the poorer classes in the upland talooks

of

of his division are now reduced, has urged the necessity of immediate relief. He writes that it is impossible not to "be struck with the poverty-stricken appearance of the lower classes, with hardly a rag to cover their nakedness, and hardly any flesh to cover their bones;" that "the cattle were even worse off, they were mere moving skeletons; that he had seen wretched beings, with hardly a rag on them, eating the fruit of the prickly-pear and berries from trees;" and that "every night hundreds of poor wretches skulk about the streets of Caroor picking up what wretched garbage they can collect; that the coolies are so weak that, when they first come to the Public Works Department for work, they have to be fed before they can be worked at all." It is to be feared that a very similar state of things exists in the other districts already referred to; and as regards the cattle, the Collector of Salem reports that thousands have died for want of pasture and want of water. In one village alone, which Mr. Arbuthnott lately visited, upwards of a thousand head of cattle have perished.

2. A public meeting was held at Madras on the 21st, at which a sum of upwards of 20,000 rupees was subscribed for the relief of the starving poor in the distressed districts, and also for the relief of the poor in Madras, in the event of an actual famine arising in the Presidency town; and a committee which was appointed at the meeting, and which includes representatives of all the wealthier classes of the community, is now engaged in raising additional subscriptions for the same purpose, and in devising measures for organising and aiding local efforts for the immediate relief of such of the starving poor as cannot obtain employment. The Governor in Council resolves to contribute to the relief fund from the public treasury the sum of 20,000 rupees in aid of the subscriptions raised at the meeting, in addition to the sum of 1,000 rupees which has already been placed at the disposal of the Acting Sub-Collector of Coimbatore, and he will be prepared to grant the equivalent of such further sums as may be raised for the same purpose at Madras and in the provinces. These grants will be disbursed to the Madras committee, who will arrange with the local authorities for their appropriation. It is to be hoped that by this means sufficient funds will be available for the relief of the old, the infirm, and the young, who are not in a position to earn by their labour the means of existence. The principle of confining charitable relief to those who cannot work will of course be carefully acted on.

3. But in order that this species of relief may be confined within the narrowest possible limits, and also with the view of obtaining some return for the expenditure which the State may be compelled to incur in providing for the necessities of the lower classes, the Governor in Council deems it essential that, in the districts to which reference has been made, immediate measures should be taken for employing large numbers of the suffering but able-bodied poor on useful public works. He accordingly directs that the Collectors of the districts named in the margin will at once arrange, in communication with the local officers of the public works, for the immediate commencement in those parts of their respective districts in which the distress is greatest, of such works as they may deem most useful either for improving the communications or the sources of irrigation, and at the same time suitable for the employment of unskilled labourers. The works to be undertaken should be so selected as to admit of the people being employed in gangs of moderate strength, either at or in the vicinity of their own villages: for, in the present state of the public health, it is advisable to avoid as much as possible the collection of large bodies of labourers; and as the rate of wages should not exceed what is requisite for the actual maintenance of the labourers, it is not desirable that they should be required to leave their homes. The wages of the labourers should be paid daily, and in some cases it will be necessary to make the payments in grain. Many of these works may be carried on under the immediate supervision of the revenue officers of various grades; and, in order that that supervision may be as complete as circumstances will admit, the Government resolve to transfer temporarily the assistants named in the margin* to the districts specified opposite to their respective names.

North Arcot.
South Arcot.
Salem.
Coimbatore.
Bellary.

These gentlemen will join the districts to which they are severally transferred with as little delay as possible. The circumstances of the case do not admit of the delay which would be involved in the previous submission of estimates or reports, in regard to the works to be undertaken or the amount to be expended. This must be left to the judgment of the several Collectors, aided by the advice of the local Public Works officers, and of course of the superintending engineers, where these officers are within reach. The Government, however, will expect to be furnished, with as little delay as possible, with full reports as to the works which may be commenced, and the amount of expenditure which is being incurred.

North Arcot - Mr. E. Gibson.
South Arcot - Mr. C. W. W. Martin.
Salem - Mr. J. D. B. Gribble.
Coimbatore - Mr. E. N. Overbury.
" - Mr. H. W. Wellesley.

4. Although the pressure on the poor of the Presidency town is at present not to be compared with that which exists in the districts above referred to, the Governor in Council deems the present a suitable opportunity for commencing two important works, which have been projected for some time. One is the series of works planned by Mr. Fraser for improving the water-supply of Madras, and the other is the formation of a tank near Saint Thomas' Mount in connection with the project of uniting the northern and southern canals. Orders will be issued in the Public Works Department for the immediate commencement of these works, which will afford employment to a large body of labourers from Madras and its neighbourhood, and as a part of the arrangements for the effectual supervision of the working gangs the services of an additional assistant,† to be stationed at the Red Hills, will be placed at the disposal of the Collector of the Madras district, who will depute one of his present assistants to the Mount for the same purpose. It will be the duty of these young

† Mr. H. F. Clog-stoun.

officers, acting in co-operation with the officers of the Public Works Department, to see to the payment of the coolies and the arrangements for hutting them where such may be necessary, and to the due observance of such sanitary precautions as may be prescribed by the Sanitary Commissioner.

5. The Governor in Council trusts that the foregoing measures for providing work for the able-bodied poor, combined with the efforts which are being made for affording relief to those who, from physical infirmity, are incapable of earning a livelihood, will go far to alleviate the distress which at present exists.

(True extract.)

(signed) *A. J. Arbuthnot,*
Chief Secretary.

To the Relief Committee; the Public Works Department; the Collector of Madras; the Collector of North Arcot; the Collector of South Arcot; the Collector of Salem; the Collector of Coimbatore; the Collector of Bellary; the Board of Revenue, the Accountant General, and the Sanitary Commissioner.

To E. Gibson, Esq.; C. W. W. Martin, Esq.; J. D. B. Gribble, Esq.; E. N. Overbury, Esq.; H. W. Wellesely, Esq.; H. F. Clogstoun, Esq.; and Editors' Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 31 July 1866.

No. 594.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25th July 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Bellary, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue; dated Bellary, 16th July 1866, No. 148:—

1. I HAVE the honour to forward a petition from the lower paid officials of my establishment for a temporary increase of pay during the present unprecedented high prices of grain.

2. In a report on the state of the district which I have just forwarded to the Board, and in which I have not dwelt upon the state of distress without showing a remedy for it, I have pointed out that the prices of grain are from 300 to 400 per cent. above the prices which ruled in the famine year of 1854, when 14 lacs were expended on roads for the support of the labouring classes. It will scarcely be considered creditable to Government that the families of its lower paid servants should have the alternative of starving, or of begging their bread from door to door, which I am afraid is now the case.

3. If the price lists of Bellary are compared with those of other districts it will be found that they rule higher than any other district in the Madras Presidency. It is true that rice is nearly the same price in Tinnevelly, but other* grains are cheaper, and that district is in a much more flourishing condition than this.

Cholum.	Rs.
Bellary -	413
Tinnevelly -	209

Ragi.	
Bellary -	381
Tinnevelly -	280

4. I would recommend for the favourable consideration of Government, that an increase of 20 per cent. be sanctioned on all salaries at and below 10 rupees per mensem; when rice sells at less than eight Madras measures per rupee, compensation is given to sepoys.

5. The cultivators of the land obtain the means of subsistence either from their produce, or from engaging on public works. If they have a surplus beyond their actual requirements they share in the benefit of high prices, but the recipients of small salaries partake in no such advantage; other means of subsistence are not open to them. They are expected to be decently dressed, and most of them have families, with cholam at 5½ seers to the rupee, equivalent to 3½ Madras measures. A man on seven rupees per mensem can scarcely feed himself, and has nothing for his family.

6. It is true we cannot adequately meet the requirements of the occasion, but something should be done; and I would therefore recommend that the salaries, as below, should be raised as specified, at an additional monthly charge of Rs. 758. 6. 2.

MEMORANDUM showing the Cost of the proposed Temporary Increase at 20 per Cent. on the present Salary of the Huzur and Talook Servants from 10 Rupees and below.

Present Rates of Salary.		Huzur.								Talook.				TOTAL of Huzur and Talook.		Amount at 20 rupees per Cent. on Total Huzur and Talook.		
		Collector's Establishment.	Sub-Collector's Establishment.	Head Assistant Collector's Establishment.	General Deputy Collector's Establishment.	In the Treasury Department.	Press Office.	Total.	Talooks Establishment.	Sub-Magistrate's Division.	District Tappal Establishment.	Travellers' Bungalow Establishment.	Total.	Numbers.	Amount.			
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Of 10 Rupees -	3	2	1	-	1	2	9	1	-	3	-	4	43	130	26	-	-
2	" 8 " -	16	3	1	1	1	1	23	15	-	-	-	15	38	304	60	12	10
3	" 7 " -	18	6	4	3	2	3	36	15	10	13	-	38	74	518	103	9	6
4	" 6 " -	4	2	1	1	-	-	8	317	16	-	2	335	343	2,058	411	9	6
5	" 5 " -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	9	102	-	141	141	705	141	-	-
6	" 3½ " -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	22	77	15	6	4
TOTAL - -		41	13	7	5	4	6	76	378	35	118	24	555	631	3,792	758	6	2

(signed) A. Wedderburn, Collector.

1. Submitted for the orders of Government, with the Board's recommendation, that a temporary addition of two rupees monthly be made to the pay of all Government servants in Bellary drawing 10 rupees monthly and under, thus following the analogy of the rule adopted in Ganjam and the Bengal districts, which is more adapted for affording actual relief than a per-centage addition.

2. The increase should operate from the commencement of the current month, and continue at present for three months.

3. The facts stated by the Collector render argument in support of his proposal superfluous.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 595.—ORDER thereon, 31 July 1866, No. 1906.

The Board's proposal is sanctioned and will be communicated to the Collector by telegraph.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. D. Sim,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the
Accountant General.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 2 August 1866.

No. 36.—Read the following Letter from the Collector of Bellary to the Acting Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 27 July 1866, No. 57.

1. WITH reference to the Government Order, dated 18th July 1866, No. 1775, I have the honour to refer to my letter of the 23rd instant, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, in reference to the subsequent Season Report for the last fortnight of the present month.

One measure is
equal to one and
a-half Bellary seer.

2. At a meeting, held by me, of the principal native inhabitants, including the rich merchants and grain dealers of Bellary, on the 25th of last month, the subject of a provision for the destitute was brought before them. A subscription list was proposed. Among the plans suggested, was a loan, by the native merchants, to be employed in procuring grain and retailing it at cost price, the subscribers debiting themselves with the loss of profit. This, however, on further consultation, was abandoned for a direct issue of grain, each person subscribing a certain quantity. The amount which has been so issued is 9,000 measures,* valued at 1,929 rupees, and the proposed monthly issue is 26,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ measures, valued at 5,714 rupees. This measure, however, has its disadvantages, as it leads to a concourse of people from the neighbourhood, and among the thousands so relieved, it is difficult to discriminate the deserving objects of charity. Still, many are relieved by the Native Committee, whose proceedings should not be interfered with.

3. Should the subscription list now in circulation be well responded to, I consider that some public useful work would be the best mode of employing the funds, and among these the excavation of a deep reservoir in the neighbourhood, and the removal of prickly-pear (which has been mentioned to me, by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals as a proper sanitary measure) appear desirable.

4. But while the distress obtaining in the neighbourhood of the town of Bellary may be alleviated by such means, and by the assistance of one-third by Government, which has been promised, this measure is insufficient for the wants of the district; I have, therefore, recommended a grant of 50,000 rupees to be spent over the district in improving the communications, and opening wells on certain roads where water is not procurable.

5. The local revenue officers have been pressed to open talook subscriptions, and to promote the employment of the people by those in a position to do so.

6. The Resident in Hyderabad has been addressed with a view to the circulation of price lists which have been furnished him, so that there may be general information as to the rates ruling on this side of the Toombudra. At such a time, however, as the present, when the movement of grain is attended with much expense from the want of fodder, the market is commanded by the chief native mercantile capitalists, among whom the prices are well known.

7. The reason why I have recommended an additional grant for public works, although some are at present going on, and there remains a large amount to be expended, is that these works have been apportioned according to the Budget grant without reference to the local distress; that they are done on contracts which cannot be interfered with; that full value is exacted for the work done; that an expenditure in one talook will not relieve distress in another; that a large amount in building barracks in Bellary will have no beneficial effect elsewhere; that communications urgently require improvement; and that without water on the road, traffic must be hindered. I have also addressed the Manager of the North-West Railway with a view, if possible, to an increased expenditure on the line which is in progress of formation in the Eastern talooks, Tadpatri, Gooty, Adoni, and Bellary.

8. It seems to me that Government aid would be most beneficially directed to the fartherance of public works, which will facilitate the transport of supplies by those whose interest is to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 37.—ORDER thereon, 2 August 1866, No. 1929.

1. THE Government approve of Mr. Wedderburn's exertions to relieve the distress prevalent in the district of Bellary.

2. His application for a grant of 50,000 rupees for public works was sanctioned, if found to be necessary, on the 31st ultimo, and the sanction communicated to him by telegraph.

3. Relief in grain and money should be carefully restricted to those who cannot work.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. D. Sim.

Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Bellary; the Board of Revenue;
and the Accountant General.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 7 August 1866.

Read the following Telegrams:—

No. 136.—From Collector, Berhampore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 7 August 1866.

SEASON very favourable. Rain-fall abundant and general. Prices falling, but still high. Markets moderately well supplied. Public health good. Pasture abundant.

No. 137.—From Collector, Vizagapatam, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 6 August 1866.

SEASON promising. Rain-fall increasing. Prices stationary. Bazaars ill supplied. Public health improving. Pasture better.

No. 138.—From Collector, Cocanada, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 6 August 1866.

SEASON promising. Rain-fall general and plentiful. General prices very high, but stationary, and with a downward tendency. Markets abundantly supplied. Public health much improved since last telegram. Pasture plentiful.

No. 139.—From Collector, Masulipatam, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 6 August 1866.

SEASON promising. Rain-fall sufficient, two and a half inches of rain here during last week. Prices stationary, but excessive. Markets well supplied. Public health generally good. Cholera prevails in some talooks. Grass growing well in Venukondah and Palnad talooks. Rain-fall deficient. Prices rising, and markets rather ill supplied, owing to exportation of all grains to Kurnool and Cuddapah districts.

No. 140.—From Collector, Nellore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 6 August 1866.

SEASON promising. Rain-fall an inch. Prices excessive. Markets well supplied. Public health good. Pasture deficient.

No. 141.—From Collector, Cuddapah, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 6 August 1866.

SEASON more promising. Rain-fall good in Cuddapah, Jammalamadgu, Proddattoor, Badwell, Sidhout, and Pulivendala talooks; too much supply in tanks. In Pullampett, Madanapally, Voilpand, Cadri, and Royachoty talooks, partial rain in some localities. Pasture is improving. The rest as before.

No. 142.—From Collector, Bellary, to Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 6 August 1866.

RAIN-FALL up to 31st slight and partial. Prices stationary; excessive. Markets, except in town of Bellary, ill supplied. Public health impaired by scarcity and prevalence of cholera in some talooks. Pasture very deficient.

No. 143.—From Deputy Collector, Kurnool, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 6 August 1866.

SEASON more promising than last report. Rain sufficient, but partial. Prices stationary. Markets pretty well supplied. Public health pretty good. Pasture passable.

No. 144.—From Collector, Chittoor, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 6 August 1866.

SEASON more promising. Tanks have had no supply. Ploughing more general. Prices tolerably stationary. Principal markets still fairly supplied. Health better. Supply of pasture and water improving daily.

No. 145.—From Collector, Cuddalore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 6 August 1866.

SEASON improving. Rain-fall, Cuddalore, three and half-tenths (inches); last night very deficient and very partial. Prices stationary. Markets ill supplied. Public health tolerably good. Pasture none. Cattle dying in all parts for want of food and water.

No. 146.—From Collector, Tanjore, to Chief Secretary, Madras, dated 6 August 1866.

SEASON promising in the Delta, but very unpromising in the uplands. Rain-fall very deficient; but freshes generally ample. Markets, with few exceptions, well supplied. Prices stationary. Public health generally good. Pasture none in the upland talooks.

No. 147.—From Head Assistant, for Collector, Trichinopoly, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 6 August 1866.

SEASON not promising. Rain-fall none. General prices high and rising. Markets ill supplied. Public health indifferent. Pasture failing.

No. 148.—From Collector, Madura, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 1 August 1866.

SEASON unpromising. Rain-fall none. Prices steady. Markets well supplied. Public health good in most places. Pasture failing in the plains. Cattle dying for want of water and grass in some parts.

No. 149.—From Collector, Palamcottah, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 6 August 1866.

SEASON not promising. Rain-fall deficient. Prices stationary. Markets well supplied. Public health good. Pasture failing.

No. 150.—From Collector, Coimbatore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 6 August 1866.

SEASON still unpromising, except in Pollachy and parts of Coimbatore. Rain-fall partial. Prices rising in many places. Markets in several talooks reported ill-supplied. Public health and pasture unaltered since last telegram.

No. 151.—From Collector, Salem, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras,
dated 6 August 1866.

SEASON continues unpromising. Rain-fall few drops here and there. Prices rising.
Markets ill-supplied. Health bad. Pasture none at all.

No. 152.—From Collector, Mangalore, to Chief Secretary, Madras,
dated 6 August 1866.

SEASON promising. Monsoon very abundant. Prices still very high and rising. Markets
well supplied. Public health generally good. Pasture abundant.

No. 153.—From Collector, Calicut, Malabar, to Chief Secretary, Madras,
dated 6 August 1866.

RAIN-FALL, public health, pasture, favourable as before. Prices still excessive, but
slightly lower than last week. Market supply deficient.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 154.—ORDER thereon, 7 August 1866, No. 1979.

ORDERED to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Relief Committee; the Board of Revenue;
and the Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 1 August 1866.

No. 14.—Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Madras, to the Chief
Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Sydapet, 26 July 1866, No. 143.

1. I HAVE the honour to make the report required by your Memorandum, dated
yesterday.

2. The season is not promising. Dry cultivation should be commenced in May. It has
not even yet commenced, though in parts of the district the ryots have begun to plough
their land. If showers fall, the land will be sown; but owing to the lateness of the season
the crops will not be heavy. In any circumstances the area of cultivation this year will be
much restricted.

3. Up to the end of last month, it may be said, no rain fell, and the rain-fall for the year
was less than quarter the amount it is in ordinary years. This month there have been
showers in the north and some in the southern part of the district. They have been totally
insufficient to moisten the soil to the extent requisite after seven months of drought.

4. Prices are excessive. They are pretty much the same throughout the district. Rice
(first sort) is selling at five seers the rupee, and dry grain is proportionately dear. Straw
for cattle is extremely difficult to get, and rich men complain their beasts are starving.

5. The markets are ill supplied. It is not possible to buy any quantity of grain, and the
Bunniahs sell with reluctance. Large farmers withhold their stores altogether from the
market, though such persons have, according to their usual custom, one year's consumption
of grain still in hand. There is a general scarcity of grain for sale throughout the district;
but it is not yet reported that the poor have been driven to roots for food.

6. The public health is bad. Cholera prevails in a severe form in villages about Trevel-
loor and Ponnery, and in parts of Madras and the Sydapet Talooks. In Conjeeveram, it is
said from 1,500 to 2,000 persons have been cut off by the epidemic, which is now dying
490. F out

out there in consequence of some falls of rain. In Chingleput cholera is unusually prevalent and is very fatal, carrying off eight to ten persons a day. In Maduranthacum and in Goodavancherry it prevails in a less alarming form.

7. Pasture was completely wanting, but the recent showers have done something to resuscitate it. Large quantities of cattle have died for want of grass. The absence of humidity has been so great that not only had green vegetation disappeared, but all save the best wells had dried up; and the villagers in many villages had to fetch their water for domestic purposes from distances as great as five miles.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 15.—ORDER thereon, 1 August 1866, No. 1918.

THE Acting Collector will report whether the local officers are sufficiently supplied with cholera medicines.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Acting Collector of Madras; the Board of Revenue;
and the Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 4 August 1866.

No. 94.—Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Saidapet, 30 July 1866, No. 145.

1. IN advertence to your Official Memorandum, dated the 25th instant, No. 93, I have the honour to state that no change has taken place in this district in the season since I wrote my report to you on the 27th instant.

2. The Talook authorities inform me that clouds are gathering over head, especially in the southern Talooks, but no soaking showers seem to have fallen anywhere. In the immediate vicinity of Madras, there was a moderate shower on the evening of Friday last.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 95.—ORDER thereon, 4 August 1866, No. 1958.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Gorse,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Relief Committee; the Board of Revenue;
and the Collector of Madras.

(Public.—No. 33.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
Fort St. George.

My Lord,

India Office,

London, 29 September 1866.

Para. 1. I HAVE considered in Council, with painful interest, the papers relating to the famine and distress now existing in the districts of Ganjam and Cuttack, forwarded with paragraphs 1 to 12 of your Despatch in the Revenue Department, dated the 7th of July last, No. 31.

2. The measures you have adopted in conjunction with the Government of Bengal, carried out as they have been by the zeal and energy of Mr. G. S. Forbes,
the

the Collector of Ganjam, and other local authorities, aided by the liberality of private individuals, have my entire approval.

3. The thanks of Government are especially due to the Zemindar of Calicote and Hautghur for his liberal exertions in aid of his suffering countrymen.

4. I am glad to see from your Despatches of the 13th July last and 14th of August, Nos. 21 and 24, that your Excellency has been personally inspecting these northern districts, and I have to express my cordial approval of the measures of your Government for the relief of the distress existing in various other districts of your Presidency, as reported in your Despatch in the Revenue Department, No. 35, dated 11th August last.

5. The measures taken by the Madras community for the relief of the poor in the distressed districts are very credible, and I am glad to perceive that judicious arrangements have been made for the employment of the able-bodied poor on public works, such as the waterworks at Madras. Ample employment may, no doubt, easily be furnished on useful works in all the distressed districts, and some increase to the grants for public works, in order to render this additional employment of labour possible, is, in my opinion, fully justified by the special circumstances of the case.

6. The small increase to the salaries of Government servants, reported in your Despatch under reply, will, I trust, serve to mitigate the distress which they and their families must temporarily suffer.

7. Her Majesty's Government desire to express their high appreciation of the active exertions your Excellency has made for the relief of the sufferers under your charge; and there can be no doubt that your presence on the spot was eminently calculated to encourage the praiseworthy zeal of the officers, and furnished an additional proof to the people that the Government was anxious to do all that lay in its power to mitigate the distress that had arisen.

8. I shall be anxious to receive early reports on the prospects of the crops, especially in Bellary, Salem, and Coimbatore, and in the mean time your Excellency's Government may rely upon my support in the exertions you may hereafter make to alleviate the sufferings of the people under your care.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cranborne.*

(No. 31 of 1866.—Public Department.)

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,

WE have the honour to enclose copy of a Minute recorded by our President, containing a full and interesting account of his Lordship's recent visit to Ganjam, of the state of distress which prevailed there, and the measures adopted for the relief of the people.

Proceedings, 5 October 1866, Nos. 63-65.

2. We enclose also a copy of our orders on the subject.

3. Our recent Despatches will have informed you that there is no longer cause for apprehension, as regards this district; though, for some time to come, there will be considerable distress, for the relief of which the Collector has sufficient means, in money, labour, and grain.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. Pycroft.*
H. D. Phillips.

Fort Saint George,
6 October 1866.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Public Department, 5 October 1866.

Read the following :—

No. 63.—MINUTE by the Right Honourable the President, dated Ootacamund, 1st September 1866.

IN conformity with the practice of my predecessors, I think it right to communicate to the Council the impressions which I have received on my recent tour in the portions of the Ganjam District, which are affected by famine. I am sensible, however, that I have little information to impart, which is not already known from the reports of the local officers. My visit to the district was prompted by the desire to show sympathy and encouragement to those who were labouring or suffering, and to stimulate the application of remedial measures which were already commenced or contemplated.

2. The Council is aware that the famine is confined in Ganjam to a limited and tolerably defined area. It is most severely felt in the coast region extending from Berhampore northwards to the southern end of the Chilka Lake; then along the winding shores of the lake to where it is struck by the frontier of Cuttack; from the lake westwards over a dry, hilly, diversified country, to the basin of the Ganjam River; throughout that valley with varying intensity wherever permanent channel irrigation is not applied to the land; and again with extreme severity in the parts around Suradah, between the river and the Khond Hills. The area thus affected may contain about 250,000 inhabitants, but the portion in which the scarcity has risen to the pitch of starvation does not embrace more than 120,000. By far the greater share of the afflicted country belongs to zemindary estates, in which the revenue relations of the Government and the people are not direct. Some of these estates happen fortunately to be in charge of the Court of Wards; some belong to native proprietors, not deficient in intelligence and liberality; others, again, are in the hands of families ruined or ill-disposed, and in these the burden of relief has fallen altogether on the Government.

3. The population may be divided into four categories :—(1.) The ryots. (2.) The coolies, or people without land, engaged in rural labour. (3.) The mendicant, vagrant, out-cast, or criminal class. (4.) The small traders and mechanics in the towns.

4. Of these classes the ryots are the most meritorious and the most to be pitied. They have suffered with great resignation and self-respect. The decency of their caste prevents them from appearing at the relief houses as sharers of promiscuous charity. The necessities of agricultural labour bind them to their holdings and homes, where it is difficult to search them out. There can be no doubt of the extremities of distress which they have endured and still endure. Some of the Ooryah cottages I have myself visited, where destitution and starvation might be seen in every pathetic and terrible form. The same story was told by the multitudes of persons gathering a precarious and unwholesome sustenance from half edible roots, berries, and leaves, of which Mr. Forbes, the Collector, possesses a variety of specimens. The miserable condition of whole villages was attested by the emaciated appearance of their leading inhabitants, sent in numerous deputations to solicit help from the Collector at Chetterpore. The roads were full of wretched creatures prostrated on the earth. In many places I was pursued by clamorous crouds which might be likened to flocks of skeletons or ghosts. To an unpractised European eye, the distinction between the ryot in his ordinary garb or ordinary nakedness, and the landless labourer, is scarcely perceptible; but there is no doubt that the substantial ryot, especially on Government lands, feels his social elevation as much as the farmer in England. It was pitiable to see the reduction and ruin of an industrious order of men, invested in primitive forms with all the duties and obligations of property, and to reflect that nothing less than a succession of prosperous seasons, combined with considerate usage on the part of the Revenue Department, can restore these people to physical vigour and material welfare. While the peasant farmer starves, his cattle thrive. Repeated showers had fallen in the country, and the forage was abundant. The Hindoo peasant will perish by hunger beside a fat bullock. The prescriptions of superstition, which appear cruel to the individual, are conservative for the community; and the preservation of the labouring cattle secures the power of cultivation, and the sources of future life and wealth. It may sound harsh and sad to say so, but in India it is more easy to replace a man than an ox. The chastisements of nature are rarely universal. There will still be some feature of consolation and promise. In the condition of the live stock I saw the “attenuating circumstance” of the Ganjam famine. It was reported that the pastoral ryots, who would under no pressure kill their cows, drink the blood of their living goats, and reserve the animals for successive depletions.

5. The impoverishment of the ryots, and the general absorption of money for the mere purchase of food, had naturally arrested every kind of labour demand; and the cooly class, who have no savings and no credit, must have suffered, in the first instance, even more than the ryots. The scarcity would touch them sooner and more sharply. The cooly has, however, fewer ties, fewer scruples, and a greater habit of migration. He can resort, without degradation, to the almshouse, and can travel further in quest of employment. Government food and Government wages will henceforward be sufficiently operative to save persons habituated to unskilled rural labour from the worst degrees of suffering, and from death.

death. The recipients of public charity in the cooly class will diminish, but those from the ryot class will increase in number, between the present time and next harvest.

6. Mixed with the settled and industrious population of the Indian village, whose morals are not worse than those of any other people, and whose habits and actions are governed by inflexible social and religious laws, there exist vile and criminal castes or miscellaneous outcastes, objects of propitiation, aversion and fear to the other inhabitants. A numerous tribe of this sort reside in Ganjam, called Dundassis, who are both hereditary thieves and hereditary detectives, levying, in either quality, contributions from the villagers. They do some menial services; they practice some casual industry in the jungles; they live on carrion; and do not scruple to eat the flesh of the sacred animal; in fact they are apt to steal and kill him. The whole of these people seemed to fasten upon the relief houses, in part, no doubt, from destitution, but in part from their habits of idleness and mendicancy. They appeared in general the least emaciated of the miserable assemblage, offering a vexatious contrast to the labouring classes who sat beside them, and to the ryots who stood afar off. I need scarcely add that the aged, infirm, deformed and helpless persons, who live in ordinary times by begging from door to door, the poorer parasites of the poor, had all resource, under present circumstances, to the charity of the State.

7. It is obvious that the same causes which suspend the employment of labour in the country must also affect the welfare of those who live by small trades and manufactures. In this climate the necessities of life may almost be restricted to fire and food, and the purchase of its simple comforts and ornaments can easily be deferred or abandoned. The dearth and dearness of provisions would alone account for the depression of industry in the towns, but this local and transitory cause is no doubt aided by other general influences of a more permanent character. The hand-loom of Chicacole and Berhampore were, for the most part, idle, and the weavers subjected to unusual privations. The dearness of the raw material and competition from abroad are, however, powerful adversaries to native domestic fabrication, and this interest has been for years past in a languishing condition.

8. The remedial measures adopted by Government are adapted to the character and the wants of the suffering population.

9. The ryots have been detached from the other classes, and are dealt with, in some degree, apart. For their benefit the Government has sanctioned (1) the refund of surplus collections; (2) remissions of assessment; (3) a distribution of seed grain; (4) a distribution of uncooked grain in the villages for food; (5) the improvement of certain small irrigation works; (6) employment on extraordinary public works.

I am not enabled to state what amount of revenue will be sacrificed, and what amount of expenditure will be incurred by these measures, which are still in progress, and all of which will not be brought to a close, even by the approaching harvest; for, in some localities, where the soil has remained unsown, the famine will leave a long arrear of distress. About 12,000 ryots, of whom 3,000 belong to the zemindary estates, are now receiving sustenance from the State, the Court of Wards, or the Relief Fund. The number will undoubtedly increase, but whatever amount may be eventually expended, there can be no question, even in a merely interested point of view, that the outlay is, in fact, a wise economy; for, if the people had perished, the revenue would have vanished with them.

10. The rural labourers and other miscellaneous paupers are supported (1) by distributions of cooked food; (2) by employment on public works.

Relief houses have been established by the Collector or by the zemindars, at 14 stations in the district. Of these, I had occasion to visit 10. They generally consist of an open space of ground enclosed by a slight fence. In this area a cook-house is erected, and sometimes a large open shed, to shelter the people from the rain. The recipients are seated in rows upon the ground, divided according to their castes, ages, and sex. The food, consisting of cooked rice and raggy, is carried round in large pots, and is received in earthen dishes and on leaves. It is, for the most part, consumed on the spot. The native magistrates, the village authorities, and the police keep order. For the general multitude, the distribution takes place once a day. Some children and feeble persons are exceptionally treated, and receive two doles. Persons affected with small-pox and other contagious or disgusting diseases are ranked apart. I trust that they will soon be all accommodated in hospital sheds. A more affecting spectacle than these receptacles of destitution it would be difficult to conceive. The physiognomy of the famine was most painful at Ganjam, Rumbah, Calycota, and Russelcondah. In places where relief had been longer organised, some amelioration in the physical condition of the poor was already apparent, and, going southwards, the most distressing features gradually faded away. At Chetterpore there was some improvement. At Berhampore the change for the better was still more apparent. At Chicacole the worst symptoms of actual famine had almost disappeared, and the relief-house was chiefly filled by the beggars of the town. The number of persons receiving food at the relief houses varies from day to day with the accidents of the weather, and from other causes. It has certainly reached 13,000. It may at present be set down at an average of 10,000. The number will probably decrease as the season advances.

The extraordinary public works set on foot for the benefit of the starving people, comprise (1) the repair of roads; (2) the excavation of tanks; (3) the excavation of wells; (4) the formation or improvement of water channels; (5) the more important undertaking of the

Chilka Lake Canal. It may be apprehended that a good deal of the labour employed, especially at the outset, has been directed to trifling or unprofitable purposes, an evil inseparable from such a crisis, when it is necessary to get the people to work, and place them in the receipt of wages directly, so as to preserve their physical strength and their habits of exertion. The money will, however, not be entirely wasted, even in regard to minor works, and the canal will prove an enterprise of durable usefulness. In these various undertakings, employment and sustenance may eventually be afforded to 3,000 persons, many of whom will, however, be heads of families, so that the benefit will be felt among a greater number, while the amount of money circulated will be considerable.

11. For the particular benefit of the poorer classes in the towns, not much has been effected, for their necessities were the least pressing. Some wells have been sunk at Berhampore, both for the native troops and the citizens; and some tanks have been formed or enlarged. A small order has also been given to the weavers at the same place for cotton cloth, which it is hoped may be taken by the Commissariat Department.

12. For the benefit of all classes, it was urgently necessary to provide additional medical superintendence, a commensurate supply of medicines, and some simple hospital buildings, in which the dying might find a refuge, and the diseased have some chance of recovery. The Collector had already turned his attention to this subject before my arrival. I was accompanied by Acting Deputy Inspector General Porteous, and by Mr. Ross, an intelligent apothecary. Dr. Porteous gave impulse and direction to the work. Six hospitals were set on foot. At Ganjam one of the deserted habitations of the old mercantile body was secured. At Rumbah the offices attached to a large house belonging to the Aska Sugar Company were converted to the same purpose. At Russelcondah a temporary shed will shortly be replaced by the repair of an old building, formerly used by a local militia force. At Berhampore, Chetterpore, and Aska, cheap structures have been erected, with bamboo supports, wattle walls plastered with mud, thatched roofs, and clay floors. Provision has been made for the separation of the sexes, and of contagious disorders. These constructions are far from satisfactory; but time pressed, and means were limited. The patients will each have a bedstead, a mat, and a blanket; they will receive diet in some measure appropriate to their cases; and they will have some share of professional advice. The attendance and the treatment will certainly be imperfect; but the habits of the people are simple, their wants are few, and their maladies, as I am assured, are more susceptible of cure by rest, shelter, and sufficient food, than by physic. The six hospitals will afford, if necessary, room for between 400 and 500 patients. They have been built and furnished from an appropriation made by Government, and they are supported from the Charitable Relief Fund and from Government contributions. At Russelcondah, Berhampore, and Chetterpore, the medical officers attached to those stations have afforded their gratuitous assistance. Mr. Ross is stationed at Rumbah. For Ganjam, a dresser was procured from Waltair; and at Aska, a retired apothecary, in the service of Mr. Minchin, has, by the kind permission of his representative, been retained with a small addition to his salary and pension.

13. Including every branch of remission, relief and expenditure depending on ascertained private charity, the Court of Wards, the zemindars, and Government, I think I shall not be far from the mark, when I set down the calculable cost of the famine in Ganjam at about 40,000 *l*. The disbursements of native charity in a domestic and desultory form are, of course, unknown; nor can I form any estimate of the loss which the community has sustained by the failure of crops, the death of cattle at an earlier period, and the sacrifice of lives and labour power.

14. The number of persons of all classes receiving relief may be roughly stated at 25,000.

15. Up to the time of my departure from the country, about 1,600 persons were officially reported to have died of starvation. Many unknown wanderers have probably perished in the woods and bye-ways. The deaths from debility and disease caused by insufficient nourishment, have been numerous, but they will never be traced or recorded.

16. The causes of the scarcity in the Ganjam district have been, for the most part, beyond human control, though the recurrence of such a calamity might, in some degree, be mitigated by the intervention of Government, and prudence on the part of the people. For several years the rain-fall had been small, the crops had been short, and the exportations had been great. In this way, the reserves of food were consumed, and the people were brought to the verge of starvation.

How far the region most affected by the famine could be saved and supplied by irrigation works, it is difficult for me to judge. I believe that the uplands, on which the scarcity fell most heavily, cannot be brought under wet culture from any of the main, natural intermittent water-courses which intersect the country. The local tanks for storing rain water are tolerably numerous already, but the rain-fall is partial and capricious. Many would, under any system, in a dry season, remain unfilled or imperfectly filled. More water might be procured by making more wells; but the people are poor, the construction of wells is costly, and this is not a branch of water supply undertaken by Government, though it is encouraged by considerate and liberal regulations. I presume that I am safe in affirming that in the hilly parts of Ganjam the Government could afford some help by multiplying the receptacles for the rain-fall, but, do what it may, it never could wholly avert the dangers contingent on a dry season.

The people, on their part, may be reproached with some improvidence. They have been encouraged by the high price of the superior grains to plant wet crops, where dry crops would have been safer, trusting to a rain fall which never came. The wet crop failed altogether, where a dry one would have given a scanty yield. By planting the right crop on the right soil, by preferring moderate reliable returns to greater uncertain returns, the hazard of a serious and total failure would be diminished.

Nevertheless, all the assistance which Government could grant, and all the precautions which the cultivator could practice, will never suffice to preserve the dry soils of an Indian province from an occasional barrenness, caused by the failure of the rain-fall. This is a contingency beyond the reach of human foresight or control. Such a calamity is always impending in one locality or another, and there is reason to be grateful when it occurs on a limited area, and in an accessible situation. It is then the duty of Government to order timely and sufficient remedies for an evil which it cannot prevent.

17. I wish I could assert that the remedies ordered by Government were altogether timely and sufficient in the present instance. If they had been so, 1,600 persons would not have perished by hunger. I am bound to acknowledge that some portion of this death and suffering might have been hindered, if action had been taken on the earliest intimation of approaching scarcity. It may, however, be affirmed that the measures sanctioned by Government, whether we regard promptitude or efficiency, will bear comparison with the proceedings of authority in similar cases, in other times and at other places. Governments are slow believers in public calamity, and they entertain a justifiable reluctance to sanction the commencement of gratuitous relief; a measure of which no one can foretell the economical and moral consequences. If help was not afforded at an earlier period by the Madras Government, it was certainly not due to a want of benevolence, but from a want of conviction that the necessity was inevitable, and in some degree, from a want of accurate detailed information. When the necessity did become indisputably apparent, the Government was not idle, and it was supported by the charity of Madras. There is no doubt something to regret, but there is more that may be regarded with satisfaction. We may profit by experience, and do better next time.

18. Before closing these remarks, it becomes my duty to record my gratitude to those who have co-operated, by their authority or their services, in meeting the present emergency.

To his Excellency the Viceroy our first thanks are due. The Supreme Government has acceded to all the requests and to all the measures of this Government, and by its prompt and liberal sanction of the Chilka Lake Canal, has conferred not only a temporary, but a permanent benefit on the Presidency.

Mr. Gordon Fobes, the Collector of Ganjam, has been active and judicious in the suggestion and application of relief measures. He was offered the assistance of a Special Commissioner, but refused it, preferring to labour in person. When I renewed this proposal to him, observing that he was suffering from fever, and that he was burdened with other affairs, he again declined any extraneous aid, saying that he took too deep an interest in the work to delegate it to any other hands.

Of the gentlemen attached to the Collectorate, I am able to speak in favourable terms. Mr. Leman, Mr. Goodrich, and Mr. Grigg, with whom I was brought into personal contact, appeared to be impressed with a sense of their duty to the people, and performed it with kindness and intelligence.

In Captain Darrah, the Executive Engineer at Berhampore, Government possess an officer who has done everything to familiarise himself with a new field of duty, and who manifests the closest application to business.

Lieutenant Lys, the officer in command of the police, has placed his force at the disposal of the local authorities for the protection and discipline of the relief establishments. Without this interposition, it would have been impossible to exercise the discrimination and control so necessary in those places. The men seemed to perform their duty with sufficient attention and forbearance. I have also to thank Mr. Lys for the arrangements he made for my personal convenience.

I was not much struck by any spontaneous zeal on the part of the English or East Indian medical officers in the district, but I think that their activity was eventually roused by the interest taken by others in the work. The example and advice of Dr. Porteous were beneficial. Mr. Ross, the apothecary, installed at Rumbah, commenced his duties with commendable activity.

At Ganjam, Mr. Waters, the Superintendent of Customs, and Mr. Broom, the Superintendent of the Salt Pans, voluntarily assumed the direction of the relief house and of the hospital, and dedicated their time and their best exertions to a task which was neither agreeable nor safe; for the worst extremities of hunger were there aggravated by the prevalence of small-pox and other maladies. They were zealously assisted by a native merchant or shopkeeper.

The Baptist missionaries at Russelcondah and Berhampore have redeemed a considerable number of deserted children from death by want. The Roman Catholic clergy at Berhampore and Suradah have exerted themselves in the same manner, and with the same success. Both these religious agencies have but very slender means at their disposal; they have received assistance from the Collector.

With the conduct of the Native officials in the pay of Government, Mr. Forbes is generally satisfied. The Sheristadar at Chatterpore is very sensible and very willing in the prosecution of relief measures; and the treasurer is distinguished for his personal devotion to the poor. At all the stations which I visited the tahsildars and other local functionaries appeared to superintend the arrangements for relief with assiduity. At Rambah alone there had been a serious abuse of duty. The Native officer entrusted with the management of the relief house had diverted a portion of the grain to his own use. He is now under trial for this offence, with his son.

The Zemindar of Calycota supported for some time about 2,000 persons at his own charges at his country residence. The poor carried the contagion of small-pox into the house, and eight members of the zemindar's family died of that disorder. He himself, and his brother were dangerously ill. During the funeral ceremonies, and the period of mourning, the distribution of food was arrested in conformity with certain usages or superstitions of the country. On my personal request, however, the zemindar renewed the issue of cooked food to all comers, and thus diminished the pressure on the neighbouring Government establishments. He declined an offer of direct contribution on the part of Government, but accepted my proposal to furnish him, should his supply run short, with rice at the wholesale price paid by Government on the coast, the Government assuming the cost of transport. I thought it right to make this overture to the zemindar, who pays a large rent to Government, whose charities have been most liberal, and who has contributed to the support and welfare of his dependants by digging a great tank at Calycota.

Finally, I must not forget the charitable conduct of the soldiers of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, stationed at Berhampore, who, from their limited resources, found means to institute a distribution of food to their more unfortunate fellow countrymen.

19. The Government will, no doubt, think it right to mark their sense of the services rendered by persons in a becoming manner when the famine has run its course. In the meantime, I beg to suggest to the Council the following proceedings:—

1. To express to the Viceroy the grateful sense which this Government entertains of the generous co-operation which the Supreme Government has afforded us on this occasion.

2. To instruct the Collector of Ganjam to take the necessary measures to supply the Zemindar of Calycota with a sufficient quantity of rice, should he need it, at the wholesale price of Cocanada or Madras, in conformity with the engagements taken by me.

3. To direct Mr. Forbes to forward an estimate of the number of orphan children who will probably be left upon the hands of the local authorities in consequence of this famine, and to authorise him to enter into a negotiation with the Catholic and Baptist missionaries for the future education and support of such destitute children, reporting to Government how many children those missions are willing to take in charge, and what amount of compensation they will expect from Government per head for the lodging and maintenance of the orphans.

(signed) *Napier.*

No. 64.—ORDER thereon, 5 October 1866, No. 1015.

ORDERED, That copies of the Minute of the Right Honourable the President be forwarded to the Secretary of State and the Government of India.

2. With reference to paragraph 16, instructions will be issued in the Public Works Department to the Superintending Engineer, to report what can be done towards increasing the supply of water in Ganjam, by improving the existing, and constructing fresh sources of irrigation. The Board of Revenue will also report whether, in the peculiar circumstances of the district, it would be advisable to make advances to the ryots for private wells, and the sums probably required for the purpose.

3. The Collector of Ganjam will supply the Zemindar of Calycota with rice, in accordance with the arrangement effected by the Right Honourable the President. He will also carry out the instructions contained in clause 3, paragraph 19, of the Minute, without delay.

4. The

4. The thanks of Government will be conveyed to the gentlemen whose names are entered in the margin, and to the Baptist missionaries at Russelcondah and Berhampore, and the Roman Catholic clergy at Berhampore and Suradah, for the valuable and praiseworthy service rendered by them during the famine.

5. The collector will also specially communicate the approbation of the Government to the Zemindar of Calycota, and the other proprietors who have aided in relieving the distressed during the famine.

G. Forbes, Esq., Collector and Agent.
 Dr. Porteous, Deputy Inspector General.
 G. D. Leman, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant.
 H. St. A. Goodrich, Esq., Assistant Collector.
 H. B. Grigg, Esq., Assistant Collector.
 Captain Darrah, R.E., Executive Engineer.
 Lieutenant Lys, 31st N. I., Superintendent of Police.
 Mr. Waters, Superintendent of Sea Customs.
 Mr. M. Broom, Salt Superintendent.
 Mr. Ross, Apothecary.
 T. Sivaramiya, Sheristadar.
 K. Murahari, Treasurer.

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
 Secretary to Government.

No. 65.—To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated
 Fort St. George, 5th October 1866, No. 1016.

I AM directed to forward the enclosed copy of a Minute recorded by the Right Honourable the Governor, containing a full and interesting account of his Lordship's recent visit to the distressed parts of the Ganjam district, and of the measures adopted for the relief of the people.

2. The Government desire me to take this opportunity of expressing their grateful sense of the generous and cordial manner in which the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to accord his liberal sanction to all the applications of this Government for special aid. The confidence which this liberal policy engendered, has enabled the Government promptly and effectively to carry out measures which would have lost much of their efficacy, had there been delay or hesitation in adopting them.

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
 Secretary to Government.

(Public, No. 40.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
 Fort St. George.

India Office, London,
 16 November 1866.

My Lord,

1. I HAVE considered, in Council, the Despatch from your Government, dated the 6th October (No. 31) 1866, forwarding, with its proceedings on the subject, a copy of the Minute recorded by your Excellency on your return from your recent visit to Ganjam.

2. I have already expressed my sense of the motives which led your Excellency to visit those parts of Ganjam where famine was prevailing, and of the benefits which were likely to result from such an active display of sympathy with the sufferings of the people; and I have read with the deepest interest the account contained in your Minute of the condition and prospects of the district, and of the measures which have been taken for the relief of the prevailing distress.

3. It is highly gratifying to find that the energetic measures taken, whether under the general orders of your Government, or under your Excellency's personal direction, have had a very material effect in mitigating the calamity which fell so heavily on some parts of Ganjam; and I have learnt with much satisfaction from your recent letters that there is no longer cause for serious apprehension with regard to that district.

4. The noble example of liberality and benevolence set by the Zemindar of Calycota has justly merited the acknowledgments of your Government, and I notice with gratification the testimony borne by your Excellency to the services rendered during the famine by the Revenue and Police officers of the district, both European and native.

5. I trust that it may be found practicable to afford efficient protection against a recurrence of the recent calamity, by increasing the supply of water in those parts of Ganjam which have suffered much from the want of it; and I shall await with much interest the result of the consideration which you propose to give to this subject in the Revenue and Public Works Departments.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cranborne.*

REVENUE LETTER from Madras, dated 24th August, No. 37 of 1866.

* Proceedings of Government:

11th August 1866,	Nos. 293, 294.
13th "	" " 309, 310.
16th "	" " 403, 404.
16th "	" " 427, 428.
16th "	" " 429, 430.
18th "	" " 489, 490.
20th "	" " 500, 501.
21st "	" " 542-559.
21st "	" " 560-564.
23rd "	" " 607, 608.
23rd "	" " 609, 610.

1. IN continuation of our Despatch in this Department, dated 11th August 1866, No. 35, we enclose copies of the telegrams* and other reports since received, explaining the character of the season, and the distress prevailing in the several districts.

2. You will observe that the distress is now most felt in Bellary, and that we have, in consequence, ordered 10 garce of raggy to be sent to that district for distribution among the poor who cannot work.

3. The private subscriptions raised in aid of the Famine Funds having amounted to upwards of 40,000 rupees, we have authorised the payment of 20,000 rupees from the public Treasury in addition to the similar amount already paid, as reported in paragraph 4 of our letter dated the 11th instant, No. 35.

4. We are glad to report that a good deal of rain has fallen in the North Arcot District, and we hope the fall has extended to Coimbatore, Salem, and South Arcot.

5. Our apprehensions now are chiefly centred in Bellary.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 11th August 1866.

No. 293.—Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Kurnool to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated on circuit Yeldoorty, 4th August 1866, No. 32 :

1. I AM glad to be able to report, for the information of Government, that, so far as this district is concerned, there has been a marked improvement in the season during the past week. Rain has fallen throughout the district, in some places abundantly, and agricultural operations are being carried on. In some parts of the district there has not yet been sufficient rain to enable the ryots to sow in the heavy black soil, but in the light red soils seed has been got in, and in the vicinity of this place the young crops are springing. On the whole, there is very little sickness amongst the people. Cholera has been very bad here, but only two cases have been reported to-day. There has been great mortality at Peapully, near Gooty, but I am inclined to think that this is owing more to the starved and prostrate condition of the people there than to any marked severity of the disease. It is situate in the Pattikonda talook, where there has been great distress for some time; nearly all the dry crops failed, and large remissions were granted, as a special case, at the last settlement. The deputy collector in charge of the division urges the employment of the poorer classes on some large work in the talook, to furnish them with means of sustenance. I am now on my way to the place to satisfy myself of the necessity for this, and will report in due course on the subject. I should have visited the talook earlier, but my time has been so fully occupied that I was unable to leave Kurnool.

2. I earnestly request that an experienced assistant, who has passed both standards, and who is a justice of the peace, may be posted to this district. There are at present only two European covenanted officers, myself and the head assistant. The latter lives at Cumbum, 100 miles away from Kurnool, and separated from it by the Nullamalay Hills, so that I cannot call him into head quarters when my duty takes me into the district. Mr. McCarthy, who had gained a little experience, and who hoped to pass at the next examination, has, I see, been transferred to Bellary. Mr. Turner had joined only

only two months before he was obliged to go away on sick leave, and as he has not passed, can give me very little assistance. A large town like Kurnool, where there is a regiment and a good number of Europeans, ought not to be left without an European magistrate having full powers, but at present this often cannot be avoided.

P.S.—I request that you will be good enough to inform me whether the weekly telegrams regarding the season, &c., are to be continued.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 294.—ORDER thereon, 11th August 1866, No. 2051.

1. THE acting collector should lose no time in ascertaining whether any, and, if so, what relief is needed in the Patticondah talook. The weekly telegrams should be continued until further orders.

2. The Government regret that they have no passed assistant available at present.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*

Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Kurnool, and the
Board of Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 13th August 1866.

No. 309.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd August 1866, No. 5336.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Coimbatore to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Ootacamund, 31st July 1866, No. 193:

1. IN reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I have the honour to state that the information called for, as to "what quantity of food-grain is supposed to be available in your district for the consumption of the population," not being generally supplied from the talooks, I am obliged to rely for it on the local knowledge of my chief and old ministerial officers, who are probably able to afford as correct an approximate estimate of the quantity of grain stored up by the merchants and wealthy ryots in the country, as the Tahsildars, to whom they (merchants and ryots) are not likely to disclose their circumstances.

2. This district contains a population of about 1,300,000 in round numbers. We may estimate the people engaged in agricultural operations at eight lacs, of whom about one-half will have grain stored for domestic consumption. About nine lacs of people subsist on grain purchased in the markets. The number of persons living on rice, as compared with those subsisting on the coarser grain, cholam, ragi, cumboo, &c., will be, I believe, in the proportion of three to six. The total quantity of paddy and of coarser grain that will be required per mensem will be 2,110 and 2,813 garces respectively, at the monthly rates of $22\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 seers of the first and second kinds per soul.

3. Subjoined is a rough estimate of the quantity of grain supposed to be stored in the several talooks:—

Names of Talooks.	Paddy in Salagays.	Cholam, Ragi, &c., in Salagays.
Coimbatore - - - - -	30,000	30,000
Suttimungalum - - - - -	40,000	20,000
Collegal - - - - -	-	10,000
Poolachy - - - - -	1,000	30,000
Parindoray - - - - -	50,000	20,000
Bhowany - - - - -	-	10,000
Pulladum - - - - -	-	30,000
Dharapooram - - - - -	40,000	15,000
Caroor - - - - -	40,000	15,000
Qodoomulpettah - - - - -	20,000	20,000
TOTAL - - - - -	2,21,000	2,00,000
TOTAL of Madras Garces - - -	4,420	4,000

4. It is thus evident that, according to the above statement, which, it is to be remembered, is merely an approximate one, the supply of grain in the district is barely sufficient to meet the wants of the people for more than two months; and that they must, therefore, look to the in-coming crops and other districts for their future supplies. What with the high prices obtained for cotton and all kinds of agricultural produce within the last three years, the ryots (a large portion of them at least) have made considerable profits and been enabled to lay up money; so that if grain is to be had, they will be able to tide over the trying period before them. But the poorer ryots, and the classes dependent on daily wages, are likely to be great sufferers, as they look to the markets for their supplies. But, granted that the markets are well supplied, the failure of the rain has thrown many of the labouring people out of work, and thereby deprived them greatly of the means of purchasing food. The labouring poor are most to be felt for, and likely to suffer most in the present crisis. Already, as you will observe by the annexed extracts from letters from different parts of the district, the poor are beginning to feel with great severity the existing state of things. Mr. Brandt's letter of the 14th instant was written from Caroor, but I am glad to learn, from a subsequent communication from that gentleman from Dharapooram, that the distress in that part of the country was not so great as at Caroor. He writes, "But there is not such palpable distress in these parts I have come through, as they are near the river, and therefore richer." Mr. Hamnett, the supervisor in the Collegal range, gives a sad picture of the condition of the poor in Collegal, and no doubt there must be much truth in what he writes; for the south-west monsoon, on which that talook is so dependant, has, up to the present date, failed. The ryots, I know, have considerable stores of ragi, but these stores are not, I fear, so great as reported in Mr. Hamnett's letter, and the Mysore merchants are buying up large quantities to supply the wants of that country. In fact, I have received petitions from parties requesting me to put a stop to the export of grain from Collegal. In other parts of the district, there is distress more or less, both amongst human beings and cattle. Had the expected rain fallen, all would have been well; but even now, bad though the prospect be, I hope that the well cultivation will tend materially to alleviate the wants of the people. There are some 45,000 large wells with an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres under each, or in the aggregate 1,12,500 acres, which can, and doubtless will, be brought under cultivation. All this land will not, I fear, be used in raising grain crops, as tobacco and chillies are largely grown for export, and yield a handsome profit; but 1,00,000 acres, no doubt, will be appropriated to the cultivation of grain. Before their departure from the hills, I communicated with Sir T. Pycroft and the Hon. Mr. Arbuthnott, on the state of the district, and at the request of the latter gave him a copy of Mr. Brandt's letter. Since then I have been directed by telegram from the Chief Secretary, to place at the disposal of the sub-collector 1,000 rupees for the immediate relief of the poor. I would now suggest that I be authorised to lay out money on useful works in such parts of the country as I learn, from time to time, demand it most, with reference to the actual condition of the people. If, for the present, a sum of 4,000 rupees is placed at my disposal, I shall endeavour to control its expenditure, so as to prevent its undue waste. As my present treasury deputy collector, Cooppa Row, possesses large experience, and a very considerable knowledge of the district, I requested him to give me his opinion as to its present condition. It will be observed that he takes pretty much the same view of the state of the people as has been expressed in this letter.

ENCLOSURE, No. 1, A.

ABSTRACT.—Memorandum regarding Mr. Brandt's Report.

ENCLOSURE, No. 2, B.

EXTRACT from a LETTER, No. 36 of 12th July 1866, from the Supervisor in charge of Collegal Range, to the Superintending Engineer, Seventh Division.

* * * *

Collegal Talook.

"FOR want of rain there is a great scarcity of water, pasture, and provisions, owing to which the cattle are dying in large number, and the poor inhabitants starving. Every village I passed through I was stopped by the poor people of the village, who told me that they had no food for two or three days, and asked me (thinking it was in my power) to issue orders to the Monigars to force the rich people to sell the thousands and thousands of Kindies of ragi stored up merely to make more money; and many have I heard cry and pray to God to send them rain, so that the wild herbage may spring up, and they live by it

it, until the harvest come in. The misery suffered by the poor in the interior of this talook is beyond description."

(True Copy.)

(signed) *G. W. Walker*, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Superintending Engineer, 7th Division.
Conoor, 18 July 1866.
To the Collector of Coimbatore,
for information.

(True Copy.)

(signed). *P. Grant*, Collector.

ENCLOSURE, No. 3, C.

EXTRACT from a LETTER from *B. Cooppa Row*, Deputy Collector, dated 19th July 1866.

* * * *

As regards the condition of the district, I am unable to say that it is decidedly bad; it is true that rain failed, and the poorer classes suffer very much from high prices and scarcity of grain; but our collections have been more punctual in this year than in the last; the Stamp Revenue is on the increase, so the Land Revenue also; the Abkarry rent has doubled; gang robberies are not of frequent occurrence; price of labour and cattle has not fallen; the value of landed property is increasing; and demand for gold has not ceased; these are the indications of prosperity rather than of adversity. In the meantime it must be admitted that food for man and beast is getting scarce; the produce in this year has been very scanty, and the poorer classes suffer a great deal from want of means of subsistence. Even in Collegal, which is a favoured talook, the same difficulty is experienced, whilst the eastern portion of the district is reported to be worse (Nunjah tracts excepted). Under these circumstances, it appears to me, that all substantial landholders and merchants are well off, and that it is only the poorer classes of consumers that suffer by the scarcity of grain and high prices; the Nunjah and garden ryots at present get more than what they would in years of abundance, and the difficulty falls chiefly upon pauper ryots and poor non-agricultural classes.

If we could get Government to sanction some thirty or forty thousand rupees to give employment to the poor, the distress may be partially alleviated; this sum being expended in earth-work on roads or tanks and channels, under the orders of the revenue officers.

There is not a large store of grain in any portion of the district. Paddy may be kept unsold by the ryots in expectation of still higher prices, but this will be a comparatively small quantity, here and there in Nunjah talooks; it will not be sufficient for consumption throughout the district till next harvest, and we are, therefore, quite dependent upon Salem, Vellore, &c., for the supply of grain.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *P. Grant*, Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. The Board observe that the Government Order of 25th July gave the Collector all the authority he can require for employing the able-bodied poor.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 310.—ORDER thereon, 13th August 1866, No. 2059.

THE Collector should not hesitate on G. O., dated 25th ultimo, No. 1861, where the circumstances of his district render it expedient.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim*,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Collector of Coimbatore.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 16th August 1866.

No. 403.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th August 1866.

Read the following letter from the Officiating Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Vellum, Tanjore Talook, 7th August 1866, No. 194 :

1. SOME slight and partial showers have fallen during the second half of last month, but these have been of little or no avail for agricultural operations.

2. There was, however, a very seasonable and ample fresh in the rivers at the beginning of the fortnight, which saved the seedlings and young plants of rice from destruction by the drought which till then prevailed. There has since been a steady supply of water in the rivers, and consequently the wet cultivation under them is, I am thankful to say, generally in a thriving condition.

3. In the southern parts of the district, beyond the influence of river irrigation, however, the cultivation operations are completely at a stand still from want of rain, and the sufferings of the people, consequent on the scarcity of water for themselves and cattle, are on the increase. The latter are perishing in considerable numbers, and those left are being taken to the Delta for pasturage. I may mention, for example, that at Point Calimere, even the spotted deer and antelope were emaciated and half-starved. The poorer classes also desert their homes in numbers, and either emigrate to Ceylon or proceed to the lowland talooks of the district; many have flocked into Combaconum and Negapatam for work and subsistence.

4. In the unirrigated localities, diseases among men and cattle still continue, and latterly dysentery of a virulent type has newly appeared.

5. In the Delta, however, a sufficient supply of water in the rivers, added to cloudy weather, has had the effect of cooling the atmosphere, and generally improving the health of both men and cattle. Pasture for the latter is also beginning to appear in sufficient quantities.

6. Prices are stationary, and the drain on the Tanjore grain market by demands from Madura and Tinnevely continues unabated. Merchants from these districts have, it is reported, already advanced money on the early rice crop in the more western portion of the district under the Caverry irrigation.

7. One of the baneful effects of the prolonged drought which shows itself prominently, is the withering of cocoa-nut trees generally throughout the district, and more especially in the upland tracts. In the latter, the tops of the trees are in many instances entirely scorched up, presenting a most melancholy aspect, and where the trees do bear fruit, the nuts are found to contain very little kernel or pulpy matter.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.

2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 404.—ORDER thereon, 16th August 1866, No. 2099.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

No. 427.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th August, 1866.

Read the following:—

Season Report for the fortnight ending 31st July 1866.

1. MODERATE and slight rain, best in the east and north-west directions throughout the district, from 25th to end of month. Small supplies have been received in some tanks.
The

The lands are in most places sufficiently moistened to admit of their being ploughed and sown. In the early part of this fortnight great distress was experienced from want of water, which, however, has been partially relieved by subsequent rain.

2. The Toongabadra is full; cultivation under its channels thriving. No water in the Huggry.

3. The Kartika or early crop is being sown. Vysaka and other crops are being reaped in such few places as they were sown. The Moongari (early dry) crop has been sown in the red lands of Gooty; lands under wells sown with paddy and sugar-cane, which failed from scarcity of water, have been re-sown with raggy.

4. Cholera is still prevalent in most talooks; deaths reported, 2,341. Fever also prevails. Small-pox has broken out in Hindupur. No other disease prevails. Cattle are still suffering from disease.

5. Prices are slightly falling in some places, but still continue high. The markets in the districts are ill supplied; distress is still severely felt. In some places in Kudlighi the inhabitants have slaughtered their ploughing bullocks to serve them as food. A large number of poor persons had left Alur, a black soil talook, in search of subsistence; but local employment has now been found them by the expenditure of funds in the villages of every talook.

6. 3,247 cattle died in Alur in the last fortnight from want of food. Cattle in an enfeebled condition are dying in large numbers from want of pasture. They also die from the effect of the cold wind when rain falls.

7. The price of cotton is stationary, with a tendency to fall; tobacco and indigo remain much as before.

8. Some merchants bringing grain from the Nizam's territory to Kampli, in Bellary, were prevented by the Nizam's local authorities from bringing their grain across the river, and had to return with empty carts; on receiving this information a telegram was immediately dispatched to the Resident at Hyderabad on the 3rd instant; reply not received; doubtless orders will have been issued to prevent the recurrence of this interference with trade.

(signed) A. Wedderburn, Collector.

Bellary, 7th August 1866.

Submitted for the information of Government.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 428.—ORDER thereon, 16th August 1866, No. 2111.

THE Collector will acquaint the Government with the result of his reference to the Resident at Hyderabad, regarding the stoppage of grain on its way to the Bellary District.

(True Extract.)

(signed) J. D. Sim,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Collector of Bellary.

No. 429.—Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Madras to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Saidapett, 13th August 1866, No. 157:

1. I HAVE the honour to submit my report for the last week, with reference to your Memorandum, dated 25th ultimo.

2. The season is still unpromising; sufficient rain for the dry crops has not yet fallen, and dry cultivation is still restricted. The area sown is about one quarter of what it was at this time last year. The ryots are, however, ploughing in every direction in anticipation of wet. The rain which fell yesterday week at Madras extended to Conjeveram. There was a smart shower at Poonamallee, and towards Conjeveram on Friday evening last. It continued for a good hour. Showers have fallen in all the talooks in the district during the week; but they have been partial and insufficient. Chingleput still remains less visited with rain than the other talooks.

	Rs.		Rs.
Paddy, Fusly 1274, 179 a Garce.		Paddy, Fusly 1228, 83	
Ditto " 1275, 179 "		Ditto " 1229, 83	
Ditto " 1276, 255 "		Ditto " 1230, 82	
		Ditto " 1231, 103	
		Ditto " 1232, 106	
		Ditto " 1233, 182	
		Ditto " 1234, 234	

3. Prices are stationary, and have not altered since the date of my last report; they are upwards of 25 per cent. higher than ordinary. The margin compares them with the prices of last and the preceding fusly. In juxta-position I place the prices which prevailed in the famine year of 1234 and the immediate preceding years. The markets are not insufficiently supplied.

4. The public health is improving, but is not good. Cholera exists in every talook in the district, but is not reported to be virulent. The character of the epidemic at Conjeveram is altered much for the better, and with proper treatment is not now intractable. I understand that when it first broke out, it was in the fatal poisonous form, prostrating the patient and destroying him in numerous instances without the ordinary outward symptoms of vomiting and diarrhoea. I have ordered the dirtiest parts of the town to be cleansed.

5. Pasture is reviving, but the cattle are still reported to be suffering from lack of nourishment, and to be afflicted with murrain.

6. I have, in concluding this report, to express my regret that in my previous reports I attached more significance than I now think they deserve to accounts I received from the Conjeveram talook. I went down one day last week to Conjeveram; I then satisfied myself that cholera there, though virulent, had not prevailed to the extent I had been led to suppose. I found the weavers suffering, but rather in consequence of the general stagnation of trade than directly from the scarcity, which is the cause of the inconvenience felt by other classes. Owing to the state of the cotton trade they can get but little work, and the poorer among them look almost entirely to their usual employers for advances and a partially eleemosynary subsistence. They have been a decaying class ever since the American war broke out, and their occupation seems likely to be taken away from them completely by the produce of the Manchester looms, which is taking the place of native-made cloths by degrees in the market. Their sufferings are rather chronic than the result of the present exceptional scarcity. They have, however, hope, since they told me they would not come to Madras to take employment in the water-work project, nor would they emigrate at all for Cooly labour. The richer classes in Conjeveram show no disposition to assist them, and will not subscribe a farthing for this object; they have told the tahsildar this over and over again, and I could not persuade them in person to open their purses.

7. The state of things about Streepermatoor is almost normal. There is no cholera now in the place or in the vicinity. I was there on Friday. I believe I saw nearly every one in the town, as I occupied myself in walking through the bazaars, and making inquiries throughout the day. I understand that at most 40 have died in Streepermatoor from cholera lately. Cholera was very severe in Pillipakum, and in another village in the division, but it has abated. In the course of this week I hope to visit one or two other places in the district, when I shall be in a condition to state precisely what is going on. The distress generally, I am unwilling to believe, is as great as has been represented. Up to Saturday last no one had presented himself for employment on the water-work project, though, as the wages offered are good, it may be expected labourers will appear.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 430.—ORDER thereon, 16 August 1866, No. 2112.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee; and the
Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 18th August 1866.

No. 489.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th August 1866.

Read the following telegrams from the collector of Bellary, dated 18-0-5.—Market prices to-day: first sort rice, three-and-three-quarter seers a rupee; second sort rice, four; cholum, five; raggy, five-and-a-half; cumboo, five; horse-gram, five.

18th-15-15.—Market prices to-day: Madras measures, first sort rice, two-and-a-half measures a rupee; second sort rice, two-and-two-thirds; cholum, three-and-one-third; raggy

raggy, three and two-thirds; cumboo, three and one-third; horse-gram, three and one-third.

18th-15-15.—See my price-list of to-day. Will Government send 10,000 rupees' worth of the cheapest grain procurable at Madras to Moodanur by railway, and get the Collector of Cuddapah to send it on to Bellary in carts? I ask this with reluctance, but we are in sore extremity.

Ordered that the above Messages from the Collector of Bellary be submitted for the orders of Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 490.—ORDER thereon, 18 August 1866, No. 2,141.

THE Commissary General will procure and forward the grain applied for without delay, and will (by telegraph) intimate its despatch to the Collectors of Bellary and Cuddapah. The latter officer will arrange for its immediate conveyance to Bellary.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissary General; the Board of Revenue; the Collector of Bellary; and the Collector of Cuddapah.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 20 August 1866.

No. 500.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10 August 1866, No. 5,530.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 6 August 1866, No. 253:—

1. I HAVE the honour to report that, since writing my letter, No. 204, dated the 2nd July, some rain has fallen on the Palany Hills, but not sufficient to benefit the crops growing on the wet lands about the foot of the hills, which have, I hear, in consequence, failed to a considerable extent, especially about Pereakolam; other wet lands round the hills have not been cultivated to any extent for want of water.

2. The wet lands at the head of the Cumbum valley, watered by the Soorilyaur, which is influenced by the south-west monsoon, have been fully cultivated; the crops are in good order, and will be reaped in the end of September; the extent of this cultivation may be about 8,000 acres.

3. In the Madura Talook, there are about 2,500 acres of paddy cultivation, coming on under the two large anicuts across the Viga, and under channels led off that river, which crops are doing well, and will be cut about September.

4. Last year was not a favourable year; this year there has been up to this time only 25,358 acres of wet cultivation undertaken against 45,083 undertaken last year, being a decrease of 19,725 acres. Of the above 25,358 acres, about half may be under rice cultivation, the rest is taken up with the cultivation of betel and plantain gardens, cocoanut topes, choluin and cassai crops, grown by the aid of water raised from wells sunk in the paddy fields and banks of the rivers; little of the produce of the two latter crops will reach the markets, so that, on the whole, there is no hope of any considerable quantity of paddy being produced in the district before March next, and then only providing the north-east monsoon rains do not again fail.

5. Dry grain has been sown to some extent, but the crops have dried up in some places, and in others are languishing and will be lost, if rain does not soon fall. Last year up to date 64,148 acres were sown against 58,525 this year, but this latter item does not show the real state of the case, because in the last item is included a very extensive acreage of garden lands under old wells recently transferred to the head of dry cultivation. These dry crops, if saved, cannot be harvested before December.

6. The garden cultivation is 1,395 acres cultivated, against 14,306 cultivated last year; the cause of the decrease arises partly for the reasons given above, and partly owing to failure of water in the wells.

7. Pasture has failed, and the cattle are wasting in many places, though up to this time there has been no very great mortality amongst them.

8. From the Pereakolam Talook, a very active export of grain is going on towards Palany, Dindigul, and the Coimbatore District, which has raised prices greatly in that talook. Grain is being imported by sea for use in the zemindaries of Rámnad and Shevagungah, where there is a great deal of distress amongst many of the people. Very little grain is now being imported from Trichinopoly and Tanjore, owing to the high prices prevailing there; but the markets are well supplied, and the people have the money to buy at the high prices. Employment is abundant and highly paid, the weavers are at work all over the district, and notwithstanding the dearth of everything, and a considerable amount of distress, the signs of prosperity and improvement are manifest in Madura Town. In every street new substantial houses are being built, the shopkeepers are driving a good trade, and the weavers are adding at a great expense a whole new suburb to the town. I am sure there is a considerable quantity of food in store in the district, which would be brought out for sale, and that its price would fall, if rain only come down. Since October last year there has been no rain to speak of in the district.

9. There is a considerable degree of distress in parts of the district, and emigration to a large extent has occurred. I have ascertained from the Ceylon agent that this year there arrived in the Ceylon ports from Madura District ports 44,701 people, against 38,207 last year. Steps have been taken in Madura Town and all over the district to provide funds for feeding proper objects of charity; several wealthy people have been distributing charity largely, and will continue to do so, and I have applied for sanction to expend portions of the local funds in Dindigul and Melur, where there is great distress, and in other places. I am urging the tahsildars to expend the allotments in their talooks, and have asked the Superintending Engineer to urge on the works, which his department have to construct from the local funds. A large expenditure of Imperial funds has been sanctioned for construction of a gaol and court-houses at Madura, so that, besides the expenditure by private persons, there are abundant public funds towards finding work for those able and willing to work: and I hope the local charities will afford sufficient aid to those who are not able to labour.

10. I may be excused for at this time bringing prominently forward the scheme for diverting the waters of the Periaur into the Madura District; because if that project had been carried out, we should now be in a very different position from our present one of distress and anxiety.

11. The Vyga, the main river of the district, has been for months as dry as this sheet of paper, and most of the lands dependent on it for irrigation are lying waste and baked as hard as a brick, scarcely yielding even a blade of grass, and thus they will be till the month of September or October, when freshes are expected down the Vyga, and this state of things happens almost regularly year after year; the lands are cultivated in September, reaped in March, and lie fallow for the rest of the year, and yet it is certain that, by a comparatively small expenditure, they might be made to yield a second, and, in some places, a third crop of rice.

12. The Soorilyaur, one of the chief feeders of the Vyga, rises in the south of the Cumbum valley, being fed by the streams which run down the steep sides of the Travancore ghauts. Five miles from the top of the southern ghaut, at a right angle to the Soorily, the Periaur river passes in a low valley about 1,000 feet above the Cumbum valley, making its way to the sea. The fall, which is gradual from the top of the ghaut to the bed of the Periaur, is 186 feet, so that a channel five miles long, with its greatest depth of cutting at one place 186 feet, would tumble the whole of the Periaur water into the Cumbum valley, and into the Soorily, and so on into the Vyga, which dry river bed with its anicuts, channels, tanks, and fields, are already prepared to turn the water into food.

13. The water of the Periaur since June, 100 yards wide and five or six feet deep, has been rushing useless to the sea; it would have sufficed for the irrigation of some 50,000 cawnies of rice land, and the crop would be ready to cut in September; what a relief and feeling of hope and satisfaction it would give to Government and to the people at this present moment over a large part of Southern India, if it was known that a rice crop of such an extent was nearly ready for harvesting, to afford food to man and beast. The project is so manifestly beneficial that its execution should not be allowed to remain as if beyond the capabilities of the Imperial Government, which draws yearly 31 lacs of revenue from the Madura District; the work would be an honour to the Government, and add to its prestige, and confer an inestimable benefit on the people hereafter for ever; for it is almost certain that in the Madura District, without artificial irrigation, the land will not yield a blade of grass for about eight months in the year, though the best system of farming, the most improved implements of agriculture, or best sort of manure, be used. Intelligent natives cannot understand the Government not executing the work; they say, and say truly, the work is nothing to what Government has done in making railways for convenience of travelling, while this project would give food and wealth to the people, and a revenue to Government.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Board believe that the necessary inquiries as to the practicability of the Periyar irrigation scheme are now going on by order of Government.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 501.—ORDER thereon, 20 August 1866, No. 2,146.

1. THE Collector will keep Government informed of the progress of cultivation in his district.

2. Paragraphs 10 to 13 of his letter will be communicated to the Department Public Works.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Public Works Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 21 August 1866.

Read the following Telegrams :

No. 542.—From Collector, Berhampore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 20 August 1866.

SEASON very favourable. Rain-fall abundant, and general prices falling. Markets well supplied. Public health good. Pasture abundant.

No. 543.—From Collector, Vizagapatam, to Revenue Secretary to Government, dated 20 August 1866.

SEASON promising. Rain-fall increasing. Prices in towns rising, elsewhere stationary. Bazaar ill-supplied. Public health improving. Pasture sufficient.

No. 544.—From Collector, Masulipatam, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 20 August 1866.

SEASON still promising. Rain-fall very deficient, except in Bezwada and Nandegama talooks, where two inches have fallen. Prices rising in some talooks, owing to extensive exports to Cuddapah, Bellary, and Hyderabad. Markets tolerably well supplied. Public health generally good. Cholera and small-pox prevail; former still raging in Guntoor. Pasture insufficient in Western talooks; in Guntoor very deficient.

No. 545.—From Collector, Nellore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 20 August 1866.

SEASON promising. Showers. Prices stationary and excessive. Markets close. Public health good. Pasture improving.

No. 546.—From Collector, Cuddapah, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 20 August 1866.

No more rain. The rest as before.

No. 547.—From Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 20 August 1866.

RAIN-FALL, none up to date at Bellary; little and partial in the talooks. Prices risen 12 per cent. since last week's report. Public health bad. Pasture not improved. Prospects at present are very gloomy.

No. 548.—From Deputy Collector, Kurnool, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 20 August 1866.

SEASON unpromising. Rain-fall none, except in Nundikutkoor Talook. Prices rising. Markets tolerably supplied. Public health pretty good. Pasture passable.

No. 549.—From Collector, Chittoor through Vellore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 21 August 1866.

SEASON most unpromising. Rain-fall occasional; slight drizzling showers, and these very partial; prices rising slightly. Public health bad. Cholera abating in the Wallajapett neighbourhood, but prevalent in southern parts of district. Markets moderately supplied. Pasture and water deficient, but better than it was.

No. 550.—From Collector, Cuddalore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 20 August 1866.

No change in season, rain-fall, prices, markets, public health, and pasture since last telegram.

No. 551.—From Collector, Tanjore, to Chief Secretary, Madras, dated 20 August 1866.

SEASON promising in the Delta. Freshes enough; still unpromising in the uplands. Rain-fall slight and partial. Prices upward tendency. Public health generally good, but virulent cholera in Negapatam and Puttoocottah. Pasture increasing. Markets generally well supplied.

No. 552.—From Collector, Trichinopoly, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 20 August 1866.

SEASON promising. More rain generally than in last report. Prices high, but stationary. Markets ill-supplied in Omdyarcollum and Paremovalur; other talooks moderate. Health indifferent in Trichinopoly and Musery; bad in Omdyarcollum and Paremovalur, Kulithalay. Pasture scarce, as last week.

No. 553.—From Collector, Madura, to Chief Secretary, Madras, dated 16 August 1866.

THIRTEENTH.—Season improving. Rain-fall.—Moderate rain in some few places; none at all over the greater part of the district. Where rain fell the growing punjah crops have revived, and fresh cultivation going on; some tanks got 10 or 15 days' water. No water in the Vegai. Prices high; fell slightly at the appearance of rain, but as the rain holds off, they have begun to rise again. Markets not so well supplied as last month. Public health generally good. Pasture failed. Cattle looked starved.

No. 554.—From Collector, Palamcottah, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 20 August 1866.

AUGUST 20.—Season not promising. Rain-fall deficient. Market prices stationary. Public health good. Pasture failing.

No. 555.—From Collector, Coimbatore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 20 August 1866.

SEASON unpromising. Rain-fall more since last report in the eastern parts of the district. Prices have a tendency to rise. Markets fairly supplied. Public health good. Pasture scarce, except in the south-western parts of the district.

No. 556.—From Collector, Salem, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 20 August 1866.

SEASON, slight improvement in some parts of the district. Rain-fall, few showers here and there. Prices high. Markets poorly supplied. Health indifferent. Pasture very scarce.

No. 557.—From Collector, Mangalore, to Chief Secretary, Madras, dated 20 August 1866.

SEASON continues favourable. Rain-fall sufficient. Prices high and stationary. Public health generally good. Pasture abundant.

No. 558.—From Collector, Calicut, Malabar, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 20 August 1866.

SEASON good. Rain-fall sufficient. Prices unsteady, rather higher. Markets uncertain. Public health good. Pasture good.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 559.—ORDER thereon, 21 August 1866, No. 2,167.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, the Relief Committee, and the Editor's table.

Read the following Telegrams:—

No. 560.—From Collector, Cuddapah, to Revenue Secretary, Madras, dated 19 August 1866.

MUST force bandies at four rupees for 10 miles. Bullocks all ploughing; how many bandies do you want? Why not send by transit to Bangalore?

No. 561.—From Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 19 August 1866.

YOUR telegram of to-day. Scarcity prevails in Mysore, and there is cholera on the road; very difficult to get carts. Please telegraph to Collector of Cuddapah to provide 150 carts at Moodanore. Send grain in proportion to carts available. It had better come in bags. I have telegraphed prices to Dharwar, Secunderabad, and Kurnool.

No. 562.—From Officer Commanding Bellary, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 20 August 1866.

FOUR elephants, 150 or 200 camels, and 450 pack-bullocks could be sent, but forage not procurable on the road. More by post.

No. 563.—From Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary, Madras, dated 20 August 1866.

YOUR's of last night. We cannot send commissariat cattle for want of forage. I would not press Cuddapah carriage; it would do more harm than good. It will take 10 days for the Bellary merchants to collect carriage at Modanur. They will take 10,000 rupees worth of medium rice delivered at Modanur per week at seven Madras measures per rupee, and retail it at cost price, including carriage to Bellary. Grain is deficient; what there is is hoarded, owing to the bad appearance of the season, and the difficulty and expense of replenishment.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 564.—ORDER thereon, 21 August 1866, No. 2,168.

1. THE Government are unable fully to understand Mr. Wedderburn's intentions. On receipt of his first urgent telegram, the Commissary General was instructed to purchase 10,000 rupees worth of the cheapest grain procurable, and send it by rail to Moodanoor, while the Collector of Cuddapah was directed to have carriage in readiness.

2. The Collector of Cuddapah reported that carriage could only be procured by impressment, and at the high rate of 4 rupees per cart for each stage of 10 miles.

3. Mr. Wedderburn was then called upon for further information as to the practicability of the Government cattle at Bellary being made available for the conveyance of the grain from Moodanoor, &c. It appears that four elephants, 150 or 200 camels, and 450 pack-bullocks are available, but cannot be sent, owing to want of forage on the line of road. Mr. Wedderburn deprecates resort to impressment, and states that the Bellary merchants will take 10,000 rupees worth of medium rice weekly at Moodanoor at seven measures per rupee, and retail it at cost price, including carriage to Bellary.

NOTE.—The price of second sort rice at Madras is 560 rupees per garce of 3,200 measures, or 5½ measures per rupee.

4. Impressment would clearly be most mischievous, and must on no account be resorted to.

5. Nor is it by any means expedient that Government should supply the merchants of Bellary with grain for resale generally at cost price. The interposition of Government in this way would derange the whole grain trade of the district, and would deter holders of grain in other places from exporting to Bellary.

6. The Government have adopted the only measures which are safe and expedient. They have sanctioned for immediate commencement all the public works recommended by the local officers, thus affording to the able-bodied poor the means of purchasing food, and through the Relief Committee, to which they have largely contributed, they have placed it in the power of the Collector to relieve those who are unable to earn their subsistence by work.

7. The objections to any attempt on the part of Government to import grain for the consumption of the population generally are so great and so obvious that the Government conclude that Mr. Wedderburn's intention is to distribute the grain he has applied for only to the poor, who may by age, sickness, or other cause, be unable to earn their subsistence by labour. On this assumption the Government direct the Commissary General to forward 10 garce of the cheapest description of grain procurable at Madras to Bellary, *via* Bangalore. Mr. Wedderburn will understand that this grain is only to be issued to the class above mentioned, and, wherever practicable, at the relief-houses and cooked; and he will take care that this measure is not misunderstood by the merchants, and regarded by them as indicative of any intention on the part of Government to interfere in the ordinary grain trade of the district.

8. The Government await a full report from Mr. Wedderburn.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. D. Sim,
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Bellary; the Collector of Cuddapah;
the Commissary General; the Accountant General; the
Board of Revenue; and the Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 23 August 1866.

No. 607.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
18 August 1866.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Ootacamund, 13 August 1866, No. 203:—

1. UP to the 15th of June the season continued much the same as it had been in the preceding fortnight. Since then the rain that has fallen on the Western Hills has filled the rivers, and the cultivation of paddy has been actively carried on along the Bhowany, Cavery, and Ambravutty channels. The floods in the Noyel River have again filled the Coimbatore tanks, and there is every prospect that the lands under them will be fully cultivated.

cultivated. The Cholum crops in the gardens in some talooks have been reaped, but, as remarked in my former reports, they have suffered considerably from the attacks of insects. The garden lands are again being cultivated with raggy and such like crops. The supply of water in garden wells in the eastern talooks is scanty.

2. Many of the high lands in those parts which are situated within the influence of south-west monsoon have been ploughed, and some of them have been sown. Rain has fallen in parts of the district, but there has not been time yet to receive reports from all the tahsildars. From Collegal especially it is expected that the report of the fall of rain will be good, as the south-west monsoon has been heavy in the Sugoor side of the hills, and in the country to the west of Collegal. Prices are rising. The picking of cotton has been begun in parts of the district. Cholera has made its appearance in Bhowany and Collegal Talooks, and small-pox also prevails in Collegal. Forage is still scarce, and the want of it is telling on the cattle in Suttimungalam and Collegal Talooks. In the latter talook the poor suffer most from actual want, but I am glad to say that some of the richer inhabitants are relieving their necessities, and have established Cunjy-houses for this purpose. Mr. Overbury is now on his way to Collegal, and 1,000 rupees, of 2,000 rupees received from the Madras Famine Relief Fund, have been placed at his disposal to supplement their exertions.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 608.—ORDER thereon, 23 August 1866, No. 2,190.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

No. 609.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
18 August 1866.

Read the following :—

(No. 151.)

SPECIAL SEASON REPORT for the fortnight ending on 31 July 1866, for the District of Trichinopoly.

1. THERE were showers in various parts of the district, and the tanks have received a moderate supply of water.

2. There has been a gradual falling of the freshes in the Cauvery and the Coleroon since the transmission of the last season report. The Weyacondam and the other irrigating channels are, however, well supplied with water.

3. In the irrigated or Neerambam parts of the district the Mauricar and Sembah paddies are being sown, while in the unirrigated the fields are just being ploughed and sown.

4. Crops will suffer unless more rain falls, and that soon. The Valam paddy is being harvested in some of the villages.

5. In the Cudarambam villages, people and cattle suffer much for want of food and water. The Neerambam villages are comparatively in a better condition. The prices continue high, and the poor are in consequence driven to the necessity of subsisting on roots and wild vegetables. There are very few cases of death from cholera.

6. The indigo and cotton crops are in the same state as reported on the last occasion.

(signed) *C. N. Pochin,*

Marungapury, 15 August 1866. //

Acting Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. The Report is a fortnightly one, and is for the fortnight ending 31st July. It is dated 15th August, and is simply useless for the purpose they had in view in calling for these special reports.
3. The Acting Collector is much to blame for this neglect.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 610.—ORDER thereon, 23 August 1866, No. 2,191.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

(Revenue Department.—Miscellaneous.—No. 39 of 1866.)

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for *India*.

My Lord,

Proceedings of Government:			
28th August	1866,	Nos.	722, 723.
28th "	"	"	736, 737.
29th "	"	"	784, 785.
30th "	"	"	794, 795.
30th "	"	"	816, 817.
30th "	"	"	828, 829.
3rd September	"	"	21, 22.
3rd "	"	"	29, 30.
4th "	"	"	85, 86.
5th "	"	"	96, 97.
5th "	"	"	98, 99.
5th "	"	"	110.
5th "	"	"	117, 118.
6th "	"	"	129, 130.
6th "	"	"	135, 136.
6th "	"	"	156, 157.
7th "	"	"	191, 192.
7th "	"	"	203-205.
8th "	"	"	218, 219.
8th "	"	"	224, 225.
8th "	"	"	226, 227.
11th "	"	"	263-277.
12th "	"	"	291, 292.
12th "	"	"	293, 294.
12th "	"	"	295, 296.
12th "	"	"	297, 298.
13th "	"	"	311, 312.

1. In continuation of our Despatch of the 24th ultimo, No. 37, we have the honour to forward for your information the telegrams and reports which we have since received on the prospects of the season in the different districts.

2. We regret to state that very great distress continues to be experienced in the Bellary District. We have sanctioned a sum of 25,000 rupees for public works in the district, in addition to the grant of 50,000 rupees previously made. The Famine Relief Committee have supplemented local contributions by grants aggregating 19,000 rupees. During the last few days there have been partial showers in the district, but the fall of rain has not been such as to allay our apprehensions.

3. In the Putticondah Talook of Kurnool, and in the town of Kurnool itself, considerable distress prevails. The Board of Revenue have placed at the Collector's disposal all available local funds, and we have informed him of our readiness to make such further grants as may be necessary for public works.

4. The state of the other districts we need not specially notice.

5. We regret to inform you that on the 6th and 7th instant grain riots occurred in Madras itself. These disturbances appear to have originated in the proceedings of the merchants, who raised their prices largely and suddenly on the 5th and 6th, as, of course, they were entitled to do; but unfortunately many of the smaller shopkeepers, apparently alarmed at the possible results of this rise in price, closed their shops. This led to the assemblage of crowds in various localities. On the 5th and 6th the police were able to cope with the rioters, but on the 7th attacks on the grain bazaars became so general that it was necessary to call in the aid of the military, whose presence happily proved sufficient. No riots have since occurred; the confidence of the merchants in our will and ability to protect them in the free exercise of their legitimate rights is restored, and a large number of the persons concerned in the disturbances have been arrested, and are being dealt with in due course of law. We have taken effectual measures to prevent any recurrence of these outrages.

6. As you will doubtless wish to have the fullest particulars of these occurrences, we enclose a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Police, which is now under our consideration. By the next mail we shall be able to give you fuller details, and to forward our orders on the subject.

7. As was to be expected, these occurrences in the Presidency town have had their influence in the adjoining districts, and grain riots have occurred in several places. These, however, have not been of a serious character, except, of course, in their influence on the supply of the markets, and the police have been able either to prevent the plunder of the bazaars, or to apprehend the chief offenders, who

who are being brought to justice. We shall be able to give you fuller particulars in our next Despatch.

8. We forward herewith a report of the Famine Relief Committee, which will acquaint you with their proceedings up to the 31st ultimo; you will observe that the total subscription of the public up to that date have been 51,709 rupees. Besides this large sums have been expended by private individuals in their localities. Dated 12th September 1866.

9. The Sanitary Commissioner is now on a tour of inspection in the distressed districts. His reports will be forwarded to you when received.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. Pycroft.*
H. D. Phillips.

Fort Saint George, 14 September 1866.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, dated 21 August 1866.

No. 722.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st August 1866.

Read the following:—

(No. 229.)

Season Report, from 1 August to 15 August 1866.

1. *Rain.*—No appearance of a renewal of the monsoon; short, light, and very partial thunder showers have fallen in parts of the district; but with the exception of a few of the smaller ponds and reservoirs which have got 10 to 15 days' supply, the tanks are absolutely dry; the great breadth of cultivable land wet and dry lies fallow, and has not been ploughed. I have seen some good crop of Sazza and Cholum on the better class lands under wells. But the season for the early crop is past, for some, and passing for all, and the out-turn of the harvest in November would even if rain fell now be miserably deficient.

2. *State of the Crops.*—Samba Paddy, Nat Raggy, and sugar-cane cultivated under wells where there are springs, with the exception of that grown in some few of the more favoured spots; the standing crops are far short of an average in quantity and quality. The same may be said of the grains cut.

3. *Dry.*—Arikalu, Samalu, Cumboo, Raggy, and Cholum cultivated to a very limited extent, under wells where springs are yet active.

4. *Prices.*—Tolerably stationary; distress not diminished or likely to do so under the unhopeful aspects of the season. Principal markets probably still fairly supplied. On the whole, exports active.

5. *Public Health.*—Improved during the first-half of the fortnight, but during the last week or 10 days cholera is broken out severely in the Wallajapett neighbourhood and elsewhere, and is more or less prevalent throughout the southern half of district.

6. *Condition of Cattle.*—Still indifferent, but will improve, as the showers which have done little for crop land have brought up some grass and increased the supply of water. Murrain in all its forms still reported prevalent.

North Arcot,
Collector's Circuit Office, Trivallum,
18 August 1866.

(signed) *J. D. Robinson,*
Collector.

Submitted for the information of Government.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 723.—ORDER thereon, 28th August 1866, No. 2248.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

No. 736.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27 August 1866.

Read the following:—

(No. 156.)

Special Season Report for the fortnight ending on the 15th August 1866.

1. THERE has been rain to a small extent in parts of the district, and the tanks have received a supply of water adequate to meet the demands of men and cattle.

2. The freshes continue to flow in the Cauvery and the Coleroon and the irrigating channels. Weyacondon, Nattoovoikal, Peravalaivoikal, and Iyenvoikal have received a fair supply of water.

3. The Mauricar and Semba paddies are being cultivated in the Neerarumbum Nunjah lands, and Raggy, Gram, Cholum, and Cumboo are under cultivation in the Poonjah lands. In Cadarumbum parts of the district Cumboo, Cholum, and other grains are being cultivated.

4. In some of the villages of the Kulittalai talook, the produce of the Andivalan paddy and sugar-cane is being reaped.

5. In several of the Cadarumbum villages, the sufferings of the poor from want of food and water are so great that they are driven to the necessity of eating aloes, plantain roots, and herbs. There is a conjee-relief house opened in the town of Trichinopoly for the feeding of the poor, and upwards of 2,000 have a meal daily. The people that flock to the relief-house are daily increasing in number.

6. The cattle are dying from a disease peculiar to them, known in Tamil by the term Vekai.

7. There are but few cases of death from cholera.

8. There has been no cultivation of indigo and cotton.

Trichinopoly,
23 August 1866.

(signed) C. N. Pochin,
Acting Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.

2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 737.—ORDER thereon, 28th August 1866, No. 2255.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. Grose,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 29 August 1866.

No. 784.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th August 1866.

Read the following:—

Season Report for the fortnight ending 15th August 1866.

1. CHOLERA is most severe in Raidrug, Kudlighi, and Penkonda. It is subsiding in other parts of the district. Fever and small-pox are also prevalent in some places. The Moosara disease still prevails among cattle, and large numbers are dying of it, but chiefly from starvation.

2. The distress is severe in the district, and increased by supplies not coming in, owing to the want of pasture for cattle, the dread of cholera, and the fear of being attacked on the road by robbers, on the one hand, while the Toombadra being full prevents grain being brought in from the Raichore Doab, on the other. The poor are being fed at Bellary, and in some other talooks, by private contributions; and famine relief works are now in progress. The ruling prices at Bellary have been telegraphed to the authorities at Dharwar, Hyderabad, and Kurnool, for communication to the merchants.

3. There

3. There has been little or no rain throughout the district, but the ryots have taken advantage of what little had fallen to plough and sow the lands with cholam, raggy, and cumboo, with the expectation of further rain; but from the subsequent failure of rain, and the high winds that are now prevalent, the crops that have sprung up are fading. The dry lands have been sown with cumboo and other grains; but the crops in Huvindhugali as they come up are blighted. The tanks have received no supplies, and great distress is experienced from want of water. The channels from the Penar are reported to be choked with sand drifted up by the high winds, so much so that the ryots are unable to remove it. The high winds prevailing tend also to evaporate the water in wells and channels.

Bellary, 21 August 1866.

(signed) A. Wedderburn, Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 785.—ORDER thereon, 29th August 1866, No. 2271.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue.

(signed) J. Grose,
Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 30 August 1866.

No. 794.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24 August 1866.

Read the following :—

Report on the state of the Season in the Cuddapah District, for the fortnight ending 15th August 1866.

1. THE supply of rain in the fortnight was copious in the Western Section only. In the Southern Section the fall was extremely partial.
2. The ryots in the Western Section continued preparing their lands for cultivation, and sowing those fields which had been already ploughed. The sowing of dry crops was in progress in the Northern Section also; but in the other two sections very little progress had been made in agricultural operations in consequence of the extremely deficient rain-fall. Some paddy had been harvested in the Western Section, but the produce was deficient.
3. Owing to the scanty supply of rain, the crops in the Southern Section, which is the most extensive, were, on the whole, not thriving. In localities where channel and well irrigation could be maintained the crops were more promising. In the other sections the crops were in a fair condition; but their continuance in this state until maturity would altogether depend upon further supplies of rain.
4. The prices of grain still continued excessive, but did not affect the commercial or agricultural classes materially. The labouring classes experience the greatest difficulty in procuring means of subsistence, especially in Kadiri talook, where they are obliged to resort to roots and leaves of certain plants for their sustenance. The importation of rice from Vellore and Madras, and its exportation to Bellary, was still continued. Pasturage and water were scarce in the Southern, and in parts of the Eastern Section. Cholera was prevalent in the Royachoty, Poddatur, Jammalamadugu, and Budvel talooks. In Cuddapah it had abated, and existed in a few villages in that and the other talooks. The flocks and herds suffered from disease in a few localities, but not severely.

Cuddapah, 22 August 1866.

(signed) T. G. Ward,
Deputy Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 795.—ORDER thereon, 30th August 1866, No. 2276.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

No. 816.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
22nd August 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Bellary to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Bellary, 13th August 1866, No. 170.

1. I HAVE the honour to forward, for the perusal of the Board, transcript of a letter to my address from my Head Assistant, dated 8th instant, No. 29.

2. It is gratifying to learn that a spirit of sympathy with the distressed classes has been so widely developed among those in better circumstances. The propriety of restricting the issue of food to those unable to work will be pressed on the Native Relief Committee, and enforced in the distribution of the Government aid.

3. The public works, sanctioned in addition as a relief to the present distress, will be carried out with promptitude, and if it should unfortunately be necessary to apply for more funds, due intimation will be given.

4. I would draw attention to Mr. Lilly's remarks in paragraphs 7 and 8, which corroborate the letters I have already written on this subject to the Board.

From the Head Assistant Collector of Bellary to the Collector of Bellary, dated
Hospett, 7th August 1866, No. 29.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1067, dated 31st ultimo, the report of which I have communicated to the several tahsildars in my division.

2. Exertions on a much larger scale than I could have ventured to expect have been made by the inhabitants of the principal towns to relieve poorer classes in the Cusbas; a subscription, already amounting 600 rupees, has been raised, which is being expended in the daily distribution gratis of cooked food; and large sums have been contributed in Kumpli, Kudlighi, Hurpunhully, and many other towns.

3. It is of course impossible to mention this liberality in terms other than of praise; but I confess I entertain the gravest doubts whether such charity will not in the long run do as much harm as good; had the money been applied to the payment of labour for works of public utility, of which a great number might easily have been found in any of the towns of this division, the present relief would have been almost, if not quite equally great, while the permanent effects would have been most satisfactory both in the works achieved and in the discouragement of pauperism.

4. Of course the idea of the natives is, the merit of preserving human life; the merit of elevating character I suppose they can scarcely be expected to comprehend in the least.

5. As opportunity has offered I have tried to impress upon the more intelligent of the inhabitants of my division the necessity of endeavouring to cultivate habits of industry and self-reliance among the poorer classes, who, I have attempted to show by such arguments as I supposed would be most readily appreciated, have really no title to expect to be fed unless they are prepared to work. But the lesson appears to be a difficult one to instil; and to insist too exclusively upon it at such a time as this, would be both ungracious and unpolitic, and might check the exhibition of a liberality commendable enough in itself, and which it is only natural to expect to exhibit itself in the ordinary oriental fashion of indiscriminating largesses of food.

6. Judging from my own experience during the two years I have been in charge of this division, and from information I have collected from various sources, it would seem to be impossible for any reflecting person to look forward to the future of the inhabitants without the most serious apprehensions. For a long period the seasons have been worse every year, prices have become steadily higher, and the condition of the bulk of the population more lamentable.

7. Meanwhile,

7. Meanwhile, the waters of the Toongabadra which, if turned to account for irrigation purposes, would have covered the talooks by which it runs with paddy fields, have been altogether unutilized, except for the cultivation of an insignificant area under the Hospett channels, the work of a former Government. It is no rhetorical exaggeration to say that it is a pitiable sight to stand on the banks of that river and see its waters, which might be made to minister plenty to the starving inhabitants of my charge, flow idly by.

8. Into the details of a scheme for the construction of irrigation channels on an adequate scale, it is not my province to enter; but that such a scheme, carefully devised and skillfully carried out, is the true panacea for the distress under which the people of this division perennially suffer, I do not entertain the slightest doubt, and I most earnestly hope that the matter may receive the serious consideration of Government.

1. Submitted for the consideration of Government.

2. The Board are glad to learn that where so much suffering exists, and must be expected to continue for some time to come, so liberal a spirit is manifested by the wealthier portion of the native community.

3. The Collector will avail himself of the grants from the Relief Fund to supplement local subscriptions, and thus to earn the right to direct into the most useful channel the means available for the relief of the poor and infirm.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 817.—ORDER thereon, 30th August 1866, No. 2287.

THE Government are gratified to learn that the wealthier portion of the Bellary community have come forward so earnestly to relieve the distress of the poorer classes. The Government trust that Mr. Lily's very sensible remarks on the mode of dispensing their charitable donations will be followed by the contributors.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Editor's Table.

No. 828.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
24 August 1866.

Read Letter from the Collector of North Arcot, dated 14 August 1866, No. 225.

1. SUBMITTED for the information of Government, and copy furnished to the Relief Committee.

2. With reference to paragraph 11 of the Collector's letter, the Board beg to refer Government to their Proceedings in the Public Department, dated 2nd October 1865, No. 1026, from which they will observe that a surplus of 18,818 rupees, from the Vellore and Arcot Lungurkhana Endowments, has been credited to Government to the end of the official year 1863-64, for the refund of which the Collector applied, but Government, before ordering the refund, desired to be informed how he proposed to employ the amount.

3. In his Local Fund Report for 1865-66, which is now before the Board, and will shortly be submitted to Government, the Collector requests permission to carry this sum to the credit of the Local Endowment Fund account, and proposes to employ part of it (4,500 rupees) in the purchase and improvement of the building now rented for the Vellore Dispensary.

4. From the same, and from the present report, it will be seen that in 1864-65, a further surplus of 2,036 rupees accrued, which the Collector requests permission to refund from Government credit, and employ in extending the operations of the Vellore and Arcot Lungurkhanas, and the other recently opened relief-houses in the subdivision in the present season of distress, and for this the Board request the sanction of Government.

5. The surplus unexpended in 1865-66 is shown by the Local Fund Report to have been 3,424 rupees, which the Collector has authorised the Sub-Collector to expend at once in the same manner, and for this the approval of Government is solicited.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 829.—ORDER thereon, 30th August 1866, No. 2293.

Sanctioned as requested in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Board's Proceedings.

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 3 September 1866.

No. 21.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
29th August 1866.

Read the following:—

STATEMENT showing the state of the Season in the District of Nellore up to
15th August 1866.

Rain-fall.		State of the Crops and the Cultivation Operations.	Prices, whether high or low, rising, falling, or stationary.	Further Remarks.
	Inches.			
Guduru -	- .25	In all the talooks, except Guduru and Ongole, cultivation has com- menced of Aruga and oil seeds in dry lands, and Pishanam and San- navari in wet lands. As the Pennair in the Atmakuru talook re- ceived a small supply of water, the ryots are enabled to till their fields by using the water from the river channels.	In Guduru, Rapuru, Udayagiri, Kandu- kuru, Kanigiri, and Ongole talooks prices are high, and in Atmakuru they are stationary, the demand for grains from the west not being so great now as hitherto.	Cholera exists in Nel- lore, Atmakuru, Kan- dukuru, and Ongole. Small-pox in Ra- puru. Cattle disease in some villages of Atmakuru; and want of water and pas- torage is more or less felt in all the talooks.
Rapuru -	- .31			
Nellore -	- .17			
Kavali -	- 1.02			
Udayagiri -	- .80			
Kandukuru -	- 1.57			
Kanigiri -	- .70			

Nellore, 20 August 1866.

(signed) *J. W. B. Dykes,* Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 22.—ORDER thereon, 3rd September 1866, No. 2325.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

No. 29.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 30 August 1866:—

BELLARY talook famine allotment of 6,000 rupees expended. Number of persons to be employed daily increasing. Superintending Engineer not yet returned. Assistant engineer says he cannot begin channel work till he comes, and even then re-survey and levels are required. I spend 600 rupees a day. I require a further grant. Please sanction 5,000 rupees for the present. Letter to-morrow by post.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 30.—ORDER thereon, 3rd September 1866, No. 2329.

1. THE Collector will be informed by telegraph that a further grant of 5,000 rupees will be placed at his disposal for works in the Bellary talook.

2. Orders will be passed in the Department Public Works regarding the channel works referred to.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Bellary; the Board of Revenue; the
Department Public Works; and the Famine Relief
Committee.

Reply to Telegram.

YOUR application for further grant of 5,000 rupees sanctioned.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 4 September 1866.

No. 85.—Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated on Circuit, Yeldoorty, 23rd August 1866, No. 39:—

1. FROM a private letter received from Mr. Forbes, the Acting Judge, I learn that Kurnool is now thronged with destitute, starving wretches, who have come in from their villages in this and the adjacent district of Bellary. By his kind exertions subscriptions of nearly 1,000 rupees a month, besides donations, amounting to 1,100 rupees and odd, have been raised, and relief in money and grain is daily distributed under the supervision of a sub-committee. I hope to reach Kurnool day after to-morrow, and, if necessary, will apply to Government for assistance, through the Madras Relief Fund Committee. Mr. Forbes' letter contains a very good practical suggestion, which, if his surmises are correct, will, I hope, meet with the favourable consideration of Government. He observes that it is generally understood that the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company are to receive a loan of 60,000 £. from the State, and suggests that an immediate advance should be made to them to enable them to give employment to the many poor persons who are now dependent entirely on charity. Several respectable natives, to whom I have mentioned the subject, say that it would be the greatest boon to the famishing population if these works were recommenced at once, and, extending as they do over a large portion of the district, the relief would be widely distributed.

2. The season has, I regret to say, again become unpromising. The regur lands are for the most part unsown, and the crops which a fortnight ago were doing nicely on the lighter soils are now flagging for want of moisture. Prices are very high, and are rising; there is a good deal of distress, but at present not an absolute famine. I have reason to believe that there are large stores of grain in different parts of the district, and am doing my best to get some reliable information on the subject. If, however, rain still holds off, the prospect for the future is a gloomy one.

3. I respectfully request the favour of an early reply.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 86.—ORDER thereon, 4th September 1866, No. 2350.

THE Government are unable to act on the suggestion of the Officiating Civil and Session Judge, but will be prepared to make a grant for public works for the relief of the able-bodied poor.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Kurnool, and the Board of Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 5 September, 1866.

No. 96.—Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Saidapet, 3rd September 1866, No. 169:—

1. I HAVE the honour to submit my Report for the past week, with reference to the Memorandum from your Office, dated 25th July 1866.

2. Agricultural operations are stated to be progressing actively in all the talooks. The tanks generally have received a sufficient supply of water for immediate requirements.

3. In the north of the Conjeveram talook, the fall of rain during the week is represented as having been good. In the south less rain was received. In the Madrantakum, Trivellore, Ponneri, and Saidapet talooks showers have fallen. The Chingleput talook has not been visited by rain.

4. Prices are everywhere stationary, but in Madras and Trivellore, where they have risen. The Tahsildar states that in Madrantakum they show a tendency to lessen.

5. The markets are sufficiently supplied.

6. The public health on the whole is improved, but at Poonamallee there has been an outbreak of cholera, and six Europeans and ten natives have been attacked by the disease, and have succumbed to it.

7. There is no deficiency of pasture.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 97.—ORDER thereon, 5th September 1866, No. 2356.

ORDERED to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose.*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee;
and the Editor's Table.

No. 98.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st August 1866, No. 5959.

Read the following Telegram from the Collector of Bellary to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 21 August 1866:—

THE object of asking for the supply of grain was to relieve the extreme pressure of high prices and consequent distress; it could have been employed either in distribution to the Relief Committees for the support of the infirm poor, or else given in lieu of wages to the employed poor, in either case lessening the local demand; but as certain local merchants have since agreed to import grain from Madras, if they can get it at a rate to save themselves from loss, I trust that importation on Government account may not be requisite.

Ordered to be submitted for the information of Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 99.—ORDER thereon, 5th September 1866, No. 2357.

ORDERED to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 110.—Dated 5 September 1866, No 2363.

RESOLVED, that the Madras Relief Committee be requested to furnish a brief report of their operations up to the 31st ultimo, for transmission to the Secretary of State by the first mail of this month, and to submit similar reports at the close of each month.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Relief Committee.

No. 117.—Read the following Letter from the Acting Sub-Collector, to the Collector of Bellary, dated Madaksirah, 24 August 1866, No. 254.

I ARRIVED here yesterday, and found the state of the people worse than I had expected. Cholera is not so bad as, I wrote, was reported in Hindupur. There were only two deaths the day before yesterday. I have not yet heard what number of deaths was yesterday reported; but the scarcity of grain is serious indeed. There is no cholera or raggy to be got, and rice is selling at two measures the rupee; that is, if you can buy it at all. There is, I fancy, in the merchants' stores more rice than they require for their consumption, but which they are holding back in the hope of prices rising; but I cannot be so certain about this here as at Hindupur. It is next to useless sending money here; it is grain itself is required. The people have money, but there is no food to buy with it. They flock into the Kusbah town, in hopes of being able to buy food there; but coming in such large masses, they find no food, they find cholera and death. There is no doubt that cholera has been very bad here. And unless grain were paid to coolies instead of money (and for that grain cannot be got here), I would strongly deprecate any large public works being carried out here: it will congregate large numbers of people, and may fill their pockets with money, but it will not give them food. The consequence will be deaths by hundreds, while if you did not mass the people together, you might only have deaths by tens.

(True copy.)

(signed) *A. Wedderburn,* Collector.

The Revenue Secretary, with reference to telegram of 29th instant, and for information.

(signed) *A. Wedderburn,* Collector.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 118.—ORDER thereon, 5 September 1866, No. 2367.

1. THE Commissary General has forwarded 240 bags of raggy to Serah.
2. The Collector will keep Government acquainted with the state of affairs in the subdivision.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Bellary; the Commissary General;
and the Board of Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 6 September 1866.

No. 129.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27 August 1866, No. 6123.

Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 25 August 1866, No. —, Revenue Department.

Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated on Circuit at Peapully, 20 August 1866, No. 38:—

1. ADVERTING to my letter, dated 4th instant, and the Order of Government thereon, dated 11th idem, No. 2051, I have the honour to report that I have satisfied myself, since my arrival here, that great distress prevails in this (Puttikondah) Talook, which it would be expedient

expedient to relieve by undertaking some large work which would enable the sufferers in the vicinity to earn sufficient to keep them from absolute starvation.

2. I have not the records out in camp with me, but I am given to understand that in 1861, or about that time, an estimate, amounting to 80,000 rupees, was sanctioned from local funds for the construction of the road between Nundial and Peapully, being a continuation of the road from Cumbum to Nundial. This communication had to cross the Yerranullay Hills, and the work appears to have been commenced in their neighbourhood. About five miles of road between Rungapore and Rampore, out of a length of about 50, have been constructed, and there the work seems to have stopped, leaving seven miles on this side and 38 miles on the other untouched. I propose now to make the road over the seven miles between this place (Peapully) and Rungapore, where the piece of road previously constructed commences. It is estimated to cost about 1,000 rupees a mile without masonry work, and I would suggest that a sum of 7,000 rupees from the budget allotment for 1866-67, of 12,000 rupees for the Nundikotkoor and Bairlutty road be transferred to this work. This would give employment on the eastern side of the Talook. There is a good deal of traffic from Nundial through Koilgoontla, Bunganapully, Peapully, and Puttikondah with Adony, and from the latter place to Jonagherry, 10 miles S. E. of Puttikondah, there is a made road. Between Jonagherry and Peapully, through which the main road from Kurnool to Gooty runs, there is a break of 10 miles, so that carts coming either from the east or west have to make a circuit of nearly 20 miles by Gooty. To obviate this I propose to connect Jonagherry with Peapully, a distance of 10 miles, and for this purpose I would ask a special grant of 10,000 rupees. Three or four miles of this road would touch on the northern end of the Gooty Talook, and would afford employment to the people there, who are in as bad, if not a worse case than the inhabitants of Puttikondah. The accompanying skeleton plan will serve to illustrate what I have stated above :—

The red lines denote completed roads.

The wavy lines denote cart tracks.

The dotted lines the proposed famine roads.

The whole 17 miles would be one continuous road striking the main road from Kurnool to Gooty at Peapully, the residence of an experienced Deputy Collector. I propose putting the line from Jonagherry to Peapully under the immediate charge of the Pattikondah Tahsildar, and the portion from Peapully to Rungapore under the Peapully Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar, the whole length being under the supervision of the Deputy Collector of Peapully. The line is not a very easy one, and should be laid out by a professional man. I estimate the cost of superintendence at 100 rupees a month as per margin, but I shall prefer to leave this item of expenditure to the discretion of the Deputy Collector, who will, I am confident, do his utmost to prevent the money being diverted from its legitimate object.

3. If what I have suggested meets the approval of Government, a reply by telegraph would oblige, and I would further request that the superintending engineer may be directed by telegram to depute a subordinate at once to Peapully for the purpose of setting out the line. There is at present no officer in charge of the Kurnool Range, the successor to the late Major Flint not having yet joined.

	Rs.
1 Overseer -	30
5 Maistries at 10 -	50
2 Gumastahs, at 10 -	20
Rs.	100

ORDER thereon, 25th August 1866, No. —.

1. REFERRED to the Department of Public Works.
2. The Board will place such local funds as may be available at the Acting Collector's disposal, for employment in the Puttikondah Talook.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

1. THE Board sanction the transfer of 7,000 rupees for the Peapully and Rungapore section of road from the Budget (local fund) provision of 12,000 rupees for the Nundikotkoor and Bairlooty road.

2. The Acting Collector will state whether this amount needs to be re-transferred from the credit of the department of Public Works. He appears to contemplate some assistance at least from the department of Public Works for laying out the line.

3. The only unappropriated portion of the estimated available District Road Funds in the Kurnool district is—

	Rs.
Reserve - - - - -	2,203
Surplus (estimated) - - - - -	2,225
Total - - - Rs.	4,428

and

and the Board consider that the Collector may be authorised to spend 3,500 rupees out of this sum on the Jonagherry and Peapully road.

4. The Board have not succeeded in tracing the sanction for the Nundial and Peapully road referred to by the Collector.

(Local Funds, No. 4., Civil Works.)

No. 130.—ORDER thereon, 6 September 1866, No. 2373.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue.

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 135.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30 August 1866.

Read the following :—

Season Report for the First Fortnight of August 1866.

1. HEAVY and abundant rains have fallen throughout the district. The Rooshkooleya or Ganjam river in the north, and the Vumshadara or Byree river in the south, were flooded, and the embankments breached, damaging the road at Aska. The northern and southern mails and all traffic were stopped for two or three days. Some tank bunds were also breached, but the damage done was not very serious. Paddy and other cultivation adjacent to the flooded river and tank banks have suffered slightly.

2. The cut gingelly stacked in the fields was partially injured.

3. The transplantation of paddy and raggy was still going on. The grains called oodthaloo and samaloo were being cut, and the yield is said to be very good. Paddy, raggy, guntalu, red-gram, horse-gram, sugar-cane, cotton, and all kinds of cultivation, were flourishing.

4. The price of rice was stationary, while that of raggy was falling. Prices would have been much affected had the surf at Gopalpore been less boisterous during the past fortnight. For some days there was no communication whatever with the shipping in the roads.

5. At Berhampore rice was selling at 7 seers,* and raggy at 12 seers, the rupee.

* The seer of 80 tolas weight.

6. Cholera and smallpox were still prevailing among the poor, but the other classes of the community were healthy.

7. Cattle were free from disease, and have abundance of pasture.

Chatterpore 30 August 1866.

(signed) *G. S. Forbes,* Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.

2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 136.—ORDER thereon, 6th September 1866, No. 2,376.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

No. 156.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Madura, through Paumben, to Chief Secretary, Madras, dated 5 September 1866 :—

Third.—SEASON improving; rain-fall partial; good in some few places, slight in some villages, and none at all in several parts. Dry crops have been benefited, and cultivation extended. In some few places paddy plants are being reared. Prices stationary. Markets well supplied. Public health generally good. Pasture improving.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 157.—ORDER thereon, 6 September 1866, No. 2386.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee;
and the Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 30 August 1866.

No. 677.—Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Revenue Department, dated 25 August 1866, No. — :—

Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated on Circuit Peapully, 20 August 1866, No. 38.

1. ADVERTING to my letter, dated 4th instant, and the Order of Government thereon, dated 11th idem, No. 2,051, I have the honour to report that I have satisfied myself since my arrival here that great distress prevails in this (Puttikondah) Tálúq, which it would be expedient to relieve by undertaking some large work, which would enable the sufferers in the vicinity to earn sufficient to keep them from absolute starvation.

2. I have not the records out in camp with me, but I am given to understand that in 1861, or about that time, an estimate, amounting to 80,000 rupees, was sanctioned from local funds for the construction of the road between Nundial and Peapully, being a continuation of the road from Cumbum to Nundial. This communication had to cross the Yerramullay Hills, and the work appears to have been commenced in their neighbourhood. About five miles of road between Rungapore and Rampore, out of a length of about 50, have been constructed, and there the work seems to have stopped, leaving seven miles on this side and 38 miles on the other untouched. I propose now to make the road over the seven miles between this place (Peapully) and Rungapore, where the piece of road previously constructed commences. It is estimated to cost about 1,000 rupees a mile without masonry work, and I would suggest that a sum of 7,000 rupees from the Budget allotment for 1866-67 of 12,000 rupees for the Nundikottoor and Bailuty road be transferred to this work. This would give employment on the eastern side of the Tálúq. There is a good deal of traffic from Nundial through Koilgoontla, Bunganapully, Peapully, and Puttikondah, with Adony, and from the latter place to Jonagherry, 10 miles south-east of Puttikondah, there is a made road. Between Jonagherry and Peapully, through which the main road from Kurnool to Gooty runs, there is a break of 10 miles, so that carts coming either from the east or west have to make a circuit of nearly 20 miles by Gooty. To obviate this, I propose to connect Jonagherry with Peapully, a distance of 10 miles, and for this purpose I would ask a special grant of 10,000 rupees. Three or four miles of this road would touch on the northern end of the Gooty Tálúq, and would afford employment to the people there, who are in as bad, if not a worse, case than the inhabitants of Puttikondah. The accompanying skeleton plan will serve to illustrate what I have stated above :

The red lines denote completed works.

The wavy lines denote cart tracks.

The dotted lines the proposed famine roads.

The whole 17 miles would be one continuous road, striking the main road from Kurnool to Gooty at Peapully, the residence of an experienced Deputy Collector. I propose putting the line from Jonagherry to Peapully under the immediate charge of the Puttikondah Tahsildar, and the portion from Peapully to Rungapore under the Peapully Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar, the whole length being under the supervision of the Deputy Collector of Peapully. The line is not a very easy one, and should be laid out by a professional man. I estimate the cost of superintendence at 100 rupees a month, as per margin, but I should prefer to leave this item of expenditure to the discretion of the Deputy Collector, who will, I am confident, do his utmost to prevent the money being diverted from its legitimate object.

3. If what I have suggested meets the approval of Government, a reply by telegraph would oblige; and I would further request that the superintending engineer may be directed by telegram, to depute a subordinate at once to Peapully for the purpose of setting out the line. There is at present no officer in charge of the Kurnool Range, the successor to the late Major Flint not having yet joined.

1. Referred to the Department of Public Works.

2. The

1 Overseer -	Rs. 30
5 Maistries, at 10 rupees -	50
2 Goomastahs, 10 rupees -	20
Rs.	100

2. The Board will place such local funds as may be available at the Acting Collectors' disposal, for employment in the Putticondah Taluq.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

(Local Funds, No. 100.—Civil Works.)

No. 678.—ORDER thereon, 30 August 1866, No. 2748.

COMMUNICATED to the superintending engineer of the 3rd Division, with instructions to direct the range officer or an intelligent subordinate to give the Revenue authorities such aid as they may require for marking out the line of the proposed road.

(True extract.)

(signed) *Charles A. Orr,* Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division,
with Sketch; the Revenue Department; and
the Controller of Public Works Accounts.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 7 September 1866.

No. 191.—Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department:—

COMMUNICATING Revenue G. O. to Superintending Engineer of 3rd Division, with instructions to direct the range officer, or an intelligent subordinate, to give the revenue authorities at Kurnool such aid as they may require for marking out the line of the road proposed by the Collector of that district.

(Here enter 30 August
1866, No. 2748.)

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 192. ORDER thereon, 7 September 1866, No. 2404.

COMMUNICATED to the Board of Revenue.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with Proceedings, Public Works Department, No. 2748.

Read the following Letters:—

No. 203.—Read the following Letter from the Collector of Bellary to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Bellary, 30 August 1866, No. 64:—

1. ON the 23rd July 1866 I applied to Government for a grant of 50,000 rupees, which I considered would be required to find employment for the people, should the season unfortunately continue adverse. The distribution of this sum over the several talooks of the district to prevent the movement of people seeking work was considered in consultation with the superintending engineer, whose range officers were called on to send in propositions for the most suitable works for the occasion. The proposals having been sanctioned, the several amounts were lodged in the talook treasuries, and the tahsildars desired at once to commence the works with the aid of the village officers' superintendence; to each gang of coolies, improvised overseers, of course, had to be employed, and as the tools at the disposal of the Department Public Works were insufficient, a further stock was ordered to be bought. Periodical reports were called for as to progress, the number of persons seeking work, the amount expended, estimated work done; timely application to be made should more funds be required, and an estimate of the same in reference to the numbers to be employed.

2. The letter* of Mr. Firth, Tahsildar of Bellary, is the first reply. I had also communicated to him the sanction for the works to be commenced for leading the channel into Bellary, 28th instant.

Bellary, so that there might be an immediate transfer of the people, without a break, from the works on which they are now employed to those sanctioned, both with reference to the completion of the expenditure sanctioned in the first instance, and with the view that the Public Works Department might be ready to undertake the supervision thereof hereafter; for, with all the willing help of the tahsildar and his establishment, I could not but see that the superintendence of such masses of people was getting beyond his powers. So soon as the 6,000 rupees apportioned to Bellary Talook is expended, I shall request the assistant engineer, Mr. W. Porter, to undertake the supervision, pending the return of the superintending engineer, who is now in the Raidrug Talook, and on consultation with whom, further plans will be considered for the employment of the larger numbers whom the increasing distress compels to seek work.

3. The deepening of the Bellary Rock Reservoir, otherwise called the Fort Ditch, was considered the most useful work at first; but it was found that more than 1,000 persons could not be employed there without confusion and over-crowding. Consequently, another work had to be projected in the neighbourhood, and the trenching of the upper margin of the Bellary tank, and the banking up with the earth so excavated, so as both to confine the water-spread and to reclaim land for cultivation, at the same time that the confined water-spread would present a somewhat less surface for evaporation, was considered a suitable work, and had been contemplated by a former engineer. This work was at once commenced, and the crowds who could not get work at the Fort Ditch were transferred to the embankment. The progress of the work, however, was far below the amount required, if it were done according to the estimate; but payment by results or measurement could not, under the circumstances, be enforced, the rates paid were the minimum to obtain bare subsistence; wages were paid daily under the superintendence of the tahsildar and the cutcherry officials; the setting to work, and the payment of 4,000 persons each day is a great inroad on the time of the revenue officials, who have also magisterial duty, enhanced by the increase of crime, to attend to. Hence, although at the suggestion of the superintending engineer, that his staff were unable to supervise the work, I had given all the possible aid with my establishment, I consider that the supervision of further works will, in future, be best placed under the provisional department, who have more experience, and considering the other duties devolving on the revenue and magisterial officers, comparatively more time.

4. I shall further report when I receive accounts from the other talooks, what, if any, further funds are required to keep the able-bodied population from starvation; simple earth-work is of course the most suitable for vast bodies of unskilled workers; road-making, which involves metalling to render it permanent, is not quite so suitable, but if simple work is not available, it may be the next best; the sinking of wells when hard soil is encountered, is mostly a special avocation of the Wudder class.

5. The difficulty is of course in skilled superintendence to turn out work to the best advantage, and without an augmented and organised staff the same results cannot be looked for in proportion to the expenditure, which would naturally be required under other circumstances.

No. 204.—From the Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Bellary, 28 August 1866.

1. WITH reference to paragraph 8 of the Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 2168, dated 21st August 1866, requesting me to send a full report on the cause of my having applied by telegram to Government for a supply of grain, I have the honour to state that the sudden rise of 12 per cent. in prices on the 18th instant, led me to doubt whether adequate provision was being made for the supply of this place, the operations of the native grain merchants being chiefly directed to forestalling the local market by buying up grain on its way to Bellary, and retailing it at higher prices. The state of the poor when the cheapest grain procurable sold at less than four Madras measures for the rupee, and when it was anticipated that the highest price had not been reached, led me to think that a supply of grain would be more valuable than money.

2. If we had a railway to this place, coast communication, or more enterprising merchants, there would be less cause of anxiety. I marked that the garce of cholum selling at 257 rupees at Nellore was here 881 rupees, and this is the staple, best, and most nourishing food of the people. I thought it due to communicate as early as possible to Government the ruling prices here, and to stimulate, if in my power, early efforts on the part of capitalists to import grain, and I am glad to learn from Mr. Firth, the tahsildar, that there has been a great despatch of carts towards the Cuddapah Railway to get grain. At our Famine Relief Committee held on the 17th, when the General and others of his staff were present, we calculated the possibility of assistance by Government cattle in importing grain for the poor, which would have lessened the outlay for their support, but found that the want of forage would preclude this mode of importation, the fact being that forage would have had to have been stored on the line, and most probably got under some pressure. There remained then the alternative of asking Government to forward a supply, little though such could be, yet it would be a help. I do not think that the grain merchants have any objection to the poor being thus supplied, because their contributions for charitable relief being

in grain, the more high-priced the grain gets, the more it costs them to give it in the ratio promised. There is nearly one-tenth of the local population at this place employed in the work made for them, and to get a corresponding value for the outlay when so many as 5,000 persons of all ages have to be employed, is not possible, with all the staff of improvised overseers; these people are paid at wages which barely give them a full meal, but with all the care taken, the results are incommensurate with the outlay. Their wages cannot be diminished, and it would be harsh to turn them away, so that, practically, there is difficulty in getting fair results for the money so spent, still it is better to find some employment than to pauperise the people, and so none who can work of any age get gratuitous relief; as prices rise, these rates must be increased, so it becomes a question of comparative economy whether a slight assistance, in the supply of a tight market, would not produce as good effects as the greater local outlay. I admit that with a more practical development of free trade, which implies competition, the argument is unsound; and it may also be said that such a proceeding as assisting in the supply of grain injures free trade, and prevents its development.

3. In considering, however, the state of the poor to be relieved, the question arose how to effect it in the most economical manner, and some native capitalists proposed to be at the cost of carriage if they could secure themselves from loss, and this was the proposal which was submitted; it was not based on the principles of political economy, and was doubtless properly rejected.

4. I trust that the increased impetus given to the importation of grain may have the result of somewhat diminishing the pressure, which, as it increases, involves larger sections of the population.

5. I note that a work for the local supply of water at Bellary has been sanctioned, and this will be of great assistance at the present time in procuring suitable employment; simple earth-work excavation being more suited to unskilled labour than roads, which involve the breaking and carriage of metal if they are to be of any lasting use.

6. It is understood that the grain forwarded by Government is only to be given to the infirm poor, who are incapable of work.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I find that the number of people coming for employment is increasing in such a degree as to require a still greater outlay than has been provided for, and an application will have to be made for more funds, the economical supervision of the outlay for which must be undertaken by the Department Public Works. Copy of the Bellary tahsildar's letter is annexed.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 205.—ORDER thereon, 7 September 1866, No. 2410.

1. THE Collector may rely on receiving all the assistance that Government can afford him in the critical state of his district.

2. The Government quite understand the difficulty which Mr. Wedderburn experiences in procuring superintendents for the works sanctioned for the employment of the people. They do not see, however, that the transfer of the charge of these works to the Department Public Works would remove the difficulty, as that department would be equally pressed to find suitable superintendents. The best plan will be for the Collector to discuss the subject with the superintending engineer, and arrange with him for the mutual co-operation of both departments. In Bellary itself, the Government think it likely that the military authorities may be able to lend the services of men competent to be employed as overseers of labour, and the Collector should communicate with the General commanding the division on the subject. Men of the Company of Sappers and Miners at Bellary might also be obtained to act as overseers.

3. The Collector will acquaint the Government more definitely with his requirements.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Bellary; the Board of Revenue;
the Public Works Department; and the Military Department.

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PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 8 September 1866.

No. 218.—Read the following Letter from the Resident, Hyderabad, to the Collector of Bellary, dated Hyderabad Residency, 29 August 1866, No. 1611.

WITH reference to your telegram of the 18th instant, relative to the prices of several
490. kinds

kinds of grain in the Bellary district, I have the honour to inform you that prices here are nearly as high as with you. We are assisting the grain dealers with Government cattle to bring in grain, and as yet the daily importation does not equal the daily consumption, so it is very improbable that any grain will be sent from here.

(True copy.)

(signed) *A. Wedderburn*,
Collector.

Bellary, 2 September 1866.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, for information of Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 219.—ORDER thereon, 8 September 1866, No. 2417.

COMMUNICATED to the Board of Revenue and the Famine Relief Committee.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue and the
Relief Committee.

(signed) *J. D. Sim*,
Secretary to Government.

Read the following:—

No. 224.—Extract from the Proceedings of the General Famine Relief Committee held on 30 August 1866.

IV.—“The secretary reports that, in accordance with his application, a second donation of 20,000 rupees has been received from Government.

“Resolved, that the donation be acknowledged with thanks, and that all State donations received up to date, as well those received hereafter, be credited to a separate account.”

(True copy and extract.)

Madras, 3 September 1866.

(signed) *R. A. Dalryell*,
Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 225.—ORDER thereon, 8 September 1866, No. 2420.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 226.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5 September 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Vellum, Tanjore Talook, 1 September 1866, No. 227:—

1. DURING the second half of last month, this district has received copious showers, which, though of incalculable value to the delta, have been still insufficient for agricultural purposes in the upland tracts, where, therefore, the state of things remains much the same, though, on the whole, better than that described in last report.

2. The rivers have generally fallen; but if only a moderate quantity of water continues to flow in them as at present, this, supplemented by occasional showers, will be amply sufficient to nourish and secure the rice plants throughout the greater part of the delta, until the setting in of the north-east monsoon.

3. The favoured part of the district last mentioned is free from disease; cattle are also in a pretty healthy state, with plenty of water and increasing pasturage.

4. Prices of grain have slightly fallen, and show a downward tendency in consequence of the slackened demand upon us from other provinces. Merchants at Negapatam have received telegrams from Colombo not to make further purchases, and this is reported to be the

the result of supplies from elsewhere having lately reached that island. The demand from Madura and other districts inland has also somewhat diminished.

Submitted for the information of Government.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 227.—ORDER thereon, 8th September 1866, No. 2421.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

To the Board of Revenue and the
Relief Committee.

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 11th September 1866.

Read the following Papers:—

No. 263.—From Collector, Berhampore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras,
dated 11th September 1866.

Tenth.—Season favourable. Rain-fall abundant. Prices as before. Public health improved. Pasture abundant. Markets well supplied.

No. 264.—From Collector, Masulipatam, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,
dated 10th September 1866.

Season promising. Rain-fall rather too much for cholera. Prices still rising in some talooks owing to continued exports, markets consequently ill-supplied in those places. Cholera prevailing; small-pox and jungle fever exist in some talooks. Pasturage improving.

No. 265.—From Acting Collector, Nellore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,
dated 10th September 1866.

Season unfavourable. Rain-fall none. Prices rising. Markets well supplied. Public health bad. Pasture failing.

No. 266.—From Collector, Cuddapah, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras,
dated 10th September 1866.

Season much improving. Rain-fall good. Rain in five talooks. Report of other talooks not come; Cuddapah inches two-tenth ten; Sidhout three-six; Prodatur seven-nine; Jam-malamadgoo three-five and three-fourth; Pullumpett tenth-nine. Pasturage very abundant. Public health: cholera is decreasing. The rest as before.

No. 267.—From Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras,
dated 10th September 1866.

Rain-fall scanty in south and west talooks, and very partial up to date of last report, 31st August. Prices very high, and rising. Markets very ill-supplied. Public health bad from cholera and distress. Pasture very deficient; no improvement reported up to 31st. There was a shower here on the third and fourth instant.

No. 268.—From the Acting Collector of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort Saint George, dated Saidapet, 10th September 1866, No. 173.

1. I have the honour to submit my weekly report with reference to the memorandum from your office, dated the 25th July 1866.

2. Cultivation is going on, and the demand for agricultural labour is not less than in ordinary seasons. Field hands can, in most places, get full employment. Following the example set in Madras, at the latter end of the week, a grain riot occurred at Poonamallee

on Saturday. Fortunately one large shop only was plundered, the crowd having been dispersed with some difficulty by the exertions of the police, the sub-magistrate, and Major Stoddard the commandant. There were minor depredations, but they were not numerous. Upwards of 30 of the rioters have been apprehended, and will be tried forthwith. On the same day there was a riot in the bazaars at Palaveram. It passed off without actual robbery happening. At Conjeveram and Trivallore disturbances were threatened on Saturday.

3. In consequence of the disposition to plunder, the country people withhold their supplies of grain, and the markets suffer. A few days must elapse before complete tranquillity is re-established.

4. On the 4th, heavy rain fell in Saidapet. Ponneny has been visited by moderate rain during the week. No rain has fallen in the other talooks in the district.

5. Prices advanced rapidly up to the middle of the week, and from no intelligible cause. It was owing to this apparently arbitrary enhancement that disturbances arose. They have temporarily reduced prices; but to what extent the fall will continue it is not possible to say.

6. The outbreak of cholera I reported last week as having taken place at Poonamallee is now subsiding. The public health elsewhere in the district is tolerably good.

7. Pasture is nowhere deficient.

No. 269.—From Collector, Chittoor, through Vellore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 11th September 1866.

No rain since last message; two or three showers absolutely required to bring away young growing crop. Prices rising in principal bazaars. Much uneasiness among class of consumers. Cholera abating at points where worst, but still general. Pasture and water tolerably abundant.

No. 270.—From Collector, Cuddalore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 10th September 1866.

Season continues promising. Rain-fall none since last week's report. Prices stationary. Market ill-supplied. Public health the same as last reported. Pasture sufficient at present.

No. 271.—From Collector, Tanjore, to Chief Secretary, Madras, dated 10th September 1866.

Season all right in the delta, but still bad in the uplands. No dry grains. Rain-fall sufficient. Prices beyond all contemplation. Market supply somewhat failing. Public health: cholera prevalent. Pasture little more abundant.

No. 272.—From Collector, Trichinopoly, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 10th September 1866.

Season promising. Rain-fall partial. Prices rising. Market not well supplied. Health is indifferent. Pasture improving.

No. 273.—From Collector, Coimbatore, to Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 11th September 1866.

Season not promising. Rain-fall partial. Prices stationary. Markets ill-supplied. Public health generally good; cholera has appeared in three talooks. Pasture deficient.

No. 274.—From Collector, Salem, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 10th September 1866.

Season improving in some talooks. Rain-fall in some parts pretty good, but not sufficient for wet cultivation. Prices, slight fall in five out of eight talooks. Markets poorly supplied. Health improving. Pasture ditto.

No. 275.—From Collector, Mangalore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,
dated 10th September 1866.

Season favourable, but more rain required. Prices high, have risen owing to exports since last week. Markets well supplied. Public health generally good. Pasture abundant. Reaping has commenced in Cassergode.

No. 276.—From Collector, Malabar, Palghaut, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,
dated 10th September 1866.

Season good. Rain-fall sufficient. Prices excessive. Markets uncertain. Public health good. Pasture sufficient.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 277.—ORDER thereon, 11th September 1866, No. 2439.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

To the Board of Revenue;
The Relief Committee; and the Editor's Table.

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 12th September 1866.

No. 291.—Read the following telegram from Collector, Palamcottah, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 10th September 1866.

September 10th.—Season not promising. Rain-fall deficient. Market prices rising. Public health good. Pasture failing.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 292.—ORDER thereon, 12th September 1866, No. 2446.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee; and the Editor's Table.

No. 293.—Read the following telegram from Collector, Cocanada, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 10th September 1866.

Season promising. Rain-fall plentiful, general. Prices very high, but stationary since last report. Market well supplied. Public health better than in last week. Dysentery and fever prevalent. Pasture abundant.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 294.—ORDER thereon, 12th September 1866, No. 2447.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee; and the Editor's Table.

No. 295.—Read the following telegram from Collector, Vizagapatam, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 10th September 1866.

Tenth.—Season promising. Rain-fall increasing. Prices rising in towns. Bazaar supply scanty. Public health improving. Pasture plentiful.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 296.—ORDER thereon, 12th September 1866, No. 2448.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee; and the Editor's Table.

No. 297.—Read the following telegram from Collector, Kurnool, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 10th September 1866 :—

Season promising. Rain-fall generally sufficient. Prices stationary. General health good, but cholera prevailing in Cumbum, Markapoor, and Koilgoontla talooks. Markets well supplied, except in Cumbum, Markapoor, and Pattikondah. Pasture sufficient, except in the two latter talooks.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 298.—ORDER thereon, 12th September 1866, No. 2449.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee; and the Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 13th September 1866.

No. 311.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th September 1866.

Read the following :—

Season Report for the second fortnight of August 1866.

1. There was a fall of rain in all talooks except Usúr. The rain-fall in Ahtur, Kistnagiri, Namkul, Tripatur, and Utengeri has been pretty good. A few tanks in these talooks have received a supply of water, but except in Kistnagiri the supply is not of much use for Nunjah cultivation.

2. In several of the talooks the late rains have led people to plough and sow Punjab lands. Except those depending upon wells and river channels, the Nunjah lands are still lying waste. The existing crops in some talooks have benefited by the late rains. In Utengeri, however, the rains have not produced a favourable change among ryots, as most of them have lost their cattle, and they are therefore unable to cultivate their lands. In Kistnagiri it is much the same. In Usúr, where there was no rain during the fortnight, the crops are said to be fading away.

3. In Ahtur, Trichengode, Darampury, Kistnagiri, and Usúr, the prices are rising, especially in Ahtur. This is owing to the inadequate supply of grain in the market. In Salem and Utengeri there is a slight fall in some of the grains. The markets in these two talooks are supplied from Madras and Vellore in the North Arcot district. In other talooks the prices are stationary.

4. There is cholera and fever in many of the talooks, but not apparently of an epidemic nature. Medicines have been sent from Salem, and are being dispensed among the sufferers.

5. There is a slight improvement in pasture and water for cattle in many parts of the district,

district, especially in Tripatur and Utengeri; but it appears, from Tripatur and Kistnagiri Tahsildars' reports, that cattle suffer from looseness. This probably arises from the weak state of the animals, and their inability to digest the young grass.

6. Relief houses have been established at many places in the district for those not able to work, and employment is given to all those who are able to work and who seek employment.

Ahtur, 5th September 1866.

(signed) *D. Arbuthnott,*
Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. The Board regret to receive so unfavourable a report.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 312.—ORDER thereon, 13th September 1866, No. 2456.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue and the Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, 21st September 1866.

No. 193.—Read the following letter from Major C. S. Hearn, Commissioner of Police, to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated Madras, 10th September 1866, No. 90.

I HAVE the honour to submit a report of the recent disturbances in the town of Madras, in order that Government may be in speedy possession of information; but, as the whole police force have been necessarily engaged up to this moment in active out-door duties, I have been unable yet to collect exact details on all points.

2. On Wednesday, the 5th instant, the price of rice was raised from 18 measures to 16 measures per pagoda, and in the afternoon several rice-sellers in the Bankshalls, Rasapah Chetty Street, Black Town, and Triplicane, closed their shops. This led to the assemblage of crowds, who were, however, speedily dispersed, and if the rice merchants had continued to open their shops, and to sell rice freely, even at enhanced rates, no disturbance would probably have occurred, for money is tolerably plentiful, though grain is scarce.

3. On Thursday, the 6th, the price of rice was again raised to 14 measures per pagoda, or four measures per rupee, and many of the rice-sellers kept their shops shut. The invariable result of this measure is that the mass of daily buyers, disappointed of their food, collect into angry crowds. The ranks are swelled by paupers and evil-disposed persons, and when, at length some of the sellers are persuaded to open their shops, a general rush takes place, resulting too often in confusion and panic, by which some of the dregs of the mob are enabled to help themselves.

4. At noon on Thursday, it was reported to me that an enormous mob was collected in Triplicane. Being laid up myself with a broken leg, I despatched Mr. Deputy Commissioner Ramachendra Row at once to the spot, with reinforcements of mounted and foot police. The judgment and energy displayed by the deputy commissioner, aided by the exertions of the police force at his disposal, availed to prevent the mob from breaking out into riot, although many thousands of persons were collected, probably the largest mass that assembled in any one place during the disturbances. Some small retail bazaars of grain, ghee, and oil, on the outskirts of Triplicane, were, however, plundered of their contents. Elsewhere in this quarter, sales partially recommenced, and in the evening the mob dispersed; but a very large number of persons had been unable to buy their daily meal. On the same afternoon, a large mob collected in Chintadrepet Bazaar, with an obvious disposition to loot, but reinforcements of police were at once thrown in, and the riot was quelled. Three or four petty retail bazaars of rice and sweetmeats were plundered. The loss is estimated at 14 rupees only. Crowds also collected in Poodoopet bazaar, and later in the evening in Egmore bazaar, but were dispersed by the police. About 6½ p.m., attempts were made to break open shops in the Cutwal Bazaar and Chenga Bazaar, 2nd Division, Black Town; but these attempts were prevented by the police, and at 10½ p.m. all was quiet. On the 6th instant, therefore, the police were everywhere able to restrain the populace from breaking out into open riot.

5. Parties of mounted police patrolled in each division from early morning on Friday

the 7th, and the divisional police forces were concentrated as far as possible in the rice bazaars; but, notwithstanding these precautionary measures, it was reported, about 8 a.m., that Royapettah Bazaar was being looted, and Mylapore threatened. Almost simultaneously, reports arrived that looting was going on in Pursewaukum and Choolay Bazaars. Such scanty reinforcements of mounted and foot police as were still available were despatched to these places. At 9 a.m., news came that the Chenga Bazaar, Cutwal's, and Big Parcherry Bazaars, and Rasapah Chetty Street (a considerable grain dépôt), all in 2nd division, Black Town, were also being looted; and at 10 a.m., it was reported that large masses had collected in Chintadrepettah Bazaar, and that a loot was imminent. It was evident that the outbreak was almost universal, and, therefore, too strong for the police, who could not be concentrated in any one spot in sufficient force to put down the tumult, since all parts of Madras were equally threatened. It was necessary to prevent all chance of the mob proceeding to further excesses after plundering the grain shops, and, moreover, it seemed of vital importance that confidence should be sufficiently restored by next morning to admit of the shops being re-opened, and the sale of rice continuing. I, therefore, determined to call in the aid of troops, and wrote direct to Colonel Kitson, commanding 2nd Regiment N. I. who acted so promptly on my requisition that a company was thrown into Chintadrepet in time to prevent all possibility of the outbreak, which the police were with difficulty keeping in check. I also wrote to the officer commanding 41st Regiment N. I., for aid in Pursewaukum, Choolay, and Perembore, sending the letter to the inspector, 6th division, to be delivered in case of need. The inspector, did not, however, present the letter, but a company was furnished next morning to restore confidence in that part of the town. I further wrote to the brigade major, requesting that a sub-division of Europeans might be sent to Triplicane, and that the requisition of Mr. Ansell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, might be attended to for such number of Europeans as might be required to restore peace in Black Town. Accordingly, about 1 p.m., a sub-division marched to Triplicane, where no attempt was made to renew the disturbance of the previous afternoon, and a company proceeded with Mr. Ansell into the 2nd division of Black Town, where order was shortly restored. The rioters in this quarter, not content with plundering grain, broke open the cloth godowns of two merchants in Salay-street and took cloths of the stated value of 3,800 rupees. Cloths to the value of 500 rupees were recovered, and 24 persons are in custody for this offence. In the 1st division of Black Town, no disturbance of any moment took place. A few petty retail bazaars were plundered here and there by passing vagabonds. The loss is estimated at 33 rupees in all. In the 7th division (Washermanspettah, north of the railway terminus) there was a considerable disturbance during the afternoon. Eight small rice bazaars and four houses were looted. The value of property lost is estimated at 315 rupees. Mr. Ansell, the Deputy Commissioner, proceeded to the spot, and the police succeeded in restoring order before 8 p.m. Disturbances also took place in the suburbs of Nungumbaukum and Tanampet during the day, and several small bazaars were looted. When night fell, the whole town was quiet, and the European troops on duty were relieved by native infantry.

6. During the disturbances of the 7th, Mr. Robinson, the Inspector General of Police, offered aid, which was accepted, and very rapidly furnished. A party of 22 Madras District Police arrived during the night of the 7th. An inspector and 14 constables arrived from Vellore at 9 a.m. on the 8th, and the evening train brought an inspector and 50 men from Salem. On the 9th a party of 40 police arrived from Chittoor by the early train. These reinforcements have been most useful, and my best acknowledgments are due for the service rendered.

7. The town has been perfectly quiet since the evening of the 7th. The sale of grain partially recommenced the next morning, and has continued to increase; but it is carried on under certain restrictions and difficulties resulting from the panic which will, I fear, tend to embarrass the trade. The present prices (six and seven measures per rupee) have doubtless been adopted by the merchants under the influence of fear, and in several of the looted bazaars there has been no sale of rice since the riot. The picquets of native infantry will be kept on duty until confidence is completely restored.

8. It is impossible yet to estimate the exact amount of property lost. The most exaggerated reports are made. As far as I can ascertain, I think the total value of property plundered is under 25,000 rupees. Property estimated at about 1,500 rupees has been recovered, and more will be traced out by the police. The property plundered was chiefly grain; but in some instances, money, jewels, and other articles were taken. Two hundred and fifty-six persons have been arrested, and are now under investigation. The mob was of a very composite character, comprising members of most of the lower classes of the native community. In some places, a few sticks were carried, but this was rare. Stones and brickbats flew occasionally during the riots, but to no great extent. No great violence to person was used, and only two cases have been reported in which it was necessary to take sufferers to hospital from injuries received. About 130 shops and houses were looted in all.

9. I deeply deplore the fact that these excesses should have been committed in the town of Madras unrestrained by the civil power; but I trust the Government will not consider that this resulted from want of arrangement or action on the part of the police. A police force can only deal effectively with a large mob by concentrating strength on the threatened spot,

spot, but this was impossible, as already shown, during the recent riots, which spread over the whole of Madras, and, in some instances, while the majority of the divisional force were engaged in combating a riot in one quarter, other rioters took advantage of the opportunity to break out in different quarters of the same division. A police force cannot be ubiquitous under such extraordinary pressure. The number of rioters apprehended under circumstances of unusual difficulty (when rescue was frequently attempted) shows that they were not inactive.

10. There is no symptom of renewed disturbance, but every precaution will be taken. I will hereafter submit a report containing precise details of property lost and recovered; houses plundered; and persons apprehended, committed, and convicted.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 25th September 1866.

No. 575.—Read the following letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Committee for the Management of the Famine Relief Fund, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 12 September 1866 :—

1. In acknowledging the receipt of the proceedings of Government, under date 5th instant, No. 2363, I am directed by the Famine Relief Committee to observe, that it was not their intention to furnish any report of their proceedings until they were in a position to do so in a complete form, which is not the case at present, as the information obtained from the Provinces as to the disposal of the grants in aid from the Famine Fund is anything but complete, and but few reports have been received of the actual condition of the several districts.

2. At the same time, as it appears that the Government are desirous of at once transmitting to the Secretary of State for India, some details of the progress of the measures which have been taken for the alleviation of the general distress, the Committee direct me to submit the following preliminary account of their operations up to the 31st ultimo.

3. As the Government are aware, though general attention had been directed to the distressed state of the Ganjam district in the earlier months of the year, it was not until June that apprehensions began to be entertained that the scarcity was likely to become general throughout all parts of the Presidency, and that, in the town of Madras, the prices of food grains were becoming excessive.

4. In the early part of July, the accounts of the state of the population in many districts were most distressing, and prices had made such a rapid rise in the Presidency town, and pressed with such severity upon the poorer classes of the people, that a movement was made among the leading members of the Mahomedan community, in view to purchasing grain from elsewhere, and retailing it at low rates to distressed persons. A simultaneous movement took place among the principal Hindoo gentlemen for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of local distress, and, on the 15th of July, a requisition to the sheriff to summon a general meeting of the inhabitants of the town was put in circulation, to which the names of all the most influential persons of the community, European, East Indian, and Native, were attached.

5. The meeting was held on the 21st July, with the Lord Chief Justice in the chair, and was very numerously attended. Subscriptions and donations to the large amount of 20,000 rupees were raised on the spot, and the General Famine Relief Committee, including representatives of all the wealthier classes of the Presidency town, was appointed.

6. The Government nobly seconded the liberality of the public, by publishing a General Order on the 25th July, promising contributions to the Relief Fund, equivalent in amount to the private subscriptions which might be raised in Madras and in the Provinces, and authorising the collectors of those districts in which the pressure from the high price of food was reported to be most severe, to give immediate employment to the able-bodied among the sufferers, in gangs of moderate strength, either at or in the vicinity of their own villages. In view to giving ample employment to all in the Presidency town, who were willing to work, the same order authorised the commencement of two large and important public works in the immediate neighbourhood of Madras.

7. The General Relief Committee held their first meeting on the 24th of July, and nominated the Honourable Mr. R. S. Ellis, C. B., to be their President, and Mr. R. A. Dalyell to be their Honorary Secretary. They also elected ten of their number to be an Executive Committee for the management of the Town Relief Fund, and requested them to make careful inquiry as to whether any and what special remedial measures were necessary for the relief of distress within the town of Madras.

8. At the same meeting it was resolved to address all persons of influence throughout the Presidency, requesting them to raise contributions for the Famine Funds, and the sums noted in the margin* were forwarded to the districts indicated, with the Committee's request that they might be expended in relieving distress among those unable to labour, by the issue to them of cooked food, uncooked grain, or small doles of money. The collectors of the districts in question were also requested to bear in mind the importance of distributing the relief in the actual locality suffering from distress, in view to preventing any general congregation of the distressed persons at the principal towns.

	Rs.
Bellary - - -	5,000
North Arcot - - -	3,000
South Arcot - - -	3,000
Salem - - -	3,000
Rs. -	14,000

9. At the next meeting of the committee, a sum of 2,000 rupees was forwarded to the Coimbatore district, in consequence of the unfavourable accounts received from Caroor and Collegal, and the town committee's proposal to open poor relief houses in different parts of the town were sanctioned, on their representation, that though the distress within the town limits was trifling, as compared with that prevailing in some parts of the Presidency, still enough had been elicited during their inquiries to show that an unusually large number of persons were suffering considerable distress owing to the high price of food.

10. Early in August, the president of the committee was directed by Government to visit some of the famine-stricken districts in his capacity of Sanitary Commissioner, and the committee took the opportunity of intrusting him with a sum of 6,000 rupees, to be expended at his discretion, in giving relief to the sufferers in the districts of Salem and North Arcot. Two additional sums of 4,000 and 10,000 rupees, were also forwarded to the Collector of Bellary, during the month of August, the one on his urgent application, and the other in consequence of the very unfavourable accounts of the state of the district, which were communicated to the committee towards the close of the month.

11. On the application of the Collector of Madura district, a grant-in-aid of 1,000 rupees was forwarded for the relief of distress at the town of Madura, and two sums of 650 and 500 rupees were sent to Cochin, the former at the urgent request of the Cochin Relief Committee, supported by the Collector of Malabar, and the latter on an application to Government for aid from the Friend-in-Need Society at that place, which was transferred by Government to the General Relief Committee for disposal. A further sum of 50 rupees was granted to the Rev. R. Stephenson for the relief of the poor in some parts of the Tanjore district, and Rs. 93 10. 10. were expended by the honorary secretary, during the month, in stationery, printing, and contingent charges.

12. It will thus be observed that the expenditure from the General Relief Fund has amounted to Rs. 38,293 10. 10., as noted below :

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sent to the Bellary district - - - - -	19,000	0	0
Ditto - Salem district—			
Through the collector - - - - -	Rs. 3,000		
Honourable R. S. Ellis - - - - -	„ 3,000		
	6,000	0	0
Sent to the North Arcot district—			
Through the collector - - - - -	„ 3,000		
Honourable R. S. Ellis - - - - -	„ 3,000		
	6,000	0	0
Ditto South Arcot district - - - - -	3,000	0	0
Ditto Coimbatore district - - - - -	2,000	0	0
Ditto Madura district - - - - -	1,000	0	0
Ditto Cochin - - - - -	1,150	0	0
Ditto Tanjore district - - - - -	50	0	0
Stationery, printing, and contingencies - - - - -	93	10	10
TOTAL - - - - -	Rs. 38,293	10	10

13. The details of this expenditure at present are very incomplete, but the committee learn from the collectors of the several districts concerned, that relief houses, conducted on approved principles, have been opened in most of the distressed localities, and at the committee meeting held on the 16th of August, the president gave an account of the relief houses which had been established on his recommendation in several places in the north-eastern portion of the Salem district. The committee expect to receive more detailed accounts of the expenditure of the public bounty, when the measures of relief have been more completely organised.

14. The arrangements made for the alleviation of distress in the town of Madras must now be noticed. As stated in paragraph 9, above, the town committee's proposals to establish poor relief houses for the issue of cooked food to those unable to labour, and to issue small sums of money to those unable to attend at the relief houses, were approved by the general committee at their second meeting, and the following statement exhibits the number of relief houses opened, with the number of persons relieved at each by the issue of food or money, and the total expenditure from the Town Relief Fund on this account, up to the 31st August.

Statement.

STATEMENT.

NAME of the POOR HOUSE, 1.	Total Number of Meals issued up to the 31st August. 2.	Average Number of Per- sons fed each Day. 3.	Total Cost of Food issued up to 31st August. 4.	Average Cost of each Meal. 5.	Number of Families to which Money Pay- ments were made. 6.	Total of Money Pay- ments to 31st August. 7.	Cost of Establishment and Contingencies up to 31st August. 8.	Total expended up to 31st August, as shown in Columns 4, 7, and 8. 9.	Cash in Hand on 31st August. 10.	Value of Grain, &c., in Store on 31st August. 11.	Total Columns 9, 10, and 11. 12.	Amount of Advance to Sub-Committee in charge of Relief Houses up to 31st August. 13.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Pies.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
Black Town Relief House, opened on 10th August.	7,760	353	447 10 -	11	14	34 8 -	107 14 2	590 - 2	276 7 1	33 8 9	900	900
Mylapore Relief House, opened on 7th Aug.	5,404	216	301 10 2	10-42	10	16 7 6	35 4 1	353 5 9	99 7 6	97 2 9	550	550
Vepery Relief House, opened on 15th Aug.	5,510	324	289 12 9	10-54	34	15 8 -	48 - 8	353 5 5	20 8 11	126 1 8	500	500
Triplicane Relief House, opened on 15th Aug.	7,660	479	422 7 4	10-57	5	11 8 -	29 5 1	463 4 5	450 11 5	86 - 2	1,000	1,000
The Rev. S. Fennelly and J. G. Coleman, Esq.	-	-	-	-	265	485 - -	-	485 - -	15 - -	-	500	500
TOTAL - - -	26,335	1,372	1,461 8 3	-	328	562 15 6	220 8 -	2,244 15 9	862 2 11	342 13 4	3,450	3,450
Grant in aid to the Friend - in - Need Society.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600 - -	-	-	-	-
Ditto Comalaseveren- pettah Relief House.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250 - -	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,094 15 9	-	-	-	-

15. The sub-committee in charge of each relief house issues tickets to applicants after an inquiry into their circumstances, and no tickets are given to persons who are able to obtain their livelihood by labour, the relief being thus limited to the old, the young, and the infirm. The money payments made by each relief house sub-committee are restricted as much as possible, and are only given to those who by caste, or by extreme age or infirmity, are not able to attend at the relief house. They are limited to a payment of two rupees per mensem, or, in the case of a family, of not less than four rupees to Rs. 3. 8. per mensem, payable at the discretion of the sub-committee either weekly or monthly. As shown in the statement, however, a sum of 485 rupees has been expended by the Rev. Dr. S. Fennelly and Mr. J. G. Coleman, in giving money relief to those of the European and Eurasian population on whom the high prices press with peculiar severity. A grant of 600 rupees has been made from the Town Relief Fund to the Madras Friend-in-Need Society, which has likewise been expended in assisting these classes.

16. It will be observed from the statement, that an average number of 1,372 persons have been relieved daily, and that money payments have been made to 328 families, the total cost being Rs. 2,244. 15. 9., and that of 3,450 rupees advanced to the several sub-committees, Rs. 1,205. 0. 3. were in hand on the 31st August, either in cash or grain. On the 1st of September no less than 1,852 persons were fed, of whom nearly three-fourths were Mahomedans of the lowest class; and now that the relief houses are in full operation, a considerable increase in the number of applicants for food must be expected. Arrangements have accordingly been made for the issue of 2,750 food tickets, and it is possible that it may be found necessary to increase even this number before the close of the present month.

17. In addition to the efforts for the alleviation of the distress in the town, which have been made by the Famine Committee, a few wealthy native gentlemen have been feeding a considerable number of persons at their own expense, and some private relief societies have been established. The Town Relief Committee have found it advisable to supplement the funds of one of these societies, that of Comalaseverenpettah, to which a grant of 250 rupees has been made, as shown in the statement attached to paragraph 14 above.

18. Applications for grants-in-aid were received from two other private relief societies, but as they were instituted after the commencement of the committee's operations, and as the one poor-house was in the close vicinity of that at Comalaseverenpettah, and the other in the immediate neighbourhood of the committee's relief house at Vepery, it was deemed

advisable to decline to accede to their requests. A multiplication of relief houses, under different management, in the same locality, is, in the committee's opinion, objectionable, and they trust that the private societies in question may be induced hereafter to transfer to the committee the distribution of the funds collected by them.

19. The total expenditure from the Town Relief Fund up to the 31st of August, including the two grants-in-aid above referred to, amounts to Rs. 3,094. 15. 9. If the expenditure on account of the General Relief Fund be added to this amount, it will give a total of Rs. 41,388. 10. 7. expended by the committee in the relief of distress in Madras and in the Provinces.

20. The subscriptions and donations which had been received on account of the Famine Fund on the 31st ultimo, amounted to the large sum of Rs. 91,709. 0. 10., or nearly 9,171 l., distributed as follows:—General Fund, Rs. 37,055. 13. 9; Town Fund, Rs. 14,653. 3. 1., and donations by the State, 40,000 rupees.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 576.—ORDER thereon, 25 September 1866, No. 2581.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. Grose,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee;
and the Editor's Table.

(Revenue Department.—Miscellaneous.—No. 40 of 1866.)

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,

Proceedings of Government :		
14th September 1866	- -	Nos. 323, 324.
" "	- -	" 329, 330.
" "	- -	" 339, 340.
" "	- -	" 343, 344.
" "	- -	" 345, 346.
" "	- -	" 347, 348.
" "	- -	" 349, 350.
15th September	" "	" 357, 358.
" "	" "	" 359, 360.
" "	" "	" 365, 366.
" "	" "	" 369, 370.
" "	" "	" 371, 372.
17th September	" "	" 393, 394.
" "	" "	" 397, 398.
18th September	" "	" 420-437.
19th September	" "	" 443, 444.
" "	" "	" 445, 446.
" "	" "	" 461.
20th September	" "	" 482, 483.

* To England, 11th August 1866, No. 35,
paragraph 1.

1. In continuation of our Despatch, 14th instant, No. 39, we have the honour to forward, for your information, the telegrams and reports which we have since received on the prospects of the season in the different districts.

2. The further measures of relief sanctioned by us are as follow :

Bellary.—In consideration of the prevalent high prices in this district, the extra two rupees per mensem authorised to servants drawing 10 rupees and less, has been extended by us to servants drawing 15 rupees, as in the case of the Ganjam* district.

Kurnool.—A grant of 4,000 rupees has been sanctioned for public works, to afford the means of subsistence to the large number of people who had resorted to the town of Ramalkottah, from the south-west portion of the district, in search of employment and food.

Ganjam. The extra pay of two rupees per mensem to servants in the district in receipt of 15 rupees, has been extended to servants in the Gumsur talook. This talook was formerly excluded from this arrangement in reference to the average harvest which it yielded; but it has turned out, that in consequence of its distance from a port, the markets are ill supplied, and prices are higher than at Berhampore.

3. We have also sanctioned a further grant of 40,000 rupees in aid of the Famine Relief Fund, being the equivalent of the subscriptions of the public to it.

4. We also forward, with reference to paragraphs 5 and 6 of our Despatch of 14th instant, No. 39, the letters we have since received relative to the recent grain riots in the town of Madras, and beg leave to refer you to our proceedings on these papers for the views expressed by us on the subject. The report of the Commissioner of

Proceedings of Government, Judl. Depart. :		
13th September	- - -	Nos. 120, 121.
14th	" - - -	" 136, 137.
14th	" - - -	" 138, 139.
15th	" - - -	" 147A, 147B.

of Police, referred to in paragraph 6 of our Despatch above quoted, is still under our consideration. The town, we are glad to say, continues quiet, the import and sale of grain is being generally resumed, and confidence restored.

Fort St. George,
22 September 1866.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Napier.*
T. Pycroft.
H. D. Phillips.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 14 September 1866.

No. 323.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8 September 1866.

Read the following letter from the Collector of South Canara, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue; dated Mangalore, 31 August 1866, No. 168.

1. IN continuation of my letter of the 18th July last, and with advertence to orders of the Board of the 26th idem, I have now the honour to report that the season continues up to now most favourable; the quantity of rain which has fallen since the 10th June is upwards of 104 inches, and the accounts which continue to be received from all parts of the district all concur in stating that the crops now on the ground, and which will be ready for harvest in October, are the finest which have been known for the past 25 years.

2. Prices, although still very high, have also, I am glad to state, somewhat abated, and the coast being now open, there will be the means of subsistence available for a large number of persons living near the sea-port towns.

3. I beg, however, to add that, immediately on the receipt of the Board's orders, I gave instructions for the immediate commencement (so soon as the weather permitted) of all the local fund works to be executed by the agency of this Department. Orders having also come at the same time for the extension of the Mangalore Quay works, and also for the commencement of the provincial school, these works were, in communication with the officers, of the Department Public Works, immediately put in hand, and these have been now affording employment to a large number of persons.

4. No further measures, therefore, seem necessary in this district, and it is a great satisfaction to me to be able to state that, unless very unforeseen circumstances occur, the period of the greatest distress has now passed.

Submitted for the information of Government.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 324.—ORDER thereon, 14 September 1866, No. 2462.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue and the
Relief Committee.

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 329.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10 September 1866.

Read the following :—

(No. 170.)

SPECIAL Season Report for the Fortnight ending on the 31st August 1866.

1. SINCE the last report there has been rain throughout the greater part of the district, and the tanks have received a moderate supply of water.

2. Though there is still a fresh in the Cavery and Coleroon, yet it has been gradually sinking for the last few days. All the channels have had a sufficient supply, except the Wyacoondan

3. In the Nerarambam villages the menricar and sembah crops are being cultivated. In the Kadarambam villages raggy, cholum, varagoo, and the usual dry grain are under
490. M 2 cultivation,

cultivation, though in consequence of the unseasonable supply of rain there has not been so much cultivation as usual.

4. In the garden lands cholam, raggy, and cumboo are being harvested.
5. In some of the Kadarambam villages the want of water is felt both by man and beast.
6. Prices of provisions generally are somewhat higher since the last report.
7. There are some 1,500 or 2,000 people fed daily at the conjee-houses that have been erected in the town of Trichinopoly. The numbers are daily increasing.

(signed) *C. N. Pochin,*
Acting Collector.

Trichinopoly, 6 September 1866.

Submitted for the information of Government.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 330.—ORDER thereon, 14 September 1866, No. 2465.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue and the
Relief Committee.

No. 339.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10 September 1866.

Read the following :

REPORT on the State of the Season in the Cuddapah District, for the Fortnight ending 31 August 1866.

1. THE district received an ample supply of rain with the exception of the southern portion, including four talooks of the southern section, in which the fall was very limited. Several tanks received supplies of water.

2. Cultivation was in progress in those talooks in which the rain had sufficiently moistured the ground, or had brought supplies of water into the tanks. It was still in a backward state in the greater part of the southern section. Some paddy had been harvested in the western section, yielding half the proper out-turn. The manufacture of indigo had been commenced in the eastern section.

3. The crops were withering in those localities in the southern section in which there was a total absence of rain, but in general the crops were thriving, and promised well.

4. The prices of grain remained, on the whole, stationary. Pasturage and water were abundant in most of the talooks. Cholera was prevalent in the Badvel, Royachoti, Voilpand, Pulevendla, Proddatur, and Cuddapah talooks, and existed in a few localities in the other talooks. The flocks and herds suffered from disease in a few localities.

(signed) *T. G. Ward,*
Deputy Collector.

Cuddapah, 7 September 1866.

Submitted for the information of Government.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 340.—ORDER thereon, 14 September 1866, No. 2470.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue and the
Relief Committee.

No. 343.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10 September 1866.

Read the following :—

SEASON REPORT for the Second Fortnight of August 1866.

1. THE season continues to be favourable.
2. Copious showers fell at intervals during the past fortnight almost throughout the district; rivers, tanks, channels, and wells are nearly full.
3. In Chicacole talook, raggy and the grains called samaloo, koralloo, and othaloo were being reaped, and full crops were expected. In Goomsoor talook gingelly was being cut. The transplanting of paddy and raggy was still proceeding in portions of the district. In some places excessive rains and cloudy weather had partially blanched the raggy. Guntulu, cotton, brinjals, and other vegetables were thriving.
4. The prices of all articles of food still continue to be high and stationary; the only exception being in the price of paddy, which had slightly fallen.
5. Cases of cholera, small-pox, and fever had occurred, more especially about Itchapore, Teckelly, and Chicacole; but the general health of the population was good. The condition of the poor in the relief houses was improving.
6. Cattle was free from disease, and pasture abundant.

Chetterpore, 1 September 1866.

(signed) *G. S. Forbes,*
Collector.

Submitted for the information of Government.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 344.—ORDER thereon, 14 September 1866, No. 2472.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue and the
Relief Committee.

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 345.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10 September 1866.

Read the following :—

(No. 251.)

SEASON REPORT, 16 to 31 August 1866.

1. RAIN.—Prospects of season much improved. Heavy fall of rain on the night of the 21st throughout the district. Occasional showers since. Skies cloudy. Most of the rivers in quarter or half flood during several of the last 10 days of month.
2. STATE OF THE CROPS.—*Wet*.—Some car and more samba paddy, nat raggy, cholom, and sugar-cane sown since rain fell.
3. *Dry*.—Horse-gram, cumboo, black-gram, ground-nut, and castor-oil now under cultivation. Growing crops looking fairly well. Out-turn of those just cut, half and oftener quarter of an average yield. A good deal of ripening crop too far gone to recover; disease broken out in raggy standing crop since rain fell.
4. PRICES.—Stationary. Exports of rice by rail active.
5. PUBLIC HEALTH.—Cholera prevalent in Chittoor and in different parts of the Arcot, Vellore, Gudiatam, Wandawash, and Chendragheri talooks. Wallajapett neighbourhood and Polur talook reported free of the epidemic.
6. CONDITION OF CATTLE.—Weak and unfit for work, owing to long want of dry meat and effects of the young grass. Water abundant. Vakkai disease still prevalent in parts of Palmanair, Arcot, Polur, and Wandawash talooks.

Gudiatam, 6 September 1866.

(signed) *J. D. Robinson,*
Collector.

Submitted for the information of Government.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 346.—ORDER thereon, 14 September 1866, No. 2473.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue and the
Relief Committee.(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.No. 347.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Madura, through Paumben,
to Chief Secretary, Madras; dated 13 September 1866.

TENTH.—Season improving; rain-fall. The tahsildars of the several talooks report that the fall of rain has been very scanty; prices are on the rise. Markets tolerably well supplied; public health generally good; only a few cases of cholera have occurred in Melur talook. Pasture improving.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 348.—ORDER thereon, 14 September 1866, No. 2474.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee;
and the Editor's Table.No. 349.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
11 September 1866.Read the following letter from the Collector of Bellary to the Secretary to the Board of
Revenue; dated Bellary, 4 September 1866, No. 187.

IN consideration of the prevalent high prices, which appear more likely to increase than to diminish, I would beg to recommend the extension of the extra * two rupees per mensem sanctioned to servants drawing 10 rupees and less, to servants drawing 15 rupees and less, as sanctioned in the Ganjam district, where rates are much cheaper than here.

Submitted for the sanction of Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 350.—ORDER thereon, 14 September 1866, No. 2475.

Sanctioned.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue and the Accountant General.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 15 September 1866.

No. 357.—Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the
Public Works Department.Passing orders on Revenue G. O., regarding
the channel for the supply of the Bellary } (Here enter 6th September 1866, No. 2841.)
Cantonment with water.

* From 1st September to 1st December, or three months.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 358.—ORDER thereon, 15 September 1866, No. 2479.)

Communicated to the Board of Revenue.

(True extract.)

(signed)

J. Grose,
Under Secretary to Government.To the Board of Revenue, with
Proceedings Public Works Department, No. 2841.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 6 September 1866.

No. 140.—Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the
Revenue Department.Placing at the disposal of the Collector of
Bellary a further grant of 5,000 rupees
for famine works in the Bellary Taluq,
and intimating that orders will be passed
in the Public Works Department re-
garding the channel for the supply of
the Cantonment at that station with
water.

(Here enter 3rd September 1866, No. 2329.)

(Civil Works, No. 26.)

No. 141.—ORDER thereon, 6 September 1866, No. 2841.

Forwarded to the superintending engineer of the 3rd division in continuation of G. O.,
No. 2642, dated 22nd August 1866, with a request that he will take immediate measures,
in communication with the Collector, for the commencement of the channel works referred
to in paragraph 2, in such manner as may appear on full consideration most advantageous,
the cost being defrayed, under the management of the Collector, from funds placed at his
disposal in the Revenue Department for the relief of distress.

(True extract.)

(signed)

Charles A. Orr, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.To the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division, and
the Revenue Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 15 September 1866.

No. 359.—Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the
Public Works Department.Authorising Mr. Fraser to abandon the pre-
sent system of arbitrary tariff for labour in
connexion with the Madras Water Works
project, and to revert to the ordinary mode
of executing public works.

(Here enter 5th September 1866, No. 2820.)

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 360.—ORDER thereon, 15 September 1866, No. 2480.

Communicated to the Relief Committee.

(True extract.)

(signed)

J. Grose,
Under Secretary to Government.To the Board of Revenue, with
Proceedings Public Works Department, No. 2820.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 5 September 1866.

No. 98.—Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Madras to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated Saidapet, 29 August 1866, No. 167.

1. THE proceedings of the Government in the Revenue Department, No. 1861, dated the 25th ultimo, directed the commencement of the works projected by Mr. Fraser for supplying the town of Madras with water from the Cortilliar River, and had in view the providing of labour for the able-bodied poor suffering in this district from the prevailing scarcity.

2. As soon as the order appeared, Mr. Fraser took measures to put the works in hand, and on the 8th instant a notification was issued in the District Gazette, inviting distressed persons to offer themselves for employment on the works.

3. The relief committees in the town were kind enough to issue labour tickets to such able-bodied indigent persons as applied to them for assistance, and the bearers of such tickets were at first sent to the Spur tank. One hundred and fifty of them are employed there, and northwards, in clearing the line of the works of brushwood; and the remainder, upwards of 100, are engaged on the excavations going on at the Red Hills. In all between 200 and 300 of the suffering poor of Madras are labouring on the works. They have come in slowly and by degrees, and first began to make their appearance on the 13th instant, when 18 presented themselves to Mr. Fraser. They are almost all of the Musselman class, and are unaccompanied by their families.

4. Besides these labourers, there are other people employed under the notification. Mr. Fraser and I were at the Red Hills on Monday. We found that between 400 to 500 labourers had come upon the works there from the surrounding country; and while we were on the spot some 200 more must have applied for employment. These individuals, consisting of men, women, and children, of the agricultural labouring classes, wore the ordinary appearance of such classes, and had neither a pinched nor a squalid air. They flocked in to the works on account of the wages offered them, which exceed the wages they can earn in their own villages by 10 pice per diem for a man, and something equally large for a woman and for children.

5. Mr. Fraser and I satisfied ourselves that these villages were not absolutely in want of food. We found that the first arrivals amongst them had been working on credit, and that none were anxious to receive their wages daily. The circumstance convinced us they had means of support of their own, and merely came to the works because they gained more at them than at their homes.

6. In this condition of affairs I have the honour to solicit the instructions of Government. It seems, both to Mr. Fraser and to me, that as the labouring population in the villages about the Red Hills is not destitute of resources and of food, the present system of an arbitrary tariff for labour might be abandoned, and a reversion made to the ordinary means of carrying on public works. We think that, for the present, the reward for labour might be left to be governed by the state of the labour market, and that Mr. Fraser might at once be authorised to let out his works to contractors in the usual manner, merely binding those persons to take on all labourers who offered themselves for employment.

7. In this way we believe the works will be better executed, and more expeditiously carried on, than can be the case if the labourers are paid by Government directly, while at the same time means of subsistence will be secured for all those who are really in want.

Transferred to the Department Public Works.

30 August 1866.

(signed) J. D. Sim,
Secretary to Government,

(Civil Works, No. 20.)

No. 99.—ORDER thereon, 5 September 1866, No. 2820.

LOOKING to the very favourable change which has lately taken place in the prospects of the season, and seeing that there are no indications of destitution amongst the labouring classes, the Government concur with the Acting Collector of Madras that it is no longer necessary to carry on the Madras Water Works project in an exceptional manner, and they accordingly authorise Mr. Fraser to revert to the ordinary mode of executing works of that description.

(True extract.)

(signed) Charles A. Orr, Colonel R. E.,
Secretary to Government,

To W. Fraser, Esq., Special Executive Engineer,
and to the Collector of Madras.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 15 September 1866.

No. 365.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10 September 1866 :

Read the following Letter from the Head Assistant Collector of Bellary to the Collector of Bellary; dated Bellary, 5 September 1866, No. 38 :

1. WITH reference to your letter, No. 1007, dated 21st ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that during the last week there has been a decided improvement in the season.

2. Moderately heavy rain fell on the 24th and 25th instant for about two hours on each day, and since then there have been several showers; some of the tanks have received a small supply of water, and good deal more land has been put under cultivation.

3. Prices have slightly fallen. To-day, in the neighbouring town of Chitavadi, which is the great market of this division, Cholum is selling at five and a-half, and five and three-quarter seers the rupee. Rice at four seers and four-and-half. Gram at five and five and a-quarter. Raggy at five and a-half seers.

4. The supply of forage for the cattle is improved.

5. Cholera, I regret to say, still rages in Kudlighi, and to a less extent in Hurpunhully. There have also been three cases on the Ramandroog.

6. The condition of the people in this talook and Hoovinhadgally appears, so far as I can judge, to be improving; of course, it is to be expected with grain at the prices noted in paragraph 3 that large number of the poorer sort should be only half-fed, but there is no starvation in the literal sense of the word.

7. I was exceedingly gratified during a recent tour in the talook of Hoovinhadgally by the liberal and humane spirit displayed by the well-to-do inhabitants of that talook. The collections in this talook have also been liberal, and indeed all over the division the people have displayed a most commendable readiness in devising and carrying out measures of relief. I hope by the end of the next week to be able to submit a detailed statement showing the amount of money actually raised and expended.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Board welcome this prospect of improvement in the state of the district.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 366.—ORDER thereon, 15 September 1866, No. 2483.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(signed) J. Grose,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

No. 369.—Read the following :

SEASON REPORT for the fortnight ending 31 August 1866.

1. CHOLERA is still generally prevalent except in Hadagaly; 2,601 deaths reported in ten talooks; number not given in four. Fever also prevails in Adonie and Raidrug. Cattle are free from disease, but are dying from want of pasture. In the Talook of Madacsera the prickly pear, which has been suggested as food on which cattle may be fed, is not to be procured.

2. From very limited supplies being received into the district, owing to the dread of robbers and of cholera, and from the very small supply in the district, which the merchants

chants are averse to sell under the impression that the distress will increase, the rates at which provisions are sold are very high. The able-bodied poor are to a great extent employed on the famine works, while the infirm poor are fed by contributions from the Madras Relief Committee, as well as by private contributions; 14,000 rupees were received from Madras, and upwards of 12,000 rupees locally raised, beside much charity not yet reported. The distress is great indeed, and universal.

3. A fresh report is received on the 27th ultimo in the Chitwadgi, a branch of the Toongabudra. The rainfall during the past fortnight has been generally scanty. Some lands have been sown, but the failure of subsequent rain and the high winds prevalent have withered the crops where they have sprung up, while in other places the seed sown has not germinated at all. The crops under wells are also fading.

4. Trade is depressed, cotton failing, cleaned 160 rupees per candy of 500 lbs.

5. Indigo 1,240 rupees per candy of 500 lbs.

(signed) *A. Wedderburn*, Collector.

Bel lary, 8 September 1866.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 370.—ORDER thereon, 15 September 1866, No. 2485.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Bellary; the Relief Committee;
and the Board of Revenue.

No. 371.—Read the following :

(No. 169.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the General Famine Relief Committee, held on the 13 September 1866.

IV. " Read again letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 5th September. Read also letters from the secretary to the Kurnool Relief Fund, dated 3rd September; from the head assistant at Tanjore, dated 8th September; from the Collector of Bellary, dated 8th September; from the Collector of Salem, dated 31st August; and from the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 4th September, reporting that the following sums have been subscribed in the several districts for the relief of local distress up to 31st August. In Trichinopoly Rs. 2,714. 12. In Kurnool, 1,952 rupees. In the head assistant's range, Tanjore, 3,084 rupees. In Bellary, Rs. 8,521. 3. 8. In Salem, Rs. 6,316. 5, and in Cuddapah, 13,000 rupees, being a total of Rs. 17,571. 15. 8."

" The secretary here brought to notice that the subscriptions received by the treasurers from the public for the two funds, amounted, as published in this day's local newspapers, to Rs. 63,673. 3. 6., being Rs. 23,673. 3. 6. in excess of the State donations.

" Resolved that the letters above recorded be submitted for the information of Government, and that a further donation of 40,000 rupees be requested, being the equivalent of 17,000 rupees subscribed in the Provinces, and 23,000 rupees collected at Madras. Resolved also, that the collectors of districts be requested to furnish the committee each month with a formal certificate of the amount collected for local relief in each district during the month.

(A true Copy and Extract.) -

Madras, 14 September 1866.

(signed) *R. A. Dalryell*,
Honorary Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, with six original letters to be returned.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 372.—ORDER thereon, 15 September 1866, No. 2486.

A FURTHER grant of 40,000 rupees is sanctioned, as requested.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim*,
Secretary to Government.

To the Relief Committee, with Treasury Order; the Accountant General; and the Board of Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 17 September 1866.

No. 393.—Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department:—

Passing orders on Bellary collector's proposal to commence the sixth section of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's scheme from the Toongabuddra at Wallabapooram to Bellary, as a famine relief work. } (Here enter 10th September 1866, No. 2879.)

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 394.—ORDER thereon, 17 September 1866, No. 2497.

ORDERED to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 10 September 1866.

Read the following Papers:

No. 218.—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30 August 1866, No. 6190.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Bellary to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 13 August 1866, No. 171.

1. WITH reference to my letter of the 12th July 1866, No. 140, setting forth the prospective advantages of the proposed canal from the Toongabuddra to Bellary, it has since occurred to me that, besides the general question of local improvement, Government have a special interest in the reduction of the cost of provisions, which would be effected by a local, instead of a distant, supply, which the cultivation afforded by the canal would supply.

2. With the sanction of the Major General Commanding Centre Division the enclosed comparative statement of charges for the European troops alone, and the horses, elephants, camels, and bullocks, will show the greatly enhanced cost of maintaining the force at this station.

3. The cost of every man is doubled; of each horse, trebled; bullocks cost nearly five times as much to keep. Most of the articles of local consumption would be diminished by one-half or more, if not burdened with the charge of distant carriage.

4. The compensation money given to 3,232 native soldiers and their camp followers, at from 5 to 6 rupees per man, is an extra charge of nearly two lacs of rupees.

5. If Bellary is retained as a military station, the question of its being provisioned by local production is deserving of deep consideration.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Prices at which certain Articles of local Produce were procured in the Commissariat Department, Centre Division, in 1856-57 and 1866-67, and approximate Expenditure on Account of the same for European Troops, Horses, and Public Cattle.

ARTICLES.	Rate for 1856-57.	Rate for 1866-67.	
	lbs.	lbs.	
Bread - - - - -	17	5½	
Beef - - - - -	33	11	
Firewood - - - - -	260	135	
Mutton - - - - -	22	8½	
Rice - - - - -	33	13½	
Salt - - - - -	32	20½	
Sugar - - - - -	16	9	
Potatoes - - - - -	18	12¾	
Vegetables - - - - -	33	50	
Coffee - - - - -	4	3	
Gram - - - - -	55½	18¼	
Paddy Straw - - - - -	250	70	
Kurley - - - - -	390	72	
Hire of cart - - - - -	14 annas per 10 miles.	Rs. 1. 8. 0. per 10 miles.	
Hire of coolies , - - -	As. 3. 6. per 10 miles.	5 annas per 10 miles.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Average daily cost of rations per man per day - - - - -	- 3 3	- 6 10	
Maintenance of one horse per month - - - - -	5 7 6	16 11 6	
Maintenance of one elephant -	19 3 9	44 6 -	
Ditto „ camel -	4 15 1	20 1 3	
Ditto „ bullock -	2 14 11	10 5 6	

Approximate expenditure for the force at Bellary on account of ration articles, gram, and forage in 1866-67.

Established strength :

	Rs.	a.	p.
1,000 Europeans - - -	1,55,885	6	8
611 Horses - - -	1,22,581	14	-
4 Elephants - - -	2,130	-	-
285 Camels - - -	68,667	3	-
138 Bullocks - - -	17,129	4	-

TOTAL - - 3,66,393 11 -

3,232 Native soldiers and followers, not included in the above, draw compensation for rice ; rate for July 1866 is from 5 to 6 rupees per man.

Cost of ration articles may be expected to rise considerably, as several of the contractors have petitioned for increased rates in consequence of the prevailing scarcity.

The maintenance of horses and cattle is shown at present cost ; should sufficient rain fall to render grazing procurable, the expense under this head will be reduced ; otherwise a considerable increase may be expected, as forage becomes more difficult to purchase.

Bellary, 10th August 1866.

(signed) G. Heath, Captain, A.D.A.C.

General, C.D.

Submitted for the consideration of Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 31st July 1866, No. 5243.

No. 219.—From the Collector of Bellary to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Bellary, 1 September 1866, No. 68.

With letter of
28 August 1866.

1. REFERRING to my telegram of the 30th ultimo, applying for a further grant of 5,000 rupees to keep the able-bodied poor from starvation, by employing them on public works, and to my letter of 30th idem, stating progress of famine works carried on in Bellary Taluq. and to the Bellary Tahsildar's letter of 28th August, forwarded for the information of Government, showing the probable number of people to be employed, and the estimated outlay of employing them, and to my promise of reporting to Government, after a consultation with the superintending engineer, as to what works would be most advisable, I have the honour to state, that after full consideration of the subject in its several bearings, I have come to the conclusion that it would be, for several reasons which I shall detail, a more economical arrangement and fully as beneficial, if not more so, to the people, that, pending the sanction of the Secretary of State, an advance of two lacs be made for the commencement of a section of the Madras Irrigation Company's scheme in the Bellary District.

2. In the first place, the project is professionally investigated, levels taken, plans and sections ready, line marked out, and everything ready for immediate commencement.

Secondly. The employment of able-bodied workmen on starvation wages for daily work is not economical in its results. Men will not give full work for little pay, and piece work produces much the more satisfactory results for expenditure, and to the people employed. The present time is very advantageous for the commencement of a great work, there is able-bodied labour in excess of the demand, the high price of provisions has thrown much labour into the market, which would, under other circumstances, have been employed by private persons, who now retrench every expense.

Thirdly. To all appearances, *vide* Tahsildar's letter, the expenditure on famine works will be large. I have already shown that the results are quite incommensurate with the expenditure, when immense masses of the population, with no inducement to exertion, have to be found work and supervision by a department fully occupied by its own duties, and inexperienced in the organisation of labour.

Fourthly. With a great work in progress and full wages, labourers could, in a measure, support their families, instead of throwing them on the State and private charity for support.

Fifthly.

Fifthly. The earlier the irrigation project is commenced and the sooner completed, the sooner relief to the people and advantage to the agricultural prospects of the district will be afforded.

Government having resolved to appeal in behalf of the Bellary irrigation project to the Secretary of State, I think the emergency of the case might be stated by telegram.

3. The plan I propose is the commencement of section six of the Madras Irrigation Company's scheme, commencing from Bellary to the stream crossing the Dharwar road at the eighth milestone; estimate two lacs; time of completion about six months; expenditure about 30,000 rupees a month. To carry out the work in conformity with the company's scheme, the agent would have to be communicated with, and the works supervised by an assistant engineer of the company.

4. The native merchants here are ready themselves to advance the money, and to contract for the work, pending the reference to the Secretary of State, if a promise is made of repayment, either by the Government or the company within four months, by which time it is hoped that the decision of the Secretary of State will be received.

5. Instead of the waste of money on famine works (I have only to refer to the expenditure of 13 lacs in 1854-55, of which few results remain), and to the estimated expenditure in this Táluq alone of 30,000 rupees a month to employ the able-bodied poor, a useful work would be put in progress; Government relieved from the obligation of making work, and from the loss arising from bad work, which is involved in the employment of masses merely to give them a subsistence.

I have myself ranged the workmen and set them tasks, and judging from the progress effected under my supervision, and that during my absence, I consider Government famine works a humane, but sheer, waste of money.

6. Pending a reply, I must go on employing the people in what appears to me to be an unprofitable manner, but which is necessitated by the mode of their employment and remuneration.

7. The scheme forwarded with Government Proceedings of 23rd August 1866, No. 2201, is stated to require re-survey and marking out, which is being carried on at present. The adoption of the Irrigation Company's section of works will render the former scheme unnecessary, both having the similar object of bringing in water to Bellary, the first from an uncertain,* but the last from a future certain source of supply.

* Uncertain, because there are no local floods to catch.

8. As regards the subject last referred to, I understand from the superintending engineer that he is forwarding an explanatory report, to show the similarity, in fact identity, of both schemes, though at different levels.

9. I learn from the Resident of Hyderabad, and from rates of grain at Dharwar and Kurnool, that there is little prospect of relief in prices by importation from those districts. So that we must anticipate a period of prolonged distress, which calls for immediate and really economical measures to counteract the effects of famine prices and want of employment.

Transferred to the Department Public Works.

(signed) J. D. Sim,
Secretary to Government.

6 August 1866.

(Civil Works, No. 39.)

No. 220.—ORDER thereon, 10 September 1866, No. 2879.

1. As the adoption of the line which has been selected for the sixth section of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's proposed canal from the Toongabuddra at Wallabapooram to Bellary, for a channel to intercept drainage for the supply of that place with water, would necessarily involve delay in commencing operations for the relief of distress at Bellary, inasmuch as such arrangements as the Collector proposes to make for raising money and obtaining the concurrence of the company, could not be concluded without reference to the Agent, and by him to his Board, and till an understanding had been come to between the company and the Secretary of State, the Government think it inadvisable to postpone the construction of the work which was sanctioned to be undertaken in the Orders of the 22nd August and 6th September 1866, Nos. 2642 and 2841, respectively, and which is totally distinct from the company's projects, and in no way interferes with them. Moreover, circumstances may very probably arise from the difficulty of overcoming obstructions or other causes, to induce the company to alter the line now marked out by its officers for the sixth section of their canal, and possibly to prevent their carrying it into Bellary at all. Under these circumstances, Captain Fischer's project should be proceeded with at once, as already ordered, beginning at Bellary, and carrying it on as far as may be necessary so long as labour has to be provided during the present crisis.

2. The arguments of the Collector in favour of the superiority of contract over daily labour are undoubtedly sound, but there is nothing to prevent the work now ordered to be carried

out being in a great measure executed by the piece, if, under the circumstances of the people, it be not absolutely necessary to disregard economy in order to supply, on fair terms, the bare means of subsistence to those in need of it.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *Charles A. Orr*, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Superintending Engineer,
3rd Division; and the Revenue Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 17 September 1866.

No. 397.—Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George; dated Kurnool, 11 September 1866, No. 43:

1. WITH reference to the Order of Government, dated 4th instant, No. 2350, I have the honour to state, that since my return to head-quarters I have ascertained that there are not a sufficient number of able-bodied poor in the immediate vicinity of Kurnool wanting employment, to render a special grant from Government necessary. The paupers, who are daily relieved in the town, are the aged and infirm, and are principally women and children. Coolies and able-bodied labourers stand out for high rates of pay, which shows that there is no lack of employment for them.

2. The Cusbah of this talook is distant about 22 miles from Kurnool, and is situated in the town of Ramalkottah. When recently encamped in the vicinity, the Tahsildar and headmen of the neighbouring villages informed me that a number of people had come in from the south-west portion of the district, in search of employment and food, and begged me to recommend the commencement of some public work which would furnish them with the means of subsistence for the next three or four months.

3. The Cusbah, Ramalkottah, is about five miles off the main road leading from Kurnool to Gooty, which will be the principal railway feeder as soon as the line is opened to the latter place, and it is, therefore, desirable to connect all the principal towns with it. A road connecting Yeldoorty, through which this line of communication passes, with the town of Ramalkottah, was commenced when Captain Russell was officiating agent to the governor, but, for some reason or other, the work was abandoned, and what little was done soon fell into disrepair. A good road between these two places, without other masonry works than a few road dams, is estimated to cost about 4,000 rupees, and as it is within easy distance of Kurnool, the head-quarters of the range, it might be carried out by the executive engineer, who has charge of the Gooty line, as far as the boundary of the district, about eight miles from Gooty.

4. As the work will be one of considerable public utility, and will give employment to a number of able-bodied poor, I trust that the grant applied for may receive the sanction of Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 398.—ORDER thereon, 17 September 1866, No. 2499.

1. THE grant applied for (4,000 rupees) is sanctioned.
2. Orders will be passed in the Department Public Works regarding the execution of the work.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim*,
Secretary to Government

To the Collector of Kurnool; the Public Works
Department; and the Board of Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 18 September 1866.

Read the following Telegrams:

No. 420.—From Collector, Berhampore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 17 September 1866.

SEASON favourable. Rainfall abundant and general. Prices stationary. Markets well supplied. Public health good. Pasture abundant. Prices, Madras measure, for the rupee. first sort paddy, $12\frac{1}{2}$; second, $12\frac{1}{2}$; first sort rice, $4\frac{1}{2}$; second, $4\frac{1}{2}$; jonnaloo, 8; raggy, 8; guntalu, none; horse gram, $6\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 421.—From Collector, Vizagapatam, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 17 September 1866.

17th.—SEASON promising. Rainfall increasing. Prices rising in towns; bazaar supply scanty. Public health improving. Pasture plentiful.

No. 422.—From Collector, Cocanada, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 17 September 1866.

SEASON promising. Rainfall: no rain during the week; much wanted. General prices very high, but stationary. Markets well supplied. Public health, dysentery and fever prevalent. Pasture abundant.

No. 423.—From Collector, Masulipatam, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 17 September 1866.

SEASON promising. Rainfall deficient during last week, in other respects, same as before. Grain bazaars looted at Vetapollem, owing to merchants having closed their shops.

No. 424.—From Acting Collector, Nellore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 17 September 1866.

SEASON not promising. Rainfall, none. Prices rising. Market not well supplied. Public health bad. Pasture failing.

No. 425.—From Collector, Cuddapah, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 17 September 1866.

SEASON still improving. Rainfall: showers very general. Pasturage very abundant. Public health, cholera is decreasing. The rest as before.

No. 426.—From Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 17 September 1866.

RAINFALL: none at Bellary up to date; scanty, or none in talooks up to seventh date of report. Prices very high and rising; first sort rice, two Madras measures per rupee. Markets insufficiently supplied. Public health bad from cholera and distress. Pasture very deficient. No improvement.

No. 427.—From Collector, Kurnool, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 17 September 1866.

SEASON promising. Young crops looking well. Prices very high. Markets fairly supplied. General health good. Cholera prevailing in parts. Pasture generally sufficient. A new cattle disease has appeared in the Koilgoontlah Talook.

No. 428.—From Collector, Chittoor, through Vellore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 17 September 1866.

SEASON continues fairly promising. A good shower fell here on 11th, and was more or less general; standing crops looking well. Prices of rice and raggy stationary. Cholum, cumboo, and horse-gram risen. Principal markets still fairly supplied. Cholera disappearing, but very gradually. Pasture and water abundant.

No. 429.—From Collector, Cuddalore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 17 September 1866.

SEASON promising. Rainfall, four inches, gauged at Cuddalore since last report, sufficient and pretty general throughout the district. Prices falling a little. Markets ill-supplied. Public health good; but cholera is still prevailing in parts. Pasture sufficient; but cattle disease not yet wholly disappeared.

No. 430.—From Collector, Tanjore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 17 September 1866.

SEASON report for the week ending 15th of September. Season not promising. Rainfall partial and indifferent. Prices rising and excessive. Markets moderately supplied. Public health tolerably good. Pasture sufficient in parts only.

No. 431.—From Collector, Trichinopoly, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 17 September 1866.

SEASON less promising. Rainfall deficient. Prices still rising. Market ill-supplied. Health indifferent. Pasture failing again.

No. 432.—From Collector, Tinnevely, Palamcottah, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 17 September 1866.

17th September.—Season not promising. Rainfall deficient. General prices rising. Market well supplied. Public health good. Pasture failing.

No. 433.—From Collector, Coimbatore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 18 September 1866.

SEASON bad. Dry crops withering fast. Rainfall none, except in Suttimungalum, where it was partial. Prices rising. Markets ill supplied. Public health generally good, but cholera has appeared in three talooks, and fever in one. Pasture deficient.

No. 434.—From Collector, Salem, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 17 September 1866.

SEASON indifferent. Rainfall slight here and there. Prices rising, except in Utengeri. Market is ill supplied. Health improving, except in Usur. Pasture, slight improvement in three or four talooks.

No. 435.—From Collector, Mangalore, to Chief Secretary, Madras; dated 17 September 1866.

SEASON promising. Rainfall abundant. Prices high; rose excessively last week; now again declining. Markets well supplied. Public health generally good. Cholera somewhat prevalent in Cundapore and Oodipi Talooks. Pasture abundant.

No. 436.—From Collector, Callicut, Malabar, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 17 September 1866.

SEASON favourable. Rainfall barely sufficient. Prices rather easier; market uncertain. Public health good. Pasture good.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 437.—ORDER thereon, 18 September 1866, No. 2510.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(signed) J. Grose,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee;
and the Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 19 September 1866.

No. 443.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13 September 1866:

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Vizagapatam, 4 September 1866, No. 685:

IN reply to the Board's Circular, No. 4850, of 14th July last, I have the honour to state that it is computed that about 20,000 garces of food-grains are available in the district. As the summer crops are now being harvested, and the out-turn is comparatively satisfactory, there is no room for any alarm. Prices still continue high, but if we get a good north-east monsoon, they will probably fall. I am happy to state that the zemindars and proprietors are extremely liberal in contributing to the sustenance of the poor during the present hard times.

Submitted for the information of Government.

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No. 444.—ORDER thereon, 19 September 1866, No. 2513.

(True Extract.)

To the Board of Revenue and the Relief Committee.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Ganjam to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chettpore, 29 August 1866, No. 2174 :—

2. This concession will involve a monthly additional cost of 148 rupees, as detailed in the annexed memorandum.

MEMORANDUM.

								<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
7	Servants on the	Junior Assistant Agent's Court	-	-	-			14	-	-
33	" "	Gumsur Talook Establishment	-	-	-			66	-	-
5	" "	District and Village Establishment	-	-	-			10	-	-
12	" "	District Moonsiff's Court at Russelcondah	-	-	-			24	-	-
4	" "	Maliah Sub-Magistrate's Establishment	-	-	-			8	-	-
5	" "	Maliah Rest-Houses Establishment	-	-	-			10	-	-
7	" "	Hill Jail Establishment at Russelcondah	-	-	-			14	-	-
1	" "	Conservancy Establishment at Russelcondah	-	-	-			2	-	-
74	Total.	TOTAL	-	-	-	<i>Rs.</i>		148	-	-

(Miscellaneous.)

Sanctioned as requested.

(True Extract.)

To the Board of Revenue and the
Accountant General.

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 461.—Miscellaneous.)

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Revenue Department, Fort St. George,
19 September 1866.

Sir,
I AM directed to convey the cordial thanks of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to the Government of Bombay for the efforts they are making to provide the means of relieving distress on this side of India, and to state that any aid which the community of the Bombay Presidency may be able to render would be well bestowed on the Bellary district.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government Revenue Department, 20 September 1866.

No. 482.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13 September 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Madura to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madura, 3 September 1866, No. 298.

1. As directed in the Order of Government, No. 2146, dated the 20th August, conveyed in the Board's Proceedings, dated the 24th idem, I have the honour to report on the progress of cultivation in the district; the following abstract shows that 141,836 acres less have been cultivated, comparing last year's with the present:—

		Fusly 1275.	Fusly 1276
Dry	- - - - -	2,49,337	1,51,575
Wet	- - - - -	56,714	30,820
Garden	- - - - -	20,171	1,991
TOTAL - - -		3,26,222	1,84,386

2. From reports received, the parts of the district which are in the worst state are the talooks of Palany, Dindigul, and the Ramnad Zemindary. Good rain has fallen in the the talooks of Tirumungalum, Madura, and Melur, and in many parts of Shevagangah; part of the Periakolum talook also has had light rain.

3. No water has come down the Viga as yet; a fresh is due in the month of September, and is anxiously looked for to enable the ryots to prepare their paddy plants. If rain falls this month, the decrease in the dry cultivation may be made up, if not, it hardly will be this year. Wet cultivation is carried on at any time of the year as rain is received.

Submitted for the information of Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 483.—Order thereon, 20 September 1866, No. 2553.

Communicated to the Famine Relief Committee.

(True Extract.)

To the Relief Committee, and the
Board of Revenue.

(signed) J. Grose,
Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, 13 September 1866.

No. 120.—Read the following Letter from R. P. Campbell, Esq., Magistrate of Police, to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated Madras, 10 September 1866.

THE letter to my address in the "Madras Times" is *verbatim* of a letter addressed to me, and was sent by me, the reporter having left. The reporters of other papers were present, and noticed it.

2. It was handed to me while on the bench, and seeing so large a number present, I stopped the inquiry going on, and read out part of it.

3. The "Athenæum" and "Daily News" of to-day gives a tolerable accurate account of what fell from me, with the exception of the clause "he also expressed pleasure at the sensible determination they had arrived at." The words I used were to the following effect:—It would give me pleasure to forward their letter to the Commissioner of Police, and to give the merchants all the protection in our power.

4. I did not, however, send that letter on, as I learnt that the Deputy Commissioner of Police here had himself received a *fac-simile* copy of the letter in question.

5. I was induced to send the letter to the press, as publicity was so earnestly sought for, and that most publicly when I was sitting on the bench, where I believe all my acts were publicly received.

No. 121.—ORDER thereon, 13 September 1866, No. 1426.

THE Government are concerned to find that Mr. Campbell has acted in so injudicious a manner.

2. He must have known that the letter presented to him by the grain merchants, in which they bound themselves to sell their grain at certain rates for a fixed time, was legally worthless; that performance of its conditions could not be enforced, nor breach of them punished. A little reflection would have satisfied him that such an agreement could only have its origin in fear or coercion, and necessarily implied want of confidence in the will or the power of the Government to protect its subjects from mob-violence or dictation in the exercise of their legitimate rights over their own property. Moreover, it was not his province to take cognizance of such a matter as the regulation of the market price of grain.

3. The fact of a magistrate in open court receiving and giving publicity to such a document, could have no other effect than to lead the merchants to believe that the Government either could not or would not protect them in the free exercise of their legal rights, and the people to imagine that the lawless acts of the mob were regarded by the authorities as not wholly inexcusable.

4. The Government trust that Mr. Campbell will not again forget that it is his bounden and especial duty to uphold the law, and maintain the rights of property in their fullest integrity.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To Mr. R. P. Campbell, Magistrate of Police, Madras;
and the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, 14 September 1866.

No. 136.—Read the following Letter from S. R. Dawes, Esq., Acting Magistrate of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated Madras, 8 September 1866, No. 49.

IN an article in this morning's issue of the "Madras Times" newspaper, headed "Looting the Bazaars," I find it stated that I, in my magisterial capacity, "persuaded" the merchants to sell rice at the reduced rate of eight measures per rupee.

2. I beg to state, for the information of Government, that no such persuasion was at all used by me. On the contrary, I distinctly and repeatedly intimated to such of the merchants as came before me, that they were at liberty to sell at their own prices, and that I was on the spot simply to afford them protection from the mob. This intimation was made to them in the presence of the mob, and not only by myself, but by my court interpreter, was also on the spot.

3. Probably the statement in question owes its origin to the fact of my being present at the bazaars when the rice was being retailed, but of course that presence was necessary for the security of both the persons and property of the merchants, and had nothing whatever to do with the selling prices of grain.

4. The editor also makes it appear that I proceeded to the spot with mounted policemen, whereas, I did not see a mounted officer of police till about 5 p.m., and I was out all day visiting Chulai, Pursewalkum, and Periamettoo, without any European assistance, save that afforded me by my own court inspector.

No. 137.—ORDER thereon, 14 September 1866, No. 1435.

THE Government are glad to find that Mr. Dawes did not in any way attempt to interfere with the selling price of grain.

2. An idea appears to be prevalent in Madras, that the Government had fixed or intend to regulate the price at which the grain shall be sold. The Commissioner of Police will instruct his subordinates to take every opportunity of contradicting this unfounded rumour. The grain merchant has legally the right of determining the price of his grain, and in the exercise of this right, the Government will assuredly protect him. It is obvious that the importation of grain into Madras will at once be arrested, and the present distress greatly enhanced if the merchant's freedom of action is restricted, either by the fear of riotous violence or the apprehension of Government interference with his operations.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Police and
Mr. S. R. Dawes, Magistrate of Police, Vepery.

No. 138.—Read the following Letter from the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Madras to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 13 September 1866.

WE have the honour respectfully to solicit the serious consideration of Government to the grave nature of the disturbances that took place in the town of Madras, on the 6th and 7th instant.

2. On the 6th instant, the grain stores in Triplicane were broken into by a violent mob, and much grain taken away by the rioters, and on the 7th instant, similar acts of violence were committed over many parts of Black Town, New Town, and Royapoorum.

3. It is currently reported and believed that, on the commencement of the riot on the 6th instant, at Triplicane, the magisterial and police authorities of that district entered into discussions with the dealers, relative to the prices they were demanding, and it is a fact that a report went abroad that Government had ordered rice to be sold at eight measures per rupee, at which rate a large quantity was sold on the evening of that day.

4. We attribute the excesses of the next day, the 7th instant, in a great measure, to the success that the mob believed had attended their violence in Triplicane.

5. We beg respectfully to solicit attention, also, to a letter signed by a large number of grain merchants and addressed to the magistrate of the town police court, which appeared in the "Times" supplement of the 8th instant. We are unaware whether it was accepted by the magistrate, and published with his concurrence, or not; but even on the hypothesis that it was the act of the subscribers alone, uninfluenced by argument from without, it is a strong evidence of the sense of insecurity felt by the native trading community.

6. Government, by recent legislation, has required the ratepayers of Madras to contribute largely towards the maintenance of the police, and has constituted our Board the channel of collection of the quota levied. We, therefore, feel it our duty to the public to solicit from Government some expression of opinion calculated to allay the anxiety prevailing.

7. We cannot deprecate too strongly any interference on the part of the authorities in the market rates of supplies; whatever reasons might have existed in former years, when communications were difficult, for the regulation of prices, none can now be urged that will bear examination. We entertain the gravest apprehensions as to the results of the unfortunate occurrences that have now taken place. Madras contains a population of nearly half a million, and is entirely dependent on importation by sea and land for its food. It is essential to the well being of that vast multitude that the public security, and the prices ruling in the markets, should encourage importation, and thus a constant inward flow of provisions be maintained; but the course now adopted by the grain merchants, under the influence of their fears, and the rumoured action of the authorities, will, we are assured, tend to stop importation, and cause the deepest distress.

No. 139.—ORDER thereon, 14 September 1866, No. 1436.

THE Government have received a report from the Commissioner of Police on the recent riots, and the subject is now under their consideration. Effectual measures have been adopted for the prompt suppression of rioting, and a considerable number of persons who took part in the riots on Thursday and Friday last are in custody. Since Friday there have been no disturbances; confidence is restored and importations of grain have recommenced.

2. The Government will not tolerate any interference, on the part of their officers, with the legal rights of merchants to determine the price of their commodities, nor will they, under any circumstances, permit the establishment of a "Nerrick," or official tariff of prices.

3. The subject referred to in the 5th paragraph of the Municipal Commissioners' letter has already received the consideration of Government, and orders have been passed upon it.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Municipal Commissioners, and the
Commissioner of Police.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, 15 September 1866.

No. 147A.—Read the following letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Famine Relief Committee to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 14 September 1866, No. 172.

I AM directed to submit the enclosed three extracts from the proceedings of the Famine Relief Committee, with the request that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will be pleased to pass such orders as to him may seem proper on the subject referred to in each.

(No. 170.)

MADRAS RELIEF FUND.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the General Famine Relief Committee, held on
13 September 1866.

Madras, 14 September 1866.

XV. "READ proceedings of the town committee, dated 1st and 8th September, showing the number of persons relieved up to date, the additional tickets issued, sanctioning further advances, and submitting for the consideration of the general committee a proposal by one of the town committee to obtain rice from Cocanada for the use of the relief houses, as he found himself unable to obtain rice in the market.

"The committee observe that they have already recorded their deliberate determination not to allow any proceedings of theirs to interrupt, in any way, the ordinary course of trade, they cannot, therefore, entertain the proposal to import grain upon their own account referred to in the proceedings of the town committee. At the same time the committee resolve most respectfully to represent to Government the regret with which they have perceived the disastrous effects of the recent outrages in the town of Madras, outrages which might have been probably prevented by more efficient action on the part of the police, and which should certainly have been more speedily and completely controlled. The first effect has been to prevent the free sale of grain, and to create the difficulty adverted to by the town committee, for the grain dealers have had recent experience that they may, at any moment, be exposed to serious loss of property at the hands of mobs of people which the police are supposed to be powerless or unwilling to control. Should this impression not be speedily dispelled, the import of grain to the town must be seriously affected. Indeed, it is within the committee's knowledge, that at least one telegram has been dispatched to the grain-growing localities, countermanding large orders for the shipment of grain to Madras. This want of confidence in public security must seriously increase the distress, and impede the committee's efforts to provide relief. They, therefore, venture to suggest that such public notice may be taken by Government of the recent deplorable events as will serve to restore public confidence."

(A true Copy and Extract.)

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

(signed) *R. A. Dalryell,*
Honorary Secretary.

No. 147 B.—ORDER thereon, 15 September 1866, No. 1444.

THE Government fully concur with the committee of the Famine Relief Fund in regretting the late occurrences and the serious consequences which such outrages must naturally entail.

2. The Government resolve to furnish the committee with copies of their Orders of the 13th and 14th instant, Nos. 1426, 1435, and 1436.

3. The committee may be assured that the Government will maintain public tranquillity and security at whatever cost, and by the exercise of all the means at their command.

4. The committee, and more especially the native gentlemen on it, will materially aid the Government by using their influence to re-assure the grain merchants and retail dealers of the town by making generally known the sentiments of Government (as set forth in the Order of the 14th instant), and by themselves setting an example of confidence in the resolution and ability of Government to repress disorder and protect their subjects in the free exercise of their legal rights.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the General Famine Relief Fund Committee.

(Revenue Department—Miscellaneous.—No. 43 of 1866.)

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,

* 22nd September 1866, No. 40, Revenue Department.
 † 28th September 1866, No. 15 Judicial Department.

Proceedings of Government:

22nd September 1866, Nos. 540-542.	
22nd " " " 543, 544.	
25th " " " 600, 601.	
26th " " " 602, 603.	
26th " " " 638, 639.	
26th " " " 640, 641.	
27th " " " 655, 656.	
27th " " " 657, 658.	
27th " " " 661, 662.	
27th " " " 669, 670.	
27th " " " 675, 676.	
27th " " " 677, 678.	
28th " " " 679, 680.	
4th October " " 54, 55.	
4th " " " 58, 59.	
4th " " " 67-69.	
4th " " " 72, 73.	
4th " " " 74, 75.	
4th " " " 80, 81.	
4th " " " 82, 83.	
5th " " " 88, 89.	
5th " " " 94, 95.	
6th " " " 142, 143.	
8th " " " 167, 168.	
9th " " " 215-228.	

† To England, 14th September 1866, No. 39, paragraph 2.

† To England, 22nd September 1866, No. 40, paragraph 2.

1. In continuation of our Despatches marginally noted,* we have the honour to forward, for your information, the telegrams and reports which we have since received on the prospects of the season in the different districts.

2. In consequence of the continuance of the distress in Bellary and Kurnool, we have sanctioned the undermentioned further measures for the relief of the suffering population in those districts:—

Bellary.—A sum of 1,25,000 rupees has been sanctioned, in addition to the previous grant of 75,000 rupees,† to meet further demands for the employment of the people. The extra pay of 2 rupees per mensem, authorised to servants in this district drawing 15 rupees,‡ has been raised to 3 rupees in the case of revenue servants on the receipt of 10 rupees and less.

Kurnool.—In consideration of the prevalent high prices in the Pattikondah Talook of this district, a temporary addition of 2 rupees monthly has been authorised to the pay of all Government servants drawing 10 rupees and under.

3. We have further instructed the Sanitary Commissioner to visit the most distressed parts of both these districts, and, in concert with the local authorities, to initiate fresh and improve existing arrangements for the relief of distress, the employment of the able-bodied poor, and the preservation of public health. The Commissioner's Report, when received, will be duly laid before you.

4. We are glad to state that we have just received a telegram from the Collector of Bellary, reporting a general and heavy fall of rain, and great improvement in the condition of the district in other respects since last week, and we trust, therefore, that the district is now safe from anything like famine.

5. The state of the other districts is generally favourable.

6. Prices show a tendency to fall.

We have &c.

(signed) *T. Pycroft.*
H. D. Phillips.

Fort St. George, 9 October 1866.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 22 September 1866.

Read the following Papers:—

No. 540.—From the Acting Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated Chingleput, 31 August 1866, No. 299.

1. THOUGH there is no famine, there is great distress here on account of the present high prices. A few days ago there was a dacoity in the middle of Chingleput, and at 10 o'clock at night, while the townspeople were yet moving about; a gang of 40 men, with torches, boldly ransacked two of the best houses, treated the inmates with unusual roughness, and carried off whatever they could lay hands on.

2. While food is at its present prices, we may expect an increase in the number of such crimes.

3. The Government have, I see, ordered an expenditure of public money in various districts to relieve the people by giving work to the able-bodied.

4. I take the liberty of suggesting that the greater the number of the localities in which the money is thus spent, the more widespread will be the benefit, for the dearth is not such that thousands are starving in any particular locality; but yet there is probably hardly a village in which those who are at the bottom of the scale are not reduced to a state of desperation.

desperation. Such an expenditure as will enable this comparatively small and widely-scattered body to meet the pressing wants of nature is, what I conceive, will yield the greatest benefit to the people themselves, and be the most effectively conducive to the public peace.

5. The difficulty of carrying out such a scheme of widely-scattered expenditure is apparent, and will prevent its adoption beyond a certain limit. For it is not always that trustworthy superintendence can be found, nor are there everywhere works on which Government money can be remuneratively spent.

6. My object in addressing you is to point out that a moderate sum might be advantageously spent here, and to offer, if the Government approve, to undertake the superintendence of the expenditure I suggest.

7. I should be happy to see to the proper expenditure of 500 rupees within three miles of Chingleput (thus including several villages), and I propose that that sum should be spent on ponds and topes.

8. Besides the irrigation tanks, there are in the neighbourhood of this place many stone-faced ponds ("kollam") on which the agricultural population and their cattle depend for water.

9. In this season of extreme drought most tanks, ponds, and wells are dry. There can, therefore, never be a better opportunity for deepening these places, and thus putting the population in a better position for meeting any future droughts.

10. The advantages the community will derive, the number of cattle that may in future years be saved through a trifling expenditure now, may surely suffice to render this a work on which public funds may fairly be spent. The appearance of the cattle that live and the numbers of those that have died for want of water, would plead more eloquently than any words for the small expenditure proposed.

11. In topes I would ask to be allowed to try an experiment for which the situation of Chingleput is particularly well adapted.

12. The want of fuel is known to be the cause of much of what English farmers consider the miserable husbandry of this country; having no firewood, the manure that should be returned to the land is used as fuel. From this and other causes, the supply of firewood is becoming a problem of daily increasing importance.

13. Most of the rivers of the peninsula are, for the greater part of the year, like the Palar in this neighbourhood, a tract of arid sand, from one to two miles in width, and covering in their course several hundred square miles of area; this large tract being not only lost to vegetation itself, but acting injuriously on the adjacent country by the amount of heat given out from its daily re-heated bed of dry sand. Yet, below this blazing strip of desert, which is to be found in most districts, there is almost always an abundant supply of water.

14. Believing that in the irregular beds of these rivers many spots will be found where the width is far greater than is needed for the discharge of the river water, and where this width can, therefore, be reduced without danger of unduly damming up the stream, I propose that such spots should be sought out, and planted with the trees best adapted for flourishing in a sandy soil.

15. In rivers with a considerable fall, I believe this course might be pursued without danger along both sides of almost their whole course.

16. Whether it would be safe permanently to shut off the river from these portions during flood time, and thus permanently reduce the area of its bed, is a question that should be separately answered for each river, and towards which we should gradually feel our way by experiment.

17. There are, probably, rivers whose discharge has permanently decreased from various causes, and whose beds might, therefore, with advantage, be considerably narrowed. Others, again, from the destruction of ancient reservoirs at their head, and other causes, may now be more impetuous and larger in flood season than they used to be, and with these we must be careful of interfering.

18. I would propose that, for the present, at least, the river be allowed as free access as ever to the parts thus planted, flowing unrestrictedly among the young trees.

19. If care is taken to select sites where the flood waters do not rest for many days, raise the proper kind of trees, not put them out till they are about six feet high, and pay them some trifling attention for two years, I am sanguine that the river topes I advocate might be raised over what would form, in the aggregate, a very considerable area, and that this might be done at small cost.

20. The advantages I should expect are the following:—

1st. The injurious heat-radiating area would be reduced.

2nd. The impetuosity of the rivers would be diminished, their waters flowing from among the trees and their roots for a *longer period* than that of the present flood.

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3rd. The

- 3rd. The occasionally destructive effects of unchecked floods would be avoided.
- 4th. Firewood would be more abundant just where the densest population naturally exists, viz., along the river banks.
- 5th. The manure now used as fuel would be returned to the soil, and produce larger crops, to the benefit of the whole community.
- 6th. Timber for building purposes could be raised where now there is none.
21. The Palar, which is close to Chingleput, is just the type of river I am speaking of.
22. A successful experiment, on the part of Government, would probably soon find imitators among private parties.
23. I should be glad if the Government would sanction an expenditure of 500 rupees for the purpose, and permit me while here to superintend the experiment. It would distribute a little money to good purpose at this critical period, and would not, I hope, be without other valuable results.

Referred to the Board of Revenue for Report.

11 September 1866.

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

No. 541.—PROCEEDINGS of the Board of Revenue, dated 14 September 1866.

Read, Endorsement of the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 11th September 1866, on a Letter from the Acting Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput to the Chief Secretary to Government; dated 31st August 1866, No. 299, soliciting Sanction for 500 Rupees to be spent on the Experiment of planting Trees, &c.

1. THE Board recommend that a sum of 500 rupees be placed at the disposal of the Acting Judge of Chingleput from the Local Jungle Conservancy and Planting Fund for the experiment he proposes of planting in the river bed.
2. The Board deem it well worthy of trial. It is well known that in many parts of the country the babool (one of the most useful of woods for agricultural purposes, and for fuel) grows luxuriantly in the beds of tanks, without interfering with the water-spread, and without being injured by prolonged submersion, while the shade must diminish evaporation, and the stock of timber and fuel is materially increased.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 542.—ORDER thereon, 22 September 1866, No. 2562.

THE Government observe that Mr. E. C. G. Thomas has just been appointed Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah. The Board will ascertain whether the Sub-Collector will undertake the work proposed by Mr. Thomas, but planting in the bed of the river must not be attempted until the engineer officer has examined the locality carefully, and reported that the measure is unobjectionable.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue
and the Public Works Department.

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

No. 543.—Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department;—

Ordering Mr. Fraser to continue to employ coolies on the reduced scale of wages specified by him, or on any scale of wages which may not operate to the prejudice of agricultural labour.	}	(Here enter 19th September 1866, No. 3008.)
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(Miscellaneous.)

No. 544.—ORDER thereon, 22 September 1866, No. 2563.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed)

J. Grose,

Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
19 September 1866.

Read the following Papers:—

No. 493.—From the Honorary Secretary for Famine Relief Fund to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 14 December 1866, No. 171.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the General Famine Relief Committee, held on the
13th September 1866.

XVII. "READ letter from W. Fraser, Esq., C.E., dated 6th September 1866, expressing his willingness to join the committee, and observing that, under the recent orders of Government, he will be compelled to discontinue the present system of employing the able-bodied poor.

"Resolved that application be made to Government for a copy of the order referred to by Mr. Fraser, with an expression of the committee's regret that it should have been found necessary to cancel the orders for providing employment for the able-bodied poor of the town, a measure which is likely considerably to augment the Committee's difficulties in relieving the general distress."

Transferred to the Department Public Works.

(signed)

J. D. Sim,

Secretary to Government.

No. 494.—From the Acting Collector of Madras to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Saidapet, 15 September 1866, No. 181.

1. At paragraph XVII. of the proceedings of the Famine Relief Committee, published in to-day's issue of the "Madras Times," I observe that the Committee remark, they have received a letter from Mr. Fraser, stating that, under the recent orders of Government, he will be compelled to discontinue the present system of employing the able-bodied poor, and they express their regret that the Government should have found it necessary to cancel their previous instructions.

2. I beg very respectfully to inform the Government that none of the labour offering itself on the waterworks under construction by Mr. Fraser has, to my knowledge, been rejected. My instructions to Mr. Clogstoun, who is still at the works, have been to induce contractors as much as possible to take up the labourers now employed, and all others who may present themselves; but himself to employ, at rates not higher than those paid by the contractors, such labour as the contractors decline. I have particularly enjoined him not to send away any person whatsoever who is willing to work at contractors' rates.

Transferred to the Department Public Works.

(signed)

J. D. Sim,

Secretary to Government.

(Civil Works, No. 91.)

No. 495.—ORDER thereon, 19 September 1866, No. 3008.

THE Government desire that Mr. Fraser should continue to employ as many Madras coolies as may present themselves on the reduced scale of wages specified by him, or on any scale of wages which may not operate to the prejudice of agricultural labour by drawing away the labourers from the mirassidars and others in the neighbourhood.

(True extract.)

(signed)

Charles A. Orr, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to Government.

To W. Fraser, Esq., C.E.; the Collector of Madras;
the Famine Relief Committee, with G. O. No. 2820 of 1866;
the Revenue Department; and the Board of Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
25 September 1866.

No. 600.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 24 September 1866 :—

FAMINE work funds nearly exhausted, *vide* supplemental list of the 18th instant. More funds urgently required in Alur talook. Please sanction 25,000 rupees of the estimate, in case of need, till season improves.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 601.—ORDER thereon, 25 September 1866, No. 2588.

ORDERED that the following telegram be despatched :—“Twenty-five thousand rupees sanctioned for famine relief works.”

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Public Works Department;
and the Accountant General.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
26 September 1866.

No. 602.—Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department :—

Approving Mr. Fraser's proceedings relative to } (Here enter 14th September 1866,
the employment of coolies on the Madras } No. 2,949.)
Waterworks project.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 603.—ORDER thereon, 26 September 1866, No. 2589.

Communicated to the Famine Relief Committee.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Relief Committee, with Proceedings Public Works Department, No. 2949.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
14 September 1866.

No. 371.—Read the following Letter from *W. Fraser*, Esq., c. e., Special Engineer, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; dated Red Hills, 8 September 1866, No. 22 :—

1. I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in consequence of the order of Government, No. 2820, dated 5th September 1866, I discontinued the employment of the village coolies to-day, but that I kept on those from Madras, about 400 of whom are still employed.

2. My reason for retaining the Madras coolies is that over 300 of them are Mahomedans from Triplicane; and knowing, as I do, that very soon after I had dismissed about 80 or 90 Mahomedan coolies on Wednesday last, the Triplicane bazaars were looted, I did not feel justified in sending over 300 similar coolies back to Madras without the special orders of Government.

3. The Madras coolies were some time ago divided into gangs, and a certain portion of the work was allotted to them. Up to this day they will be paid at the rates notified by Government, but from Monday next I have directed that they shall be paid thus :—

Men, 2 to 2½ annas.
Women, 1 to 1½ annas.
Children, ¾ to 1 anna.

4. The contractor has now 500 coolies at work, and he will employ such of the village coolies as will suit his purposes, and who are willing to accept his terms.

5. Trusting that what I have done will meet with the approval of Government, and awaiting their further orders,

I have, &c.

(Civil Works, No. 72.)

No. 372.—ORDER thereon, 14 September 1866, No. 2949.

MR. FRASER'S proceedings, as reported in this letter, are approved.

(True extract.)

(signed) *Charles A. Orr*, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To W. Fraser, Esq., C.E., Special Executive Engineer;
the Revenue Department; the Board of Revenue;
and the Collector of Madras.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 26 September 1866.

No. 638.—Read the following Letter from the Honorary Secretary Famine Relief Fund, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 25 September 1866, No. 234:—

I HAVE the honour to forward an Extract from the Proceedings of the Famine Relief Committee for the information and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(No. 232.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the General Famine Relief Committee, held on 24 September 1866.

IV. "READ letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 18th September, giving a most unfavourable account of the prospects of many parts of his district, reporting serious distress in the Dindigul talook, and asking for assistance.

"Read also letter and telegram from the late Sub-Collector of the Madura District, dated 20th and 23rd September, to the same effect.

"Resolved that a grant of 2,000 rupees be sanctioned, and that the Government be solicited to authorise the Collector of Madura to act upon their Order, dated 25th July, No. 1861, regarding the employment of the able-bodied poor."

(A true copy and extract.)

Madras, 25 September 1866.

(Signed) *R. A. Dalryell*,
Honorary Secretary.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 639.—ORDER thereon, 26 September 1866, No. 2607.

The Collector has already been authorised (by telegram) to afford relief and labour at his discretion.

"
(True extract.)

(Signed) *J. D. Sim*,
Secretary to Government.

To the Relief Committee; the Board of Revenue; and the
Public Works Department.

No. 640.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
24 September 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to the Board
of Revenue, dated Bellary, 18 September 1866, No. 196 :—

1. Prices to-day—rice two, cholum three and a third, raggy four Madras measures per rupee; two rupees batta for servants is not enough. I have the honour to request that the batta of the public servants drawing 15 rupees and under be raised to four rupees a month.

2. The pay of the native soldiery is at present doubled by the compensation money granted to them, and I understand sepoys will receive this month an extra allowance of 9-10-0 rupees per month.

1. Recommended for the sanction of Government.

2. The Collector of course refers to the temporary additional pay sanctioned by Government during the present distress.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 641.—ORDER thereon, 26 September 1866, No. 2603.

The Governor in Council sanctions an additional rupee per mensem to all revenue servants in the receipt of ten rupees and less monthly. This sanction will hold good until prices fall to the July average of the district.

(True extract.)

(Signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Accountant General; and the
Public, &c., Departments.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 27 September 1866.

No. 655.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd
September 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Board of
Revenue; dated Vellum, Tanjore talook, 19 September 1866, No. 248 :—

1. Slight and partial showers fell during the first half of this month, which at the present stage of agricultural operations, have been generally sufficient for the delta, but were too deficient to be of much practical use in the upland tracts.

2. In the latter, therefore, the state of things remains pretty much the same as at the date of the last report. In the Pattukottai talook, the distress among the poorer classes from want of food for themselves, and water and pasturage for their cattle, is reported to be severely felt; all possible means, however, have been adopted to alleviate the sufferings of the population in this talook, by establishing new Conjee houses from funds at the disposal of the Famine Relief Committee, as also by increasing the allowance for those attached to the Rajah's chuttrums.

3. The rivers have fallen very low, but there is reason to hope that another fresh will come down shortly.

4. Prices have again risen, and still tend upward. Their pressure on the poorer classes is unprecedented and severe.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.

2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 656.—ORDER thereon, 27 September 1866, No. 2613.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(Signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

No. 657.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
22 September 1866.

Read the following:—

(No. 193.)

REMARKS on the state of season from 1 to 15 September 1866.

1. There have been partial showers throughout the district, but none of the tanks have been supplied.
2. The freshes in the Cauvery and Coleroon are gradually subsiding. All channels have been supplied except the Weyacondon.
3. In the Neerarambum villages the mauricar and sumba crops are being cultivated. In the Kadarumbum raggy, cholum, varagoo, and the usual dry grains, are under cultivation, though, in consequence of the want of rain, to a less extent than usual.
4. In garden lands cholum, raggy, and cunboo are being harvested.
5. In some of the Kadarumbum villages men and cattle are suffering from want of water.
6. Prices of provisions have risen higher since the last report, and have an upward tendency.
7. There are about 2,000 people fed daily at the Conjee houses established in the town of Trichinopoly. The number is on the increase.

Trichinopoly, 18 September 1866.

(signed) *G. Vans Agnew,*
Acting Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 658.—ORDER thereon, 27 September 1866, No. 2614.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

No. 661.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
22 September 1866.

Read the following:—

REPORT on the state of the Season in the Cuddapah District during the first fortnight
in September 1866.

1. A FAIR supply of rain was received in the fortnight, the talooks in the southern section, however, being but partially supplied.
2. The moisture was sufficient to enable ryots in the northern, eastern, and western sections to cultivate jonna, raggy, indigo, cotton, oil-seeds, and a variety of pulses. Paddy cultivation was, however, not in a forward condition. The crops were, on the whole, in a fair condition. Some jonna and raggy had been harvested in two talooks.
3. The prices of grain were still excessive, and had risen in Cuddapah owing to the extensive exportations to Bellary. In the Kadiri talook, the high prices at which grain was selling, compelled poor people to resort, in some cases, to roots and leaves of plants for sustenance; matters are, however, now better. Cholera was prevalent in the Budvail, Pulivendla, and Pullampett talooks, and existed in other parts of the district. Flocks and herds suffered from disease in a few localities.

Cuddapah, 20 September 1866.

(signed) *T. W. Ward,*
Deputy Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 662.—ORDER thereon, 27 September 1866, No. 2616.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

No 669.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
20 September 1866.

Read the following :—

Season Report for the first fortnight of September 1866.

Ahtur, 1st, 3rd, and
13th.
Tripattur, 1st, 2nd,
and 13th.
Darampury, 1st and
3rd.
Namkul, 2nd and
13th.
Kistnagherry, 1st
and 3rd.

1. DURING this fortnight there was a fall of rain in the five talooks marginally noted, on the dates specified against them. In the first of these talooks some tanks have received full supply, and some half, and less. Ryots have been able to plough and sow in considerable breadth of land; but the crops previously sown in other places are perishing for want of rain. There is still a large extent of nunjah and punjah land left waste in all the talooks from want of sufficient rain.

2. Prices of grain are still rising, and the poor are in great distress.

3. There was cholera in Kistnagherry, Uttengherry, Oossoor, Trichengode, and Darampury, and a few deaths are reported to have occurred in all those talooks. There has been fever in Salem, Kistnagherry, Oossoor, and Uttengherry; dysentery and small-pox to some extent in Salem.

4. Mortality among cattle has also been reported from disease and want of pasture and water in Oossoor, Kistnagherry, Darampury, Uttengherry, and Salem talooks.

(signed) *D. Arbuthnott*,
Collector.

Salem, 19 September 1866.

Submitted for the information of Government.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 670.—ORDER thereon, 27 September 1866, No. 2620.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

No. 675.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
24 September 1866.Read the following Letter from the Collector of Bellary to the Secretary to the
Board of Revenue, dated Bellary, 18 September 1866, No. 195:—

1. THE sum of 50,000 rupees, sanctioned by Government, having been apportioned to the talooks, and in some of them worked out, and further demands being made for the employment of the people during this time of unexampled dearth, I have the honour to forward a supplemental list of works which the Superintending Engineer and I have prepared, and to request the sanction of Government for the same. It will be noted that in addition to the 50,000 rupees, as per estimate submitted on the 16th ultimo, a further sum of 25,000 rupees was placed at my disposal, making 75,000 rupees; this, with the addition of the amount now recommended to be sanctioned, viz., 1,25,000 rupees, will make up the sum of two lacs. A reference to the reports already submitted, and to the accounts of cultivation made up to the end of August 1866, will show that only about one-third of the land cultivated up to September in 1865 is under cultivation in the corresponding month of 1866,

1866, and when the almost exclusively agricultural population of this district is considered, the necessity of finding work for the unemployed population is apparent.

2. With rice at two, cholum at three and a half, and raggy four Madras measures per rupee, the inadequacy of the supply is apparent, and it can only be gradually increased by importation from more favoured districts.

3. To the employment of the people, and to the understanding that efforts are made for their maintenance, is to be ascribed the hitherto peaceful state of the district under a pressure of adversity unequalled elsewhere.

Submitted for the sanction of Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 676.—ORDER thereon, 27 September 1866, No. 2623.

Sanctioned.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Accountant General; the Public Works Department; and the Collector of Bellary.

No. 667.—Read the following Telegram from the Acting Collector, Trichinopoly, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 23 September 1866 :—

Bad news from Dindigul. Grain imports from Cumbum valley suddenly stopped. Food very scarce. No rain. Great distress. Even women plundering for food, selling children. Cattle dying. Send Comyn, right man for crisis. Can spare him here if you give Mahomed Esuff full powers. Stop Municipal Act at Dindigul. Madura bazaars attempted. Cumbum valley exhausted. Rice three measures.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 678.—ORDER thereon, 27 September 1866, No. 2624.

Ordered that the following telegrams be despatched.

From Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, to Collector, Madura; dated 21 September 1866, No. 143.

PRECEDENCE.—Agnew reports extreme distress at Dindigul. If you want Comyn, send for him to Trichinopoly. Report state of affairs immediately. Give work and relief at your discretion.

From Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, to Collector, Trichinopoly, dated 24 September 1866, No. 144.

Levinge has been told to send for Comyn, if he needs him.

(True extract.)

" (signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Accountant General; the Relief Committee; and the Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 28 September 1866.

No. 679.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
19 September 1866.

Read the following:—

(No. 263.)—Season Report from 1st to 15th September 1866.

1. Rain.—Prospects of season much improved. Heavy showers on the 1st, 5th, and 11th instant. Flood water down all the rivers. All the tanks have received from one and a half to three months' supply, except in Palmanair talook, where they are dry.

2. State of the Crops.—Wet.—An increasing breadth of land coming under. Samba paddy and not raggy crop. Dry.—Raggy, horse-gram, arikalu, red, black, and green-gram, oil seed, and cumboo sown, and coming away well. Green and ripening crops look promising, except cholam and sazza, which are light. Out-turn of crops cut up to early part of the month, about half an average yield.

3. Prices—of rice and raggy, stationary; cholam, cumboo, horse-gram, have risen during last ten days. Principal markets still fairly supplied. A very general feeling of uneasiness in some of the larger bazaars.

Public Health.—Cholera disappearing, but very gradually.

4. Condition of Cattle.—Pasture and water abundant. The "Vakkai" disease reported to be still prevalent in Polur talook.

Chittoor, 18 September 1866.

(signed) *J. D. Robinson,*
Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of the Government.

2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 680.—ORDER thereon, 28 September 1866, No. 2625.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 4 October 1866.

No. 54.—Read the following Letter from the Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George; dated Madura, 28 September 1866, No. 1622:—

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telegram, dated the 24th, and to inform you that heavy rain has fallen over the greater part of the Dindigul talook, and that matters have much improved there, a good supply of grain having been received from Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and the Cumbem valley, but the price continues high. I am sending the tahsildar a supply of money, received from the Famine Relief Fund, to further extend the distribution of conjee to the poor unable to labour.

2. I shall, I hope, be at Dindigul by the 2nd October, and will at once inform Government the state of affairs, what is required to be done, and, if I find it necessary, will send for Mr. Comyn.

3. Since my telegram of the 24th, rain has fallen abundantly in many parts of the district; the dry crops are recovering and looking well in many places, and rice cultivation in some places has begun to be made. The Madura town market is well supplied, and grain is coming into the district by sea, and from Tinnevely, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, but prices are high.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 55.—ORDER thereon, 4 October 1866, No. 2649.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, the Relief Committee, and the Editor's Table.

No. 58.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
19 September 1866, No. 6722.

Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the
Board of Revenue, dated 7 September 1866, No. 182 :—

1. I HAVE the honour to forward petitions presented by the peons and district tappa runners of the Pattikondah Talook in this district, praying for an increase of salary so long as the present high prices obtain, and beg to recommend the same for the favourable consideration of the Board.

2. They allege that this indulgence has been granted in the adjacent talook of Alloor, in the Ballary district, to the peons, &c., there employed. I do not know whether this is the case, nor have I time to ascertain the truth of the statement, as I am on the eve of starting for Bellary; but I have been living in the Pattikondah Talook during the best part of last month, and know that great distress prevails there. Government have, on my recommendation, sanctioned an expenditure of 10,000 rupees there on public works, which will be of great assistance to the unemployed portion of the community; but which will not affect the lower paid servants of Government, who, I know, are sadly pinched during the present scarcity.

Enclosures, Nos. 1 and 2.—Petitions.

SUBMITTED to Government, with the Board's recommendation, that the same measure of relief be extended to the talook in question as has been adopted in the adjoining district of Ballary, viz., a temporary addition of two rupees monthly to the pay of all Government servants drawing 10 rupees, and under, monthly.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 59.—ORDER thereon, 4 October 1866, No. 2651.

Ordered accordingly.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Accountant General.

Read the following Papers :—

No. 67.—TELEGRAM from Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 2 October 1866.

1st October.—Slight rain in four talooks up to 24th, and heavy rain (three-quarters of an inch) last night in the town of Bellary. None as yet reported in other talooks. Prices rising in some talooks; stationary in others, but falling slightly in Bellary. Rice selling to-day at three and one-third Madras measures per rupee. Market insufficiently supplied. Public health impaired by cholera (which is very prevalent in Dhurmavaram Talook) and distress. Pasture very deficient.

No. 68.—From the Acting Collector of Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Saidapet, 1 October 1866, No. 196.

1. I HAVE the honour to submit my season report for the past week, with reference to the memorandum from the office of the Chief Secretary, dated 25th July last.

2. The season continues favourable. On Thursday the rain was very heavy in Madurantakum, its subdivisions Ootramalloor and Chingleput. This is reported to me by the superintendent of police. The account of the Tahsildar differs upon this point. I shall make inquiry.

3. On the afternoon of Thursday a fresh came down the Palar river, which necessitated the transport of the mails from the south by coolies the next morning. There was a fresh during the week in the Cheyar river which passes Ootramalloor; also down the Cumbakal in the Conjeveram talook. In this latter talook, the Tahsildar has been travelling, and he reports that in the parts he has visited, the crops are looking very well. There have been showers in Trivallore, and there was a heavy fall of rain in that talook on the 29th ultimo. Last night, very heavy rain fell in Madras, at Sydapet, and at the Mount. I am not aware how far it extended beyond the latter place. In Ponnery only has there been no rain during the week. The crops in this talook are stated to be in a languishing condition in consequence of the want of moisture.

4. Grain is now coming freely into Madras. The toll-keeper at Sydapet thinks he has had over 300 bandy-loads through his gate during the week. One boat load of grain only as yet has come down the northern canal; but this is owing, it is reported to me, to the Venkatagerry Zemindar, who will not let a convoy of between 30 and 40 boats, which are lying ready loaded in the Pulicat Lake, start, until he has obtained from the owners of the grain certain revenue dues they owe him. If this information is correct, the boats may be expected in a few days in Madras. They will be boats carrying five tons each.

5. Prices are higher in Madras than elsewhere. In the district they are five to five and a quarter measures of rice (first sort) per rupee; and the cost of raggy ranges from seven to eight and a quarter measures per rupee. If the information I receive is based upon facts, a fall in price may shortly be anticipated. I am told, on the authority of more than one person, that telegrams have been received from Bangalore and Bellary, cautioning the correspondents of the senders against making any more contracts for grain, because, it is asserted, supplies will not much longer be wanted.

6. The markets are sufficiently furnished with grain.

7. The public health is good everywhere, but at Ponnery. In this talook 180 deaths by cholera are reported.

8. Pasture is abundant.

P. S.—I have just received a report to the effect that there was very heavy rain at Sattiwede on the 27th ultimo.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 69.—ORDER thereon, 4 October 1866, No. 2655.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. Grose,

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, the Famine Relief Committee,
and the Editor's Table.

No. 72.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
27 September 1866.

Read the following :—

Season Report for the Fortnight ending 15 September 1866.

1. CHOLERA is still generally prevalent throughout the district, and very severe in some of the villages of the talooks of Kudlighi and Pencondah. During the past fortnight there have been 122 fatal cases, in 169 persons attacked in eight villages of the latter talook. Two hundred and thirteen deaths in all are reported in four talooks; the number of fatal cases in the remaining talooks is not specified. Fever is reported to prevail in three talooks.

2. The

2. The distress in the district is still very severe, though it is considerably relieved by the famine works now in progress, and on which the able-bodied poor are employed. More works have been devised, and list submitted. Those who are unable to work are also relieved, being fed in many parts of the district. In the talook of Kudlighi, 1,000 persons are said to be fed daily. Part of a supply of raggy has also been received from the Presidency for distribution among the feeble poor. Cattle are generally free of disease, but suffering from want of pasture, except in the hills, in the talook of Hospett, and in the talook of Alur, where a little is procurable. In the talook of Anantapur, where the cattle are being fed on date leaves and roots, great fatality is reported.

3. There has been about two days' rain throughout the district during this fortnight, though the fall has not been great. It is reported that the rain is favourable to the wet and dry crops, though little or no supplies have been received in tanks; but the ryots of some talooks have taken advantage of the partial fall, and have sown their lands with cumboo and other grains. The cultivators still continue to hope to succeed in growing a moderately good crop.

4. Cotton is being exported to Madras and other places. Rice and other grains being very dear, the merchants are getting supplies from Kurnool, Madras, Dharwar, and other places.

(signed) A. Wedderburn,
Collector.

Bellary, 22 September 1866.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 73.—ORDER thereon, 4 October 1866, No. 2657.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)
(signed) J. Grose,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, the Relief Committee,
and the Editor's Table.

No. 74.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
28 September 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Coimbatore to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Ootacamund, 21 September 1866, No. 238 :—

1. THE weather is much the same as when I last wrote. The dry crops in parts of the Neilgherries and in the Pollachy talook are in fair condition, but in other parts of the district they are in an unsatisfactory condition.

2. The sowing of paddy under the Cavery, Bhowany, Ambramutty, Noyel, and Alyar rivers is well nigh completed. There have been partial falls of rain in different parts of the district, but they have been of limited benefit.

3. The water in the wells in the eastern parts of the district is failing. This is more especially the case in the subdivision, where the evil threatens to become serious.

4. The want of pasturage is very great, and many cattle have been taken to the different hill ranges to graze.

5. Prices continue high, with a tendency to rise.

6. The public health is in general good, but cholera has made its appearance in Pollachy talook.

7. The cattle disease has done much harm in parts of the Collegal talook, but it is difficult to cope with it, as the country is so very feverish for many months of the year that strangers dare not reside in it for any time.

8. The disease has, however, abated, and the cattle are now suffering from want of water and forage.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 75.—ORDER thereon, 4 October 1866, No. 2658.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.To the Board of Revenue, the Relief Committee,
and the Editor's Table.

No. 80.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 2 October 1866 :—

YESTERDAY and last night three inches of rain fell at this station. Reports received yesterday from nine talooks of rain: Tadpatri, Gooty, Anantapur, Hospett, Bellary, Kudlighi, Pennagonda, Raidrug, Dhurmavaram.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 81.—ORDER thereon, 4 October 1866, No. 2661.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.To the Board of Revenue, the Relief Committee,
and the Editor's Table.

No. 82.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Coimbatore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 3 October 1866 :—

SEASON more promising. Rain-fall from 26th to 29th ultimo. Good shower of rain in and near Coimbatore, and believe to be general over most of the district. Prices rising. Markets not well supplied. Public health indifferent. Cholera prevails in two talooks, and fever in one. Pasture failing, but the late rain may improve it.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 83.—ORDER thereon, 4 October 1866, No. 2662.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.To the Board of Revenue, the Relief Committee,
and the Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 5 October 1866.

No. 88.—Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department :—

DEPUTING Sanitary Commissioner to visit the most distressed parts of the Bellary and Kurnool districts, and in concert with the local authorities to make arrangements for relieving distress, employing the able-bodied poor, and preserving public health. (Here enter 25th September 1866, No. 1510)

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 89.—ORDER thereon, 5 October 1856, No. 2665.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue for their information.

(True extract.)

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue
and the Famine Relief Committee. } With Proceedings, Judicial Department, No. 1510.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, 25 September 1866.

No. 274.—Proceedings of Government, dated 25 September 1866, No. 1510.

THE Governor in Council requests that the Sanitary Commissioner will, on the completion of the duty of selecting a site for the gaol at Trichinopoly, proceed to Bellary and Kurnool, visit the most distressed parts of both districts, and, in concert with the local authorities, initiate fresh and improve existing arrangements for the relief of distress, the employment of the able-bodied poor, and the preservation of the public health.

2. The Government have sanctioned every measure of relief proposed by the Collector, and the Famine Fund Committee have made large grants of money for the same purpose.

3. Any further assistance that may be found necessary will be readily accorded, and where delay must be avoided, the sanction of Government may be anticipated.

4. Mr. Ellis should proceed, in the first place, to the town of Bellary, where the Collector and Superintending Engineer will be instructed to meet him, and to afford him every assistance and co-operation. Mr. Wedderburn, if that is consistent with the performance of his other duties, will accompany Mr. Ellis in his tour, and, if prevented, will depute an experienced assistant for the purpose.

5. The Collector of Kurnool will follow the same course when Mr. Ellis reaches that district.

6. Mr. Ellis's final report will embrace the prospects of the season, and the measures likely to be required until the next harvest affords permanent relief, and beyond that period, should the approaching harvest fail in producing the necessary provision for the sustenance of the people.

(True extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Public Works Department; the Military Department;
the Revenue Department; the Sanitary Commissioner; the
Collector of Bellary, and the Collector of Kurnool.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 5 October 1866.

No. 94.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
28 September 1866.

Read the following:—

Season Report for the Fortnight ending 14 September 1866.

1. RAIN fell throughout the district. The transplantation of paddy is almost completed. Paddy, sugar-cane, red gram, samaloo, guntulu, and cotton in good condition.

2. Excessive rains have partially injured the raggy in portions of the Berhampore talook. In all other places raggy was in ear.

3. Prices continue still to be high and stationary; bazaars are, however, well supplied.

4. The public health was good.

5. Cattle were free from disease and have pasture in abundance.

(signed) G. S. Forbes,
Collector.

Chetterpore, 20 September 1866.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 95.—ORDER thereon, 5 October 1866, No. 2668.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed)

J. Grose,

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, the Relief Committee,
and the Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 6 October 1866.

No. 142.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24 Sept. 1866.

Read the following:—

STATEMENT showing the State of the Season, in the District of Nellore, up to
15 September 1866.

Rain-fall.	State of the Crops and the Cultivation Operations.	Prices, whether High or Low, Rising, Falling, or Stationary.	Further Remarks.
<i>Inches.</i>			
Gudur - - - 0·10	Wet and dry cultivation is being carried on generally all over the District. The wet crops, under river channels and anicut irrigation, promise well. Those dependent on rain-fed tanks are reported to be withering for want of water. The scarcity of rain, however, is greatly felt throughout the district.	Prices are on the rise. From some parts of the district rice has been exported to Madras.	Public health is generally reported to be bad. Cholera prevails in several parts of the district. Cattle are suffering for want of sufficient water and pasturage.
Rapoor - - - 0·30			
Nellore - - - 0·46			
Udayagiri - - - 0·15			
Kandukur - - - 0·75			
Ongole - - - 0·57			

Nellore, 21 September 1866.

(signed) *T. A. N. Chase,*
Acting Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 143.—ORDER thereon, 6 October 1866, No. 2692.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed)

J. Grose,

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue and the
Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 8 October 1866.

No. 167.—Read the following Endorsement of the Collector of Bellary:—

From the Head Assistant Collector of Bellary, to the Collector of Bellary, dated Hospett,
17 September 1866, No. 42.

1. I HAVE the honour to report on the state of my division since the date of my last letter* on the subject (31st ulimo).
2. The cultivators still continue to hope that they may succeed in growing a moderately good crop. Rain fell on the 5th and 6th in many places in the division, and on the 14th also, there was a good fall in Kudlighi and Hurpanhully. No rain, however, has fallen since the 6th in this talook, or in Hoovinhudgully.
3. The tanks at Narraindaverkerra, Danayakanakari, Nagalapoor, and Danapoorum have received about two months' supply.
4. Pasture is improved.
5. Cholera

* No. 87.

5. Cholera still continues to rage in Kudlighi. I am happy, however, to be able to report that it has ceased in Hurpanhully. There have been few cases in this town, but in most the disease has yielded to prompt treatment.

6. There is of course great distress among the poorer classes on account of the price of grain, which continues the same as at the date of my last report. The liberality of the people has, however, been unwearied, and has doubtless saved many lives.

7. The collections for the relief of the poor up to the present date have reached 1,750 rupees in this Talook, 5,000 rupees in Hoovinhudgally, 500 rupees in Kudlighi, and 2,796 rupees in Hurpanhully.

Note by the Collector.—Besides the sum of 600 rupees forwarded on the 7th September 1866, the amount of 5,000 rupees, from the sum of 20,000 rupees received on the 18th September, was forwarded to the Head Assistant Collector.

Bellary, 22 September 1866.

(signed) *A. Wedderburn,*
Collector.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 168.—ORDER thereon, 8 October 1866, No. 2704.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, the Relief Committee, and the Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 9 October 1866.

Read the following Telegrams:—

No. 215.—From the Collector, Godavery District, Cocanada, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 8 October 1866.

Rain-fall plentiful. North-east monsoon fairly set in. General prices very high, but stationary since last week. Rest same as last report.

No. 216.—From Collector, Kistna District, Gudewada, to Chief Secretary to Government Madras, dated 8 October 1866.

Season promising. Plenty of rain in this week. Prices still rising higher in the Coast Talooks, owing to great exports of grain, and consequently markets ill supplied. Cholera and small-pox prevail in some places. Pasturage sufficient.

No. 217.—From Collector, Nellore, to Chief Secretary, Madras, dated 8 October 1866.

Season improving. Rain-fall one and a half inches. Wind north-east. Prices rising. Market ill supplied. Public health bad. Pasture deficient.

No. 218.—From Collector, Cuddapah, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 8 October 1866.

Season most encouraging. Rain-fall very fine—tanks filling. Pasturage most abundant. Public health—cholera almost ceased. Prices decreasing. Penair impassable for three days. The rest as before.

No. 219.—From Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 8 October 1866.

8th October.—Reports from Talooks from 26th to 29th and 30th from some, and from 1st to 4th from others. Rain-fall general, and heavy. Prices high, but falling. Markets insufficiently supplied, but improving. Health partially impaired by cholera and distress. Pasture deficient, but improving. In fact, great improvement since last week. Prospects of season good.

No. 220.—From Collector, Kurnool, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 8 October 1866.

Season improving, heavy rain-fall throughout the district; Hindi and Toombuddra full. Prices rising in Kurnool; have fallen in Petticondah Talook. Market tolerably supplied.

supplied. Cholera as before. Fever prevalent, though health generally good. Patticondah; pasture ample.

No. 221.—From Collector, North Arcot, Chittoor, through Vellore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 9 October 1866.

Season continues most propitious. Frequent showers throughout the district. Heavy downpour on the 3rd, 4th, and 6th instant. Poiney, Palar, and smaller rivers in half-flood on the 4th and 6th. A good many of larger tanks have received nearly full supply; the rest from quarter to three quarters of their complement. Standing crops very flourishing; cultivation of raggy, samalu, arikalu, oil-seed, black-gram, and samba paddy largely on the increase. Nat raggy is being cut; out-turn from one-half to three-quarters of the average yield. Prices of rice, both sorts, and raggy, stationary; those of paddy, both sorts, cholum, cumbu, and horse-gram, fallen slightly. Cholera disappeared. Small-pox prevalent. Grain supplies in principal markets freer; uneasiness subsiding. Export less active. Two shocks of earthquake felt at Chittoor and in the neighbourhood about 6 P.M. on the 6th. Pasture and water abundant.

No. 222.—From Collector, South Arcot, Cuddalore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 8 October 1866.

Season continues promising. Rain-fall sufficient. Freshes in Ponnar and Guddelum rivers. Prices rising for wet grains, and nearly stationary for dry grains since last report. Market ill supplied. Public health good. No cholera reported since last week. Pasture sufficient. Cattle disease disappearing.

No. 223.—From Collector, Tanjore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 8 October 1866.

Season report for the week ending 6th October.—Season pretty good in delta, but bad in dry talooks. Rain-fall very partial and deficient. Prices excessive, but same as last week. Markets moderately supplied. Public health pretty good. Pasture improving, but insufficient.

No. 224.—From Collector, Trichinopoly, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 8 October 1866.

Season favourable, except in Odayarpoliem. Rain generally sufficient. Prices slightly falling. Markets moderately supplied. Public health indifferent. Pasture improving.

No. 225.—From Collector, Madura, through Paumben, to Chief Secretary, Madras, dated 4 October 1866.

1st October.—Season much improved since 24th September; dry crops looking well in most places. Cultivation extending, rice cultivation being undertaken in several places. Rain-fall good. Rain has fallen over the greater part of the district, but insufficient as yet. Prices slightly fallen in several places. Markets well supplied. Public health good. Pasture improving.

No. 226.—From Collector, Salem, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 8 October 1866.

Season rapidly improving. Rain-fall very good all over the district, except Namkul. Prices failing. Markets moderately supplied. Health good. Pasture improving fast.

No. 227.—From Collector, South Canara, Mangalore, to Chief Secretary, Madras, dated 8 October 1866.

Season favourable. Rain-fall good. Prices stationary, but inclined to fall. Markets well supplied. Public health generally good. Pasture abundant.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 228.—ORDER thereon, 9th October 1866, No. 2728.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed)

J. Grose,

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, the Relief Committee, and the Editor's Table.

(Public, No. 45, of 1866.)

To His Excellency the Right honourable the Governor in Council,
Fort St. George.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 7 December 1866.

Para. 1. I HAVE considered in Council your Despatches in the Revenue Department, noted in the margin, submitting further reports relating to the distress prevailing in different districts of your presidency from want of food, and as to the measures taken for relieving the wants of the people.

No. 37,	dated	24th August	1866.
" 39,	"	14th Sept.	"
" 40,	"	22nd "	"
" 43,	"	9th October	"

2. I deeply lament the suffering to which the poor population have been exposed in large portions of your presidency, and the mortality which has been caused by cholera and other diseases following in the wake of scarcity.

3. The measures of your Government, which have been in general accordance with your resolution of the 25th July, appear to have been marked by liberality and promptitude; and there seems good ground for believing that those measures, in conjunction with the operations of the Central Relief Committee at Madras, have been the means of mitigating most materially the prevalent distress.

4. I notice with great satisfaction that the latest reports from the suffering districts, including Bellary, where the visitation has been felt with peculiar severity, are very reassuring, the rainfall having been abundant, and the appearance of crops being generally promising. Under the most favourable circumstances there will, however, be classes of the population which will require eleemosynary help for some time to come, and I do not doubt that your Government will see the propriety of granting assistance, in the way of loan, or otherwise, to those among the poor agriculturists who may have lost their cattle, and who, without such aid, might be unable to replace them.

5. I approve the employment of Mr. Ellis, the Sanitary Commissioner, on the duty of reporting on the prospects of the season, and the measures of relief which will probably still be temporarily required; and I shall await with interest the results of his mission.

6. I observe that the Collector of Madura, in his letter of the 6th August, called attention to the great benefit which would arise if the waters of the Periaur river were diverted from their natural channel and brought into the Madura district; and the Assistant Collector of Bellary, in the same way, with reference to the gradual rise in prices and the deteriorating condition of the people in that district, strongly urged the importance of making use of the waters of the Toongabadra river for the purposes of irrigation. It would appear from the remark recorded by your Government with reference to the proposed diversion of the Periaur, that the scheme was already under the consideration of your Government; and with regard to the suggestions for the utilisation of the Toongabadra in Bellary, the recommendations submitted in the letter from your Government, in the Public Works Department, of 25th August last, No. 42, have been communicated to the Madras Irrigation Company, and your Government will be apprised of the result of the correspondence with all practicable dispatch.

7. The measures of the local authorities, and the conduct of the police on occasion of the grain riots at Madras, have been dealt with in the Judicial Department. I have, therefore, only to express my entire approval of the resolution recorded by your Government, and communicated to the several public bodies concerned, that you will afford effectual protection to the grain merchants in the pursuit of their business, and will not allow any interference with the prices which they may see fit to put on their commodities.

I have, &c.
(signed) Cranborne.

PUBLIC LETTER from Fort St. George, dated 25 October, No. 36, of 1866.

Proceedings, 24th
October 1866, Nos.
196 to 198.

Mr. J. G. Horsfall,
Acting Senior As-
sistant to the Agent
in Ganjam.

Imam Oodeen
Sheriff, Moonsiff of
Berhampore.

IN continuation of our Despatch of the 6th instant, No. 31, we have the honour to enclose copy of a further Minute recorded by our President, bringing to notice the indefatigable exertions of the officers named in the margin, in connection with the measures adopted for the relief of the distressed during the famine in Ganjam.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Public Department, 24 October 1866.

No. 196.—Read the following Minute by the Right honourable the President,
dated Ootacamund, 16 October 1866.

I FIND that in the Minute respecting my tour in Ganjam, recently communicated to Council, I omitted to bring before its favourable notice the names of two persons who were indefatigable in their exertions at the largest and most troublesome relief-house in the district; I mean Mr. Horsfall and the Moonsiff of Berhampore.

2. I request that the recognition which has been liberally granted to others, by Government, may be extended, in the same form, to the gentlemen referred to.

(signed) *Napier.*

No. 197.—ORDER thereon, 24 October 1866, No. 1091.

IN the proceedings of Government, dated the 5th instant, acknowledging the services of the gentlemen who had rendered aid during the famine, the names of the senior assistant to the Collector, and of the Moonsiff of Berhampore were unfortunately omitted. The thanks of Government will now be conveyed to Mr. J. G. Horsfall and to Imam Oodeen Sheriff, for their indefatigable exertions on the occasion referred to.

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

No. 198.—To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla;
dated Fort St. George, 24 October 1866, No. 1092.

Mr. J. G. Horsfall,
Acting Senior As-
sistant to the Agent
in Ganjam.

Imam Oodeen
Sheriff, Moonsiff of
Berhampore.

IN continuation of my letter of the 5th instant, No. 1016, I am directed to enclose copy of a further Minute recorded by the Right honourable the Governor, bringing to notice the indefatigable exertions of the officers named in the margin, in connection with the measures adopted for the relief of the distressed, during the famine in Ganjam.

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

(Public, No. 47.)

To His Excellency the Right honourable the Governor in Council,
Fort St. George.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 24 December 1866.

I HAVE considered in Council your Despatch, dated the 25th of October, No. 36, of 1866, bringing to the notice of Her Majesty's Government the names of Mr. J. G. Horsfall and Imam Oodeen Sheriff, which had accidentally been omitted from your Lordship's Minute on the famine in Ganjam, and freely accord to those gentlemen the same thanks of Government and recognition of their services as was conveyed to their fellow servants in my Despatch, dated the 16th November, No. 40, of 1866.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cranborne.*

(Revenue Department.—Miscellaneous.—No. 48 of 1866.)

To the Right honourable the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,

1. IN continuation of our Despatch, dated 9th instant, No. 43, we have the honour to forward the accompanying telegrams and reports of the latest dates received by us, from which you will observe that there has been a general fall of rain, and the prospects of the season have greatly improved in consequence.

2. Although considerable distress and privation will, no doubt, be experienced for some time in Bellary, and the other districts in which drought has till now prevailed, we trust that all apprehensions of famine are now at an end.

3. We regret to state, that in Trichinopoly considerable damage has been sustained by the sudden and great rising of the rivers.

4. We also forward, with reference to paragraph 9 of our Despatch of 14th September 1866, No. 39, a report from the Sanitary Commissioner, containing the result of his observations during his recent tour in the North Arcot and Salem districts in reference to the distress prevalent there. In connection with this report, we have, on the application of the Collector of North Arcot, sanctioned a special grant of 1,00,000 rupees, which was stated to be necessary to provide employment for the able-bodied poor in that district until the harvest. The improved character of the season will probably render much of this expenditure unnecessary.

5. The Report of the Famine Relief Committee for the past month of September is also forwarded. The Committee's receipts up to the end of that month, amounted to 1,52,946 rupees, of which more than one-half has been expended, leaving only 74,000 rupees to meet a further expenditure roughly estimated at 1,50,000 rupees. The deficiency, the Committee expect, will be made up before the end of the year, by additional subscriptions and State donations.

6. We have not yet received a report from Mr. Ellis, regarding the condition of the Bellary district.

Fort St. George,
26 October 1866.

We have, &c.
(signed) *F. Pycroft.*
H. D. Phillips.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 11 October 1866.

No. 270.—Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 6 October 1866, No. 7165:

1. I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to submit, for the consideration of Government, Minute by their first member, the Honourable Mr. Pelley, on the state and prospects of the Bellary district, and the measures which may become necessary to mitigate the apprehended increased distress, should rain not fall there abundantly in the course of the next few weeks.

2. Mr. Pelly's long and intimate acquaintance with the district in question, and his actual experience of a famine season there as Collector in 1853-54, render his remarks most valuable, and the Board can add nothing to them beyond the expression of their general concurrence in his views.

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Proceedings of Government.

11th	October, 1866,	Nos. 270, 271.
11th	"	" 274, 275.
11th	"	" 282, 283.
11th	"	" 284, 285.
12th	"	" 317, 318.
18th	"	" 448, 449.
18th	"	" 452, 453.
18th	"	" 462-464.
18th	"	" 467, 468.
18th	"	" 469, 470.
23rd	"	" 515-532.
24th	"	" 551-552.
24th	"	" 567, 568.
25th	"	" 578, 579.
25th	"	" 582, 583.
25th	"	" 584, 585.
25th	"	" 586, 587.

Proceedings of Government.

24th	October 1866,	Nos. 559, 560.
26th	"	" 600, 601.

Proceedings of Government.

10th	October, 1866,	Nos. 246, 247.
11th	"	" 294, 295.
15th	"	" 388, 389.

Proceedings of Government, 20th October 1866, Nos. 487, 488.

3. They see reason to hope that the price he has assumed for cholum, viz., four measures for the rupee, will not be exceeded, and perhaps need not be assumed as likely to rule for any length of time.

4. According to the latest return from Bellary, the present price of cholum is measures four or four and one-sixth per rupee; but the Board doubt whether the pressure on the general market is likely to increase, or even to be maintained at its present intensity; for although, in the event of a continued and complete failure of rain in the district, the local supply would speedily become still more insufficient to meet the demand, and prices then would rapidly rise if the supply were not supplemented from elsewhere, still the present state of the market is in some measure due to pressure elsewhere, and to the difficulty from drought and want of pasture in the way of throwing in supplies.

5. But pasture and water supply are now rapidly improving in the district surrounding Bellary, and the prospects of the season generally in the Presidency are so encouraging, that the Board count confidently upon a fair out-turn from the next crops, and they trust that abundant supplies will be attracted to Bellary by the scarcity there, so as to prevent prices from rising above their present standard, even if they do not recede below it.

6. The food will find its way there if there is money to buy it, and the Government will not hesitate to furnish the means of purchase in the shape of wages for work, which must ultimately prove very beneficial to the district, while meanwhile it will save life.

7. The Board would suggest that a copy of Mr. Pelly's minute be sent to the Sanitary Commissioner, who is now in the district, as well as to the Collector and Superintending Engineer.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Pelly.

1. WE have now arrived at the month of October, and within five weeks of the latest period within which rain can be expected to fall in the Bellary district. The entire failure of rain up to the present time in that district causes the greatest anxiety. Should the rains which may yet be expected during October fail also, the district will be visited with a severe famine, and even should the expected rain fall now, there must (owing to the enormous prices at which food is now procurable, and which cannot probably be expected to fall much for some time to come) still be great scarcity and distress. In the year 1853-54, when the rains failed, the prices during the whole time of that severe season were not at any time so high as they have been for some weeks past in the district; and until November 1853, it was not deemed necessary, in that season of scarcity, to apply for special aid from Government. Notwithstanding the far greater prosperity of the district generally since that time, and the greater wealth of the agricultural classes, the distress at the present time is as great certainly as it was in the end of 1853, and the distress must go on increasing, and will, I fear, exceed greatly that of any time in 1854, and to meet, and in some measure to alleviate this distress, and if possible to avert the terrors of famine, the assistance of Government will be needed to a much larger extent than in 1853-54.

2. It becomes a question of great moment how this aid may be most advantageously afforded. The measures already adopted by Government point in the right direction; but they will necessarily have to be continued and greatly extended. It is the part of the Board to review the measures which are to be adopted, and to express their opinion regarding them, and as far as lies in them, to strengthen the hands of the local officers in giving effect to them.

3. In a part of the district the railway company is in operation, and they have a work in hand extending over some 150 miles. These works should be pushed forward with vigour. Much employment would be most profitably afforded to a large number of men and women able to work on such works.

4. The Irrigation Company in Kurnool district must also have drawn away a goodly number of labourers from Bellary and its vicinity, and if their operations are re-commenced, they will continue to afford employment to many who otherwise would perhaps be starving for want of work.

5. There are no other great works in progress that would employ large numbers of people in the district or its vicinity.

6. It has been suggested, and has been strongly urged by the Collector, that the great work of an irrigation canal from the Toombadra river should be at once commenced. It would indeed be very desirable that this long projected work should be undertaken as early as possible; but it is clear, that for several reasons, this project cannot at present be undertaken, neither can we look to it as a work which at this crisis can be counted on as one for relieving the present distress. There are a few other irrigation schemes which, if undertaken, would beneficially employ a number of the people; but for some reason or other scarcely any of them can be commenced at once. The works alluded to are mentioned in Captain Fischer's letter to Government, dated 2nd August 1866, in Proceedings
of

of Government, Public Works Department, 20th August last, No. 2606. They are as follow :

- 1 The Bookacherla reservoir project.
- 1 Yeparal or Joojooramanhully Supply Canal from the Pedda Huggry river.
- 1 Gootloor tank.
- 1 Pennar canal for supplying the Roddam tank.
- 1 Another Pennar river canal for supplying tanks in the Hindupoor talook.
- 1 The project for supplying water to the town of Bellary.
- 1 The Chinna Huggry reservoir project in the western part of the district.

7

7. These seven main irrigation projects would, more or less, if carried out, improve the country. The four first might, I think, be commenced at an early date, as the plans appear only to require revising. The scheme for supplying water to Bellary town is also apparently in a complete state, though I understand another line of channel has been suggested, and delay is thus occasioned.

8. But these few works will ill afford the relief that is, and will yet to a much greater extent be required.

9. The only way of meeting this want is to employ the multitudes, who will shortly be clamouring for food, on lines of road running throughout this large district, which contains about 11,000 square miles. The collector has applied for, and sanction has been given, to spend 1½ lacs of rupees on some forty or more pieces of road entered in the statement which accompanied the Collector's letter, dated 18th September last. The roads from being entered in this list of Talookwar, appear as small detached portions, but they seem to form parts of a few grand roads through the district. I have been in communication with Captain Fischer, lately and for several years District Engineer of Bellary, and we are of opinion that the following lines of road should be at once selected as being those which would be most generally useful, and would afford ample employment for many months to the needy population of all parts of the district:

Western Part of District.		Miles to be made.	These Numbers refer to the Number of the Roads in Major Moberley's List.
1 Road running westward from Bellary, commencing near Tornagul, by Avenmadagoo. Koodlighy, Cootoor, Harpunhully, Hollal, and joining the high road in the Dharwar Districts of the Bombay Presidency	- - - - -	85	24, 26, 27, 29, 30
1 Hamsaugur by Hoovenhadgally to Harpunhully, to join the main line above	- - - - -	30	0
1 Hospett to Harpunhully and Hurryhur	- - - - -	45	28
1 Hospett to Koodlighy and Ooginy to join road in Mysore country from Chittledroog	- - - - -	50	0
1 Coodatani, Darjee, Cumply, Hospett	- - - - -	40	0
1 Koodlighy to Goodicotta and Hanagul on the Bangalore and Royadroog Road	- - - - -	30	31
Centre and Southern Parts.			
1 Royadroog to Callyandroog, Cumbadoor, Peiroor, Cogeraua, and Pennaconda	- - - - -	80	37, 39
1 Cumbadoor <i>via</i> Paugur to Mudduceerah and Madageesy to Mysore frontier to join roads there (in Bellary District)	- - - - -	20	in the 34
1 Dharmaverum to Peiroor	- - - - -	25	14
1 Mudduceerah to Amlapur	- - - - -	30	32
1 Mudduceerah to Muddodi and Seerah	- - - - -	25	33
1 Mudduceerah to Hindoopoor	- - - - -	20	21
Eastern Parts.			
1 Hindoopoor to Codiconda	- - - - -	20	18
1 Hindoopoor to Pennaconda, Bookaputnum, Dharmaverum, Tad-murry joining the next line (Anantapoor and Tadpatry road) near Sengannamuller	- - - - -	80	20, 30, 6, 13, 42
1 Anantapoor to Tadpatry	- - - - -	30	7
1 Ooravaconda to Gooty	- - - - -	30	{ 16
1 Anantapoor <i>via</i> Ooderpidroog and Ooravaconda to Bellary	- - - - -	60	{ 17
1 Callyandroog to Ooravaconda	- - - - -	30	0
			38
Northern Part.		Miles.	Nos.
1 Bellary to Seragoopah	- - - - -	35	8
1 Adoni to Seragoopah	- - - - -	30	1
1 Adoni to Naguldiinna	- - - - -	25	2

10. There are other smaller branches, railway feeders, &c., which will doubtless suggest themselves to the Collector as useful connecting roads; but the foregoing embrace the principal and most important lines still requiring to be opened in this large district, to which every facility of access should be afforded for the export of its produce, and for the importation of food in seasons of scarcity such as we are now suffering from.

11. The selection of the roads to be first undertaken need not be a matter of any difficulty. The rule should be to adopt those which would afford employment to the largest number of people at convenient distances from their villages.

12. The Collector is now actually giving employment to the people on some of the roads mentioned. But if the famine continues, the sum of 12,500 rupees applied for, and an expenditure of 100 rupees or 200 rupees per mile, as provided for in the engineer's list, will be utterly insufficient to meet the urgency of the case. The present price for the common food of the country is now four measures or a trifle more for a rupee. To feed a working man requires not less than three-fourths of a measure daily, and at least half-a-measure a day on an average for men, women, and children, they could not work on less; and (allowing nothing for condiments) at this rate let us see how many men could be maintained during 30 days for a lac of rupees:

1,00,000 rupees would, at four measures a rupee, purchase 4,00,000 measures of cholum, which, at the rate of 15 measures per man per month of 30 days, would suffice for $4,00,000 \div 15 = 26,666$ persons. In the year 1854, when the prices were considerably lower, and the famine much less fearful than the present scarcity threatens shortly to be, the number of applicants for relief on the famine works continued to rise until it amounted to about 1,20,000 persons, men, women, and children; so that we may anticipate having to provide eventually for this number of people monthly, and if prices remain as at present, the cost cannot be calculated at less than 4, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of rupees per month.

13. The method of operation should, I venture to think, be as follows:

The tahsildar of each talook should be entrusted with the general management of the people. He should be assisted with such extra establishment as might be found necessary.

The coolies should be put in regular parties consisting each of so many men, so many women, and so many boys and girls, according to circumstances, generally perhaps 50 men and 100 women and children, and all about 150 for a party, who should have about a quarter of a mile of road allotted to them. It is desirable not to put them closer, but it may be necessary to do so, and even to double the number on each mile. Each party should be superintended by a maistry, who would keep the accounts of names and residence of each person, and allot to each his particular work. He should have nothing to do with the payment. No party should, if possible to void it, be nearer to the next party than quarter-mile.

The parties should be made up of the villagers nearest their own villages.

A specified hour should be named for beginning and ending work.

The people should be paid every day, or tickets given them for three days, when that method is found to answer.

Payment should be made by persons specially deputed by the tahsildar for that purpose, who would keep regular accounts, and take vouchers from the maistries of parties.

Shops should be encouraged on the line of road.

Huts or sheds, when necessary, should be erected for the coolies.

Ample and a timely supply of tools and baskets to be provided.

Tahsildar should keep an active superintendence over all the works of his talook. The collector's assistants to be employed in general superintendence of the works.

The members of the Department of Public Works should mark out roads, give directions, &c., for the proper mode of construction, digging of pits, &c.

In the black lands deep or indeed side channels at all, as a rule, should not be permitted. Pits for gravel should be dug, and the gravel laid about two feet deep on the soil for 18 feet width, and for 18 feet on either side of this raised road the black soil dug off the surface of the pits should be laid in a gentle slope. No side drains would be necessary, they only do mischief on the black soils. Experience of much waste leads me to make this suggestion.

As a rule payment in money rather than in food should be made.

No children under 10 years, nor infirm persons, male or female, should be employed on the works. If it is necessary to feed them, as well as to give employment to their relatives on the roads, it should be done by doling out small portions of cooked food at places suitable for this work, and away from the working parties.

14. Dear as the price of food is, I yet believe there is food in the ryots' stores throughout the district. They may be loath to send this to the general markets, but for feeding their own people employed on these famine roads, extending throughout the length and breadth of the district, I think the stores will be available.

15. That

15. That Government are, as some people assert, to blame for these disasters in Bellary, is, I conceive, a great mistake. The works of irrigation have not been neglected in that district so as in any way to cause the present famine. The tanks and channels are in order generally, and all the available means of supplying these reservoirs have for the most part been availed of. Great attention has been paid to the assessment; the ryots of late years have greatly improved in their circumstances; and the cotton market has poured riches into the district. Here are the reservoirs, but who can fill them if the rains fail. The one grand project which, after much thought and discussion, is supposed to be feasible for watering a part of the district, should be worked out by all means. It will water one corner of this vast district, and some minor projects already alluded to may be undertaken; they will increase the general irrigation of the country in some slight degree, but still the greater portion of it will be dependant, as heretofore, on the local rains; if they fail, the tanks will, as now, be left empty. And if, at the same time, there is dearth in all the Presidency, the famine of Bellary cannot be averted, though it may be alleviated by the greater supply of food from the cultivation which the Toombadra project, if successfully carried out, will doubtless secure to this portion of the Madras Presidency, which, situated midway between the two monsoons, is so liable to drought from failing to secure either.

16. I would urge the execution of every feasible project for storing the water from our rivers, even though the pecuniary profits should be small or nil, provided the project afforded a good prospect of bringing a large quantity of land under irrigation. To obtain this result we must not be too regardful of expense. Even a large outlay may not effect what we could desire, and if our works are to be regulated with a view to obtaining a high interest on the outlay, they will not be undertaken at all in Bellary. At present the people are threatened with starvation; no work promising a good return in the way of interest can be undertaken; relief must be given in the most practical manner by employment of the people in making useful roads. The plan answered well in 1853-54, and it should be again liberally carried out, even at a cost which may be roughly calculated by estimating the probable cost of food for the next 12 months at present or even higher rates (should the next five weeks fail to give us a plentiful rain) and the number of persons whom it may be necessary to save from starvation. The whole energies of the local authorities should be earnestly directed to providing employment for the people on the roads. The grand Toombadra Canal scheme cannot, for the present, be undertaken, and must, as a measure of immediate relief so urgently required, be left in abeyance.

1 October 1866.

(signed) C. Pelly.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 271.—ORDER thereon, 11 October 1866, No. 2748.

A copy of the Honourable Mr. Pelly's Minute, which the Government have perused with much interest, will be forwarded at once to the Honourable Mr. Ellis and the Collector of Bellary.

(signed) J. D. Sim,
Secretary to Government.

No. 274.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
6 October 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue; dated Vellum, Tanjore Talook, 3 October 1866, No. 263:

1. DURING the second fortnight of last month, a few showers, more or less copious, fell, but they were so very partial, that, generally speaking, want of rain has been much felt. The rivers having also been at the same time extremely low, and in parts dry, much anxiety was entertained as to the safety of the young plants. This, however, so far as the delta is concerned, has been removed by a very seasonable fresh, which came down the Cauvery at the end of the month, and which, it is hoped, will continue. The weather also affords every indication of rain, and as the period of the setting in of the regular monsoon is approaching, it may now, I trust, be safely presumed that the most anxious time has been tidied over, and that the crops in the delta generally have been saved.

2. In the dry talooks, however, the prospects have not in any way improved, except that in the Tritrapundi talook a seasonable rain-fall has saved the young shoots of dry grain where there were any, and has also enabled lands, till then untilled, to be now for the first time ploughed. In the Pattukotai talook the state of things has rather grown worse, for what little still remained of seed sown has been nearly dried up.

3. In these talooks cholera, fever, and other diseases incidental to excessive drought, still more or less prevail. Cattle are also still dying from want of water and pasturage.

490.

R 4

4. The

4. The prices of food and grains, as well as of all other articles of consumption, have reached a height never hitherto known, or even contemplated in this part of India.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 275.—ORDER thereon, 11 October 1866, No. 2750.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee;
and the Editor's Table.

No. 282.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8 October 1866.

Read the following:

REPORT on the state of the Season in the Cuddapah District during the second fortnight in September 1866.

1. MODERATE showers of rain fell in the fortnight throughout the district, Sidhout talook excepted; and a few tanks in two talooks, in the southern section, received small supplies of water.

2. Paddy and raggy were being sown in wet lands, and horse-gram and other pulses in dry lands, in the northern and in parts of the eastern and western sections. Cotton has been sown in dry lands in the Sidhout talook; some jonna and raggy had been reaped in parts of the southern, eastern, and western sections, and yielded about three-quarters of a proper out-turn.

3. The crops were in a good condition, with the exception of the raggy and sajja crops in parts of the Royachoty talook, which were withering in consequence of the insufficient supply of rain received in those localities. The sajja crops of two villages in the Sidhout talook had been destroyed by locusts.

4. The prices of grain still continued excessive. In the Royachoty and Kadiri talooks the labouring classes suffered great privations in consequence of the high prices of grain, and the difficulty in obtaining work. Cholera prevailed in the Badvail, Royachoty, Kadiri, Voilpaul, Pulivendula, and Pullampett talooks, and existed in a few villages in the other talooks. The flocks and herds suffered from disease in a few localities.

(signed) *T. W. Ward,*
Deputy Collector.

Cuddapah, 5 October 1866.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 283.—ORDER thereon, 11 October 1866, No. 2,754

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee;
and the Editor's Table

No. 284.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8 October 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Coimbatore to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue; dated Coimbatore, 3 October 1866, No. 263:

1. I HAVE the honour to submit the Special Season Report for the fortnight ending the 15th September^{last}.

2. From want of rain^{all} the dry crops, except in the parts of the district within the influence of the south-west rains, have suffered very much; in fact, in some parts of the country there are no dry crops; this is the case in Oodoomulpettah talook especially, and in the country around Kongiem.

3. The

3. The wet crops under the Ambravutty have also suffered ; in other places they are pretty well off.

4. The want of water in Suttimungalum, Pulladum, and Collegal talooks, and in the sub-division generally, is very great.

5. Prices of all kinds of grain are on the increase.

6. Conjee houses for the relief of the suffering poor have been established in most of the talooks.

7. Deaths from cholera have taken place in Poolachy talook, where numbers of the people have flocked, as the cholera crop there is now being cut. Bandy loads of cholera and cholera stalks from that part of the country are to be met with daily on all the roads leading from it. The crop is no sooner cut than it is purchased and carried away.

8. Large number of cattle also, from the interior of the district, have been taken to Poolachy for the purpose of grazing.

9. Since the 24th ultimo, there has been an abundant fall of rain; it has, I believe, extended over a great part of the district, but reports have not yet been received from the south, except from Oodoomulpettah, where I learn, from a private letter from Mr. McQuhae, that no rain had fallen up to the morning of the 29th idem.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.

2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 285.—ORDER thereon, 11 October 1866, No. 2755.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee;
and the Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 12 October 1866.

No. 317.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8 October 1866 :

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madura, 3 October 1866, No. 336 :

1. I HAVE the honour to report that since my last letter, No. 298, dated 3rd September, the past month up to the 24th was most unfavourable for agricultural operations; since that date, however, rain has fallen generally over the whole of the district, in some few places heavily, but generally the rain-fall has been light, only just sufficient to save such of the dry crops as had not dried up, and to enable the ryots to re-plough and re-sow the lands on which the crops failed, and to plough and sow fresh lands.

2. In many places the dry crops are looking very well, and in a few places paddy cultivation has been begun; but not one drop of water has come down the Vigai, and the lands depending on it, where not helped by springs, are still lying uncultivated, and the effect of this is most disastrous on prices, &c.; the season is getting too far advanced, and plants are not yet prepared, which should have been done in July and August last, so that there is a bad prospect of good crops being grown during the coming north-east monsoon.

3. The falling off in the cultivation is shown in the following abstract, comprising the cultivation from the beginning of the Fusly up to date, with that made during the same period last year:

Description of Land.	According to the Tavanai Account of Fusly.		According to the Tavanai Account of Fusly.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Dry - - - -	3,16,395	4,48,357	2,48,526	3,65,261	2,305	3,320	70,174	86,416
Wet - - - -	68,667	3,30,245	40,298	1,92,273	- -	- -	28,369	1,37,972
Garden - - -	23,853	75,677	2,473	8,498	- -	- -	21,380	67,179
TOTAL - - <i>Rs.</i>	4,08,915	8,54,279	2,91,297	5,66,032	2,305	3,320	1,19,923	2,91,567

4. Rain for the last 10 days is falling in different places of an evening, and from the excessive heat of the sun it is expected to continue to do so; but to do any good effectually, it should be heavier and more continuous.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.
3. The Board see reason to hope for improved accounts ere long.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 318.—ORDER thereon, 12 October 1866, No. 2770.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee;
and the Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 18 October 1866.

No. 448.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
15 October 1866:

Read the following:

Season Report for the second fortnight of September 1866.

1. PARTIAL showers fell throughout the district. Rivers were in full fresh, and tanks and wells have received ample supply of water.
2. Chinna raggy was being cut, but the yield is reported to be very poor, in consequence of the recent heavy rains and floods. Paddy, pedda raggy, maghee or second crop gingelly, sugar-cane, cotton, and other cultivation, were in a forward state. Tobacco has been sown in Gumsur.
3. Prices have slightly fallen in and about Berhampore; but in other places they were stationary.
4. The public health was good, but mortality among the poor was great.
5. Cattle were free from disease, and had abundant pasture.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 449.—ORDER thereon, 18 October 1866, No. 2827.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *A. J. Arbuthnot,*
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

No. 452.—Read the following Letter from the Acting Sub-Collector of Bellary, to the Collector of Bellary, dated Anantapur, 3 October 1866, No. 293:

1. I HAVE the honour to report that, since my last Report, there has been some improvement in the state of this Division. There has been some rain, and some tanks have received supplies of water, varying from 15 days to two months' supply. The rain has almost invariably fallen at night; it is not a continual down-pour, but it has come in showers. We must be very thankful for what we have got, but we must not suppose that the distress is yet over.

2. Cholera continues in Pencondah and Madakserah; it has ceased in Anantapur.

3. Prices continue high, and here I must remark, that unless the Price List published in the District Gazette is correct, its publication can only do an immense amount of harm.

I received

I received last week the District Gazette containing the Price List for August, making the grain in Hindupur remarkably cheap, compared with other places in the district, and this at a time when some of the grains mentioned could not be purchased there, while others could only be bought by the friends of the merchants, and all at excessively high rates. If this list gives such incorrect statements, it must prevent the importation of grain into Hindupur, as the merchants would be led to believe that the prices there are low. With these reports I have nothing to do; they go direct to your office from the Tahsildar. I have, however, called on the Hindupur Tahsildar for an explanation of the list he has sent.

Note by the Collector.—The Sub-Collector has been requested to submit the explanation of the Hindupur Tahsildar, in reference to the alleged incorrect return of prices; and with the view of obtaining a better check over the returns sent from his division, the Tahsildars are now directed to send the same through the Sub-Collector's office. The Circular in the District Gazette of 6th October, that such returns be made up to the latest possible safe date, should be attended to.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 453.—ORDER thereon, 18 October 1866, No. 2829.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue and the Relief Committee.

(True extract.)

(signed) *A. J. Arbuthnot,*
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

Read the following Telegrams :

No. 462.—From Collector, Salem, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras,
dated 16 October 1866.

Season much improved. Rain-fall very great. Prices slightly fallen in some talooks. Markets not sufficiently supplied. Health good. Pasture sufficient.

No. 463.—From Collector, Coimbatore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,
dated 16 October 1866.

Season now promising. Rain-fall, a moderate fall pretty general in southern talooks. Prices slightly fallen. Markets moderately supplied. Public health indifferent. Cholera and fever prevail in some parts. Pasture decidedly improving.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 464.—ORDER thereon, 18 October 1866, No. 2834.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *A. J. Arbuthnot,*
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee;
and the Editor's Table.

No. 467.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15 October 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Trichinopoly, 5 October 1866, No. 206.

1. The Sanitary Commissioner having, on his recent visit to this station, informed me of the spirit of the Order of Government, dated the 25th July, the same not having been furnished to this office, and there being at that time a considerable proportion of able-bodied paupers receiving gratuitous relief, I have the honour to report that I at once took action and drew a sum of 1,000 rupees from the treasury as an advance for relief works. A gang of these paupers have been employed in levelling the fort ramparts during the past week, at an expense of something over 100 rupees. Another sum of 100 rupees I have advanced

to Colonel Greenaway, the executive engineer, for the purpose of affording labour to the poor in repairing the Dindigul-road, 17 miles from this.

2. Having lately received tidings of considerable distress in the Woodiarpolliem talook, I have despatched Mr. Comyn there with instructions to open relief houses and start relief works according as necessity dictates. For these purposes, I have placed at his disposal a sum of 500 rupees. His expenditure on relief works only will be charged to Imperial funds, that for relief houses will be met by the funds placed at my disposal by the General Famine Relief Committee.

3. My only assistant, Mr. Austin, is engaged in employing labour in establishing a tope at Nagamungalum, on the Madura-road. It is a relief work, but the expense will be met from Jungle Conservancy Funds.

4. There has been very general heavy rain here, at least six inches have fallen. It is therefore probable that but comparatively few persons will, for the present, be forced to resort to our relief works, and consequently no great expenditure under that head need be anticipated.

5. I shall hand to Mr. Banbury, on his arrival, a list of relief works, prepared in consultation by the Sanitary Commissioner, the Superintending Engineer, and myself, to be undertaken should necessity occur, the rough estimates for which amount to 62,000 rupees.

1. Submitted for the information and confirmation of Government.

2. The Board approve the Collector's proceedings. A copy of the Government Order, dated 25th July 1866, No. 1861, Revenue Department, was forwarded to Mr. Agnew on the 1st instant.

3. The Board trust that the present prospects of the season warrant the expectation that the prevalent distress will speedily disappear.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 468.—ORDER thereon, 18th October 1866, No. 2,836.

Approved.

(True extract.)

(signed) *A. J. Arbuthnot,*
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue and the Accountant General.

No. 469.—Read the following Letter from the Head Assistant Collector of Bellary, to the Collector of Bellary, dated Hospett, 8th October 1866, No. 51 :

1. SINCE the date of my last report, the state of the season in this division has been such as to justify fully the encouraging expectations I then held out.

2. The rain-fall has been abundant during the last week all over the division. The ryots tell me that no such rain has fallen for the last six or seven years. Certainly, I have seen nothing like it during the three years I have been in the district.

* *Vide* my letters, No. 29, dated 12th May 1865, and No. 18, dated 8th May 1866.

Note by Collector.—The Superintending Engineer has been addressed on the subject.

3. The tanks in this talook are full, or nearly so, with the exception of that at Narraindeverkerry, the supply channel of which, notwithstanding the urgent representations* I have made from time to time for the last two years, has been allowed to remain unrepaired. From the rest of my talooks I have not yet received official reports, but as far as I can learn from other sources, they would seem to have been similarly benefited. I shall submit in the course of a week or ten days a detailed statement, showing the supply received by all the tanks in the division.

4. An improvement, which the cultivators tell me they could not have ventured to expect, has taken place in the cholam crop, and, as far as we can judge from present appearances, we may expect a good harvest of that grain: this is a subject for great congratulation, cholam being, as I need scarcely remark, the staple article of food of the great majority of the inhabitants of this division.

5. Prices have fallen, but not so much as might have been expected, the reason assigned being the difficulty of bringing grain to the market, owing to the state of the roads consequent on the heavy rain we have had. Last Saturday, at Chitawadigi, cholam was selling at 7½ seers per rupee; rice at 6½. Gram still continues at 5½ seers the rupee, but comparatively little of that grain is grown in this part of the district, and I believe the available supply is now very small. The prices at Chitawadigi, as I mentioned in a previous report,† may be taken as a fair average index of the prices all over the division.

† *Vide* letter No. 37, dated 31st August.

6. Forage is abundant.

7. Public

7. Public health is very good. As far as I can ascertain cholera has disappeared, and the division may be now said to be free from epidemic disease.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 470.—ORDER thereon, 18th October 1866, No. 2837.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue and the Relief Committee.

(True extract.)

(signed) *A. J. Arbuthnot*,
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 23 October 1866.

Read the following Telegrams :

No. 515.—From Collector, Ganjam, Berhampore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 22 October 1866.

Season favourable. Rainfall good. Prices falling. Markets well supplied. Health good. Pasture abundant. Prices : First sort paddy, 16 measures ; second, 16½. First sort rice, five ; second, six. Raggy, 12. Jonnaloo, eight. Guntaloo, 12. Horse-gram, seven.

No. 516.—From Collector, Vizagapatam, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 22 October 1866.

22nd.—Season promising. Rainfall abundant. Prices stationary. Bazaar supplies increasing. Public health indifferent. Pasture plentiful.

No. 517.—From Collector, Godavery, Cocanada, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 22 October 1866.

Season report same as in last week.

No. 518.—From Collector, Kistna, Masulipatam, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 22 October 1866.

Season promising. Rainfall sufficient, too much for cholera. Prices falling slightly. Markets generally well supplied. Public health improving. Pasturage abundant.

No. 519.—From Acting Collector, Nellore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 22 October 1866.

Season promising. Rainfall, one inch in Nellore, but more in the other talooks. Prices excessive. Market moderately supplied. Public health bad, cholera prevailing in some talooks. Medicine has been sent. Pasture improving.

No. 520.—From Collector, Cuddapah, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 22 October 1866.

Season continues very encouraging. Crops are all in good condition. Rainfall generally fine. Tanks filling. Pasturage most abundant. Public health, cholera decreasing. Prices decreasing. I continue to feed about 400 poor from private funds. The rest as before.

No. 521.—From Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 22 October 1866.

22nd October.—Reports from talooks from 8th to 14th. Rainfall pretty heavy, but partial. Prices falling in most of the talooks. Markets generally ill-supplied, but improving. Health partially impaired by cholera and distress. Pasture generally sufficient. Prospect of season improving.

No. 522.—From Collector, Kurnool, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 22 October 1866.

Season same as before. Both Hindry and Toombudra in full fresh. Prices stationary. Markets as before. Cholera still prevails. Fever and quinsy on the increase. Pasture sufficient.

No. 523.—From Collector, North Arcot, Chittoor, through Vellore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 23 October 1866.

Season promising. Rainfall abundant. Prices falling. Markets freely supplied. Public health good. Pasture sufficient.

No. 524.—From Collector, South Arcot, Cuddalore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 22 October 1866.

Season promising. Rainfall sufficient. Freshes still continue in Poniar and Guddelum rivers. Prices stationary. Market ill supplied. Public health good. Cholera not wholly disappeared in parts. Pasture sufficient. Cattle disease still showing itself.

No. 525.—From Collector, Tanjore, Negapatam, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 22 October 1866.

Season Report for week ending the 20th of October.—Season promising all over the district. Rainfall abundant and general. Prices stationary, and excessively high. Markets well supplied. Public health good. Pasture sufficient.

No. 526.—From Collector, Trichinopoly, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 22 October 1866.

Season very promising. Much damage, however, from inundation in parts of Musery and Trichinopoly. Rainfall abundant. Freshes excessive. Prices very slight, downward tendency. Markets well supplied. Health good. Pasturage abundant.

No. 527.—From Collector, Madura, through Paumben, to Chief Secretary, Madras, dated 20 October 1866.

15th October.—Season improving. Cultivation of all sorts going on, and crops looking well generally. Rainfall general over the whole district; heavy in many places. Freshes in the rivers. Prices slightly falling. Market well supplied. Public health good. Pasture improved.

No. 528.—From Collector, Tinnevely, Palamcottah, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 22 October 1866.

22nd October.—Season more promising. Rainfall considerable in parts of the district. Markets well supplied. Car crops now being cut, out-turn above the average. Prices generally stationary, but new rice selling at a greatly reduced rate. Public health good. Pasture sufficient.

No. 529.—From Collector, Salem, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 22 October 1866.

Season good. Rainfall abundant. Prices, slight fall. Markets moderately supplied. Health pretty good. Pasture sufficient.

No. 530.—From Collector, South Canara, Mangalore, to Chief Secretary, Madras, dated 22 October 1866.

Season on the whole favourable, but weather very rainy and unsettled. Prices inclined to rise. Markets fairly supplied, but no grain. Public health generally good. Pasturage abundant.

No. 531.—From Collector, Malibar, Calicut, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 22 October 1866.

Season favourable. Rainfall sufficient. Prices falling. Market better supplied. Public health good. Pastures good.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 532.—ORDER thereon, 23 October 1866, No. 2859.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, the Relief Committee,
and Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 24 October 1866.

No. 551.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16 October 1866.

Read the following :

Season Report for the fortnight ending 30 September 1866.

1. CHOLERA is very prevalent in the sub-division, and in Hurpanhully, Gooty, and Adonie talooks. The total number of deaths reported in five talooks, is 2,419. The casualties in other parts of the district are not specified. Fever and small-pox prevail in a few talooks.

2. The distress in the district, though still severe, is much alleviated by the famine works on which the able-bodied poor are employed, and by the relief afforded to the infirm poor. The rates prevailing in the district are still high, but with a tendency to fall. In the talook of Hurpanhully, supplies of grain were received from Dharwar and Mysore districts, and sold. In Hindupur, they were received from Bangalore and other places.

3. The rain-fall has been very general in the district, and very many of the tanks are reported to be full, thus affording the prospect of a very good harvest in store. In Bellary town the rain-fall has been particularly heavy.

4. The dry lands are being sown with white cholum, cotton, korra, and horse-gram, but the crops in Kudlighi, in localities where it has not rained, are reported to be fading, while the late rains have tended to revive the fading crops in Madaksera, though the season promises well, yet from the want of seed and of bullocks, the ryots of the last-named talook are unable to take advantage of the same. Wet cholum, raggy, and korra crops are being reaped.

(signed) *A. Wedderburn,*
Collector.

Bellary, 11 October 1866.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.
3. The Board welcome the announcement of decidedly improved prospects in the district.
4. They await the Collector's special report, already called for, on the subject of aid to replace the losses in ploughing cattle. He will be directed by telegraph to report as to the requirements in regard to seed grain.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 552.—ORDER thereon, 24 October 1866, No. 2869.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

No. 567.—Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Mount Road, 22 October 1866 :

1. I HAVE the honour to submit a report upon the season during the past week.
2. Things are improving, though the tahsildars seem hardly to be willing to admit the fact. In the southern part of the district the tanks have full supplies of water, and in the northern talooks they are from one quarter to a half full. Freshes during the week came down the Palar and Cheyar rivers. A fresh also came down the Kambakal, and was abundant enough to breach the channel. The water which escaped, fortunately found its way into two tanks in the vicinity. No part of the district appears to have been unvisited by rain this week.
3. The price of rice remains unchanged, but dry grains are certainly somewhat cheaper than they were at the date of my last report. The amelioration, however, is trifling. Import to Madras continues extensively. About 150 garce of rice have come down the Northern Canal during the week. There have been heavy imports by land from Ponneri, Trivallore, Madurantakam, and Conjeveram.
4. The markets are well supplied throughout the district.

5. The public health is good in all the talooks, but in the talook of Ponneri, where cholera still prevails. The disease, however, is in a comparatively mild form, and has abated in the virulence it displayed when it first appeared about a month ago.

6. Pasture is in every direction abundant.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 568.—ORDER thereon, 24 October 1866, No. 2877.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee;
and the Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 25 October 1866.

No. 578.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
20 October 1866:

Read the following:

Season Report for the Fortnight ending 15 October 1866.

1. RAIN fell all over the district during the fortnight. In the Salem, Ahtur, and Ossoor talooks the fall of rain has been more than sufficient, and has done injury to several small tanks, which have been breached by excessive supply of water. In Tripatore and Ossoor the rains are reported to have done injury to the existing punjah crops.

2. Almost all the tanks in the district have received water, and most of them a full supply. Nearly 50 tanks have breached in the Salem and Ahtur talooks alone.

3. Crops, both nunjah and punjah, are doing well, except in some places in the Tripatore and Ossoor talooks, which have suffered, as above stated, by excessive rains. Occupied lands hitherto left waste are all being ploughed and sown. Some cumboo in Tripatore, and some cumboo and paddy in Darampoory, are the only grains harvested during the fortnight. In Tripatore the harvested cumboo is said to be only one-fourth the average yield.

4. There was a material fall of prices in the Ossoor and Trichengode talooks. In all others, except Ahtur, prices of some grains have slightly fallen, while the prices of others have slightly risen. In Ahtur they are stationary.

5. There was a little cholera in the Salem, Kistnagherry, Darampoory, Ossoor, and Trichengode talooks. Much fever and cold prevailed in the Salem, Utengeri, and Ossoor talooks.

6. Cattle have suffered from no disease, and there was sufficient water and pasture.

Salem, Valapaudy, Ahtur Talook,
18 October 1866.

(signed) *D. Arbuthnot,*
Collector.

1. Submitted for the informatin of Government.

2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 579.—ORDER thereon, 25 October 1866, No. 2883.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee. (signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

No. 582.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
23 October 1866.

Read the following :—

(No. 222.)

REMARKS on the State of the Season from 1 to 15 October 1866.

1. *Rainfall*.—Rainfall in abundance throughout the district, excepting in portions of Oodiarpollum; the tanks have consequently received good supplies, and even breaches have been reported.

2. *Freshes*.—The freshes in the Coleroon have been high and continuous, thus furnishing an ample supply to all our channels dependent thereon, and filling the Weyacandan. On Monday night the Ayyar, which has its source on the confines of Salem, in the old Torriore talook, and flows into the Coleroon just above the anicut, rose to an unusual height, pressed against the parapet walls and crown of the arches of the bridge connecting the Salem-road, and thus five out of the six arches were totally destroyed. A very extensive breach also occurred close by, in the Ayyar Bank, swamping a large extent of paddy ready for the sickle, but not improbably preventing danger to the anicut. Collector has been to the spot, and will report more fully hereafter.

3. *Cultivation*.—Carr and sumba are being cultivated in the river-irrigated portions, as well as gram, gingelly-oil seeds, and other grains in the dry tracts. Under each, irrigation wet crops are being largely raised.

4. *Harvest*.—Carr and caruva paddies have been harvested and brought into the market; also cumboo, cholam, and raggy.

5. *Public Health*.—On the whole, satisfactory; but a few cholera cases in Kulitallay.

6. *Relief Houses*.—These institutions continue to distribute food to the poor and indigent, but there is nothing now in the state of the season so exceptional as to imperatively demand their continuance, and they will be gradually done away with.

7. *Prices*.—Have slightly fallen, but not so much as one would have anticipated. Markets are well supplied, and daily exports are being made from Trichinopoly to Colombo, *viâ* Negapatam. These extensive inundations are likely to cause a re-action; a rise again hereafter.

(signed) G. Banbury,
Collector.

Trichinopoly,
19 October 1866.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 583.—ORDER thereon, 25 October 1866, No. 2885.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. D. Sim,

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

Secretary to Government.

No. 584.—Read the following Letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Trichinopoly, 16 October 1866, No. 45 :—

1. In reply to the proceedings of Government, dated 10th instant, I have the honour to state that it is my agreeable task to be able to report favourably of the season in this province, and to affirm that matters have lately so much amended that any special works for the relief of distress are at present no longer necessary. All I have therefore to request is, that Government will sanction the outlay of the 1,000 rupees which Mr. Agnew placed at the credit of the relief works when the necessity for so doing manifestly existed, and which has been nearly all expended. A few paupers from the south are still hanging about, and I will, with the sanction of Government, appropriate the remaining portion of this 1,000 rupees in employing these few remaining indigents upon some useful works, until they are enabled to start homewards.

2. I may add that the rains, the freshes, and the cloudy weather have all been lately very favourable towards the prosperity of this district. I have even heard of bridges breaking, and bunds bursting, so that I trust we may congratulate ourselves upon the famine having departed from amongst us. Prices are high, and will doubtless continue so, although the car crop, kavaroo, and cumboo are all now being harvested and brought to market. This high rate arises as much, I conjecture, from increasing wealth as from

former scarcity of produce, the ryots now have no necessity to sell paddy to pay their kists; in fact the sale of a few bundles of the straw* raised on each acre easily settles that matter. So I really fail to see what is to cause any great diminution in the present range of prices. I may finally state that we are exporting daily from Trichinopoly the new car paddy to Colombo.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I regret to say that a report has reached me that the Ayyar river, which rises on the furthest limits of Torriore, and falls into the Coleroon just above the upper anicut, became last night so full, and its stream so rapid, that three of the arches of the six-arch bridge along the Salem road fell down. Breaches have also occurred elsewhere. I go to the spot to-morrow, and will report further particulars.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 585.—ORDER thereon, 25 October 1866, No. 2,886.

The outlay of 1,000 rupees, reported in paragraph 1, is accordingly sanctioned.

(True extract)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Collector of Trichinopoly;
and the Accountant General.

No. 586.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22 October 1866.

Read the following :—

(No. 309.)

SEASON REPORT from 1 to 15 October 1866.

1. *Rain.*—Steady monsoon weather. Frequent showers, with heavier down-pours at intervals. Skies overcast and watery. Little or no wind. All the rivers and small streams have flooded freely and continuously. Channel-fed tanks for most part full. Some surplussing. Those dependent on surface drainage have a fair complement of water. A good many tanks have breached. There have been steady rains throughout the hill ranges on the western frontier.

2. *State of the Crops.*—Wet. Samba paddy under cultivation. Ploughing and manuring for second crop. Car paddy nearly ready to cut. Standing crops looking very promising.

3. *Dry.*—Horse-gram, black gram, gingely-oil seed, green gram, samalu, arikalu, and lamp-oil seed largely cultivated. Raggy, cumboo, and cholam have been cut and housed. There has been much hasty and indifferent farming, owing to the feeble state of the farm stock, and the unexpectedly early advent of the monsoon, or the yield of the crops now being cut would have been larger.

4. *Prices.*—Rice and paddy of both sorts, raggy, and cumboo have fallen a little in price, and have a downward tendency, but the markets are yet unsteady. Export is meanwhile less active. On the whole the markets are much easier, and local consumption is being freely supplied.

5. *Public Health.*—No cholera except in Polur Talook, where it still prevails to a slight extent.

6. *Condition of Cattle.*—Improving daily. The “Vakkai” disease reported in some parts of the Polur Talook. Pasture and water abundant.

(signed) *J. D. Robinson,*
Collector.

Chittoor, 20 October 1866.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 587.—ORDER thereon, 25 October 1866, No. 2887.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

* The straw of the car crop now being reaped sells on the thrashing floor for eight annas a bundle, exactly the same price at which Mr. Puckle commuted one Harris Cullum, or 2½ Madras measures of paddy at the recent settlement.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 24 October 1866.

No. 559.—Read the following Letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Trichinopoly, 20 October 1866, No. 49:—

1. I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Government, that the late heavy rains and consequent unusually high freshes have done serious damage in the Trichinopoly and Moosery Talooks of this district. On Monday night the Ayyar, which rises in the Kolimalai hills on the confines of Salem, and flows into the Cavary just above the upper anicut, came down with unusual volume* and velocity; its waters unduly increased by the bursting of several tanks pressed against the crown of the arches, and even parapet walls of the six-arch bridge connecting the Salem-road; a scour doubtless commenced through the then insufficient water-way, which the foundations were unable to stand, and five out of the six arches were totally destroyed. This is the third time the bridge at this point has been washed away, and it would appear that a girder rather than a masonry bridge is what is required for this river. I have made arrangement with boats, so that traffic may be impeded as little as possible.

* Three feet higher than highest fresh on record.

2. Government may remember that the head of the Paravallay Channel is situated a short distance from the Ayyar Bridge, and receives its supply both from Ayyar and Cavary as the freshes permit. Between the bridge and the head of the sluice there is a strong embankment which prevents the waters of Ayyar or Cavary encroaching upon the large extent of cultivation to the north of the Trichinopoly road, and turns the stream into the Paravallay head sluice. This embankment had been lately strengthened, but on Monday night it was unable to bear the immense strain of both Ayyar and Cavary waters then simultaneously in flood, and a large breach was the result.

3. I went to the spot and endeavoured to have the gap stopped, as the body of water flowing through has converted the whole tract of country skirting the north of the road from the anicut to Trichinopoly, and even a large portion of the Lalgudi† division itself, into one sheet of water, amongst which the villages stand out like islands; huts have been destroyed extensively. It was a sad sight to see the water pouring through this breach, 100 feet long and 12 feet deep (including height of original bund), and flowing over crops ready to be reaped, but now submerged; and I fear the losses incurred will be very extensive. At present the engineers on the spot say it is impracticable to close this breach, but I am having all the necessary materials prepared, and immediate advantage will be taken of any fall in the rivers to avert further damage.

4. The tahsildar remains to give all aid, but at present both Ayyar and Cavary‡ are in full flood, and running with great velocity. As a set-off against these mishaps, we may consider that if this breach had not occurred, and thus greatly diminished the strain upon the anicut, that structure might have suffered considerably. If we can, moreover, manage to close the breach within a reasonable time, the damage may be greatly palliated, as, fortunately, paddy, and especially car paddy, stands a deal of submersion. These ample rains, too, must have conferred immense benefits upon our upland tracts, ever ready to receive a larger down-pour than they usually obtain. In Lalgudi and in Moosery floods and breaches have occurred, and near Moosery the Salem-road has been greatly injured.

5. The extent of damage to cultivation in Lalgudi cannot be as yet known, but in some portions of that division the minor rivers which flow into the Coleroon are, owing to its present high floods, converted into streams, from, instead of drainage streams to, the Coleroon, and thus cause extensive inundation. My chief attention is directed to the Ayyar breach, upon which all available resources should be brought to bear. I return there to-morrow, and hope before long to be able to report more favourably.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 560.—ORDER thereon, 24 October 1866, No. 2873.

COMMUNICATED to the Department of Public Works and Board of Revenue.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. D. Sim,
Secretary to Government.

To the Public Works Department; the Board of Revenue;
the Collector of Trichinopoly; and the Editor's Table.

† Cusbah Lalgudi is 20 miles from the spot where the breach occurred. There are minor breaches caused by this major breakage, but if we can stop the latter, the former are rendered harmless.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 26 October 1866.

No. 600.—Read the following Letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly to the Secretary to Government of Madras, dated 21 October 1866.

1. In continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honour to report that the Cauvery still continues in full flood; that the water rushes with such violence through the large breach, and along the channel leading to the Paravalay head sluice, that at present any attempt to mend matters would be perfectly useless. Since I arrived this morning, the Agunda Cauvery has risen 11 inches, and there is now four feet of water passing over the anicut. The Ayyar also still brings down a large volume, a portion of which likewise flows through the breach. Until the Agunda Cauvery falls, engineering skill can do positively nothing, with the appliances available. We have fascines, horses, and brushwood, all ready to take advantage of any fall in the river; but hitherto we have not had a chance of using them. The damage to the ripe car crop* ready to be reaped is, I regret to say, serious; the ryots are cutting it, standing nearly up to their middle in water; but the ears have already begun to sprout, and the out-turn will be but insignificant.

* In the neighbourhood of the anicut.

2. As regards Lalgudi, the tract eventually submerged by the breaches; if the Coleroon would fall, there would be a rapid drainage into the river; but now (as I endeavoured to explain yesterday), the would-be drainage streams are, owing to the height of the river, unable to perform their task. I am in hopes that much of the car crop in this division has been already harvested, and if the sambal plants are yet young, they may survive it.

3. I enclose a rough sketch of the locality, made by Colonel Greenaway, which will, I trust, with the aid of the district map, enable Government to understand clearly the state of affairs. The "Konakaray," or bank of the supplying source to the Paravalay head, was a remarkably strong and well-constructed dyke. On Monday night the water actually overtopped it, washed away the earth in the rear, thus weakened the defence, and caused the breaches. As stated yesterday, gap No. 1 is the most serious, and is doing the most harm. Our efforts are now being directed to closing the mouth of the supplying channel, thus at once averting all further mischief simultaneously. As the water will then be entirely excluded from all the breaches, they can be closed with comparative ease. At present, however, the stream at the point to be closed is 10 feet deep, 80 feet broad, and running seven miles an hour.

4. In the Moosery talook, 17 tanks have burst, involving much loss of wet cultivation, and augmenting the floods in the Ayyar. Grain, sheep, piccottahs, and even cattle have been carried away in the stream of the thus swollen river.

5. No damage whatever has happened to the cultivation under the Iyen and Nát Channels, which flow from the upper anicut; and as to the Waycondan Channel, about which fears were lately entertained regarding its dreadful deficiency, it has received such a bountiful supply that the cultivators dependent thereon will now reap abundant harvests.

6. Now that so much injury has been done to the Salem-road, and that traffic will be seriously impeded by the loss of the Ayyar Bridge, I would respectfully suggest that the Great Southern Railway Company be urged to open their line as far as Caroor as speedily as possible. The Transit Company and the Postmaster General would doubtless make arrangements for travellers and tappal to be conveyed speedily over the unfinished portion of the line between Caroor and Errode, and thus expedite both passengers and post.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 601.—ORDER thereon, 26 October 1866, No. 2894.

COMMUNICATED to the Public Works and Railway Departments and Board of Revenue.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Public Works Department; the Board of Revenue,
and the Collector of Trichinopoly.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 10 October 1866.

No. 246.—Read the following Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, on Special Duty, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated Madras, 21 September 1866, No. 218:—

1. I HAVE the honour to report that, in accordance with the instructions conveyed to me in the Proceedings of Government, dated 31st July 1866, No. 756, I have visited those parts of the Salem and North Arcot Districts where distress, caused by the failure of the ordinary rains, has been most severely felt.

2. In

2. In the Salem District, I rode through the talooks of Utangirai and Tripatore, and inspected the towns of Tripatore, Utangirai, and Harroor.

3. In the North Arcot District, I rode through the talooks Vellore, Polur, Gudiatum, and Palmanair, and inspected the towns of Vellore, Arnee, Polur, Gudiatum, Satghur, Palmanair, and Chittore.

4. I was accompanied in the Salem District at one time by the head assistant, Mr. Brandt, and afterwards by the Collector, the Hon. Mr. D. Arbuthnott.

5. In the North Arcot District, I was accompanied by Mr. Barlow, the sub-collector, and later by the Collector, Mr. J. Robinson. My tour occupied altogether 24 days, and I am able, I believe, to give a fair idea of the condition of these districts.

6. The circumstances of both these are very similar. In both there has been a failure of the ordinary rains, accompanied by a most unusually hot season. As a consequence, the wet cultivation has been very limited, and at the commencement of my tour there was serious apprehension that in both districts the dry crops, which are dependent on seasonable rains, would be entirely lost.

7. When I entered the Salem District, early in August, the country presented a miserably parched appearance; the tanks were dry, cultivation had ceased, except in the neighbourhood of wells, and the prospects were of the gloomiest description.

8. Since then there have been frequent showers in both districts; the tanks have been partially filled, and in both there are hopes of the dry crops being reaped. A few showers will render them safe, but they will be short crops. The failure of the wet crops, and the probable deficiency of the dry crops in these districts, together with the distress which has generally prevailed throughout the country, and especially in Mysore and Bellary, have had the effect of extraordinarily raising the price of the grains, which are the staple food of the people. For many weeks these grains have been selling at more than double their ordinary price.

9. Raggy was in Salem selling at from seven to eight measures per rupee, the ordinary price being 20 measures.

10. Rice was selling at four and a half measures per rupee, as against the ordinary rate of 10 measures per rupee; and these prices have since risen.

11. The prices in the North Arcot District are about the same as in Salem. The misery caused by these high prices, accompanied as it has been by the cessation for weeks of the usual demand for agricultural labour, may easily be imagined. The railway passes through both these districts, and has carried away from them large supplies of grain towards the Western Coast, Mysore, and Bellary, where the distress had caused prices to rise still higher. In neither of these districts has there yet been any absolute failure in the supply to the markets. But the grain merchants, always a timid race, have been chary of showing that they have any abundant store of grain. They have preferred exporting their grain to other districts, where the excessive prices enabled them to make a large profit, rather than increase the prices much beyond the present high rates in their own towns and villages. They fear popular indignation, and riots, ending in attacks on the grain shops.

12. This has caused some difficulty in supplying the local markets in the North Arcot and Salem Districts; but I do not apprehend that this feeling will be permanent, or that there is any real cause for apprehending that there will be any serious deficiency in the supply of food to the people, so long as they have money to purchase. But all have gone through, and will have to endure for some months, great privation.

13. I am happy to be able to state that this suffering, though general in both districts, has not as yet increased to that point when distress becomes famine. I neither saw nor heard of any number of people perishing of hunger, as was the case in Ganjam, and more recently in Bengal, and the people I met on the roads rarely presented any outward appearance of great suffering.

14. It was only at the relief houses that there were any outward signs of severe privation; at these places were congregated the aged and infirm, and a large number of children, who were very sickly, and in many cases very emaciated. This was especially the case in the Salem District. At some relief houses, the old and infirm were just able to crawl to their meals, and the children were so reduced from exhaustion that they could hardly lift the cups of food to their lips. Now that the relief houses have been thoroughly organised, this suffering is speedily relieved, and it may be confidently hoped that there will be no deaths from starvation, such as undoubtedly occasionally occurred in the more distant jungle tracts and in the hill villages.

15. In order to give a tolerably clear idea of the condition of this part of the country, I have prepared the two maps which accompany this report.

16. Those talooks which have suffered extremely from drought are coloured dark brown; the talooks where distress from failure of rains prevailed in a less degree are marked drab.

17. These maps also exhibit the works which are affording relief to the able-bodied poor.

These works may, for convenience, be divided into—

1st. Ordinary Imperial work, under the Department of Public Works. These are coloured lake; the crowns, coloured lake, indicate tank and channel work, deepening wells, &c., as distinct from road work.

2nd Special Relief Works.—The same symbols are used, but the colour used is black.

3rd. Works executed from local funds, which were this year unusually large in both districts. These works are coloured burnt sienna.

18. The places where relief houses have been established are indicated by green crosses. A glance at the map will, I think, satisfy the Government that all has been done that is required for the present to meet the emergency.

19. The relief works have been planned so as to bring the labour close to the distressed portions of the districts, and the relief houses have been placed as centrally as possible, so as to enable the old and infirm from surrounding villages to reach them as easily as possible. It is impossible to determine for how long a period these extraordinary measures will be required; but if the approaching monsoon be favourable, we may anticipate a partial fall in the prices of food, and such a demand for labour as will lead to a rapid reduction of the numbers of those seeking labour at relief works. Simultaneously with this better condition, the numbers of applicants at the relief houses will be reduced; no great change can, however, be anticipated before the end of December next.

Special relief works

20. The special relief works which have been organised in both the Salem and North Arcot districts, consist in the construction of a few useful cross-roads, and short feeding roads to railway stations.

The repair of roads already in existence.

The repair of irrigation works, such as tanks and channels.

The deepening and repair of wells and tanks used for drinking water.

Planting trees by road sides, and inclosing and trenching spaces of jungle, with a view to the protection of trees most useful for fuel.

21. Works already in progress under the Public Works Department, for which estimates had been made and sanction obtained, gave on the first occurrence of the distress considerable occupation to the poor, and before the funds allotted to these works were exhausted, the special relief works were commenced.

22. In both districts there were local funds available, and these have been judiciously expended in those parts of the district where distress was most prevalent.

23. The wages in the Salem and North Arcot districts have varied from 2 annas to 2 annas 6 pie for men coolies; for women, the wages have been from 1 anna to 1 anna 6 pie; and for children, from 6 pie to 1 anna.

24. It has been possible to bring the works within tolerable easy reach of the suffering villagers, and it has not been necessary to hut the gangs of workmen.

25. The congregation of great numbers of workmen together, during a time when epidemic cholera was more or less prevalent, has been wisely avoided. Many of the works, such as the repairs of tanks and channels, will be directly remunerative, and will bring an increased area of land into cultivation. The number employed on the works has been subject to considerable fluctuation. Whenever rain has fallen, numbers have left the works to resume, as far as possible, the ordinary agricultural operations of ploughing, sowing, and weeding; these operations concluded, a considerable number return to the road or other works; this causes little inconvenience to the works which have been purposely designed, not as being emergent, but as affording relief to the agricultural classes who are thrown out of work by the adverse season, and the great loss of cattle which has so greatly circumscribed the area of cultivation in these districts.

26. The cost of the special relief works in the North Arcot district is estimated at one lac of rupees, which will provide labour until the end of December. In the Salem district 50,000 rupees have been specially sanctioned by the Government for relief works, and a large proportion of this sum has been devoted to small irrigation works, such as the repairs of tanks and channels. A considerable extension of relief works is, I think, required in the Salem district, where prices are rising and distress increasing. I venture to suggest that the Collector should be assured of the support of the Government in the energetic extension of all useful works which can for the next few months afford employment to unskilled labour.

27. As stated above, I cannot pretend in this report to give any very accurate estimate of the probable total cost of the relief works in either of these two districts.

28. Favourable weather which would give an impulse to the ordinary agricultural labour, may cause the works to be partially deserted; an adverse season would, on the other hand, cause an influx of persons seeking employment.

29. In these districts, as in others, where special relief works have been organised, there has been considerable uncertainty as to the principles to be observed.

30. The

30. The true principles have, some years ago, been very clearly laid down by Colonel Baird Smith, in his admirable report on the famine of 1860-61. As it may, perhaps, be necessary to continue employing large numbers of the able-bodied poor for some months, I beg to quote what Colonel Baird Smith has said upon this subject, which will, perhaps, prove useful to those engaged in organising labour under the present peculiar circumstances.

"The primary condition of admission on relief works is, that applicants shall not be so helpless as to be unfit for ordinary labour in digging, carrying, and the like; if they are so helpless, they properly fall under charge of the agents for the relief of the helpless poor, but they would be improperly placed on special relief works."

* * * *

"All people then willing to give labour in exchange for wages are admitted on these works. The wages given are calculated at the lowest rate needful for subsistence, and for that only. Profit on labour that is not wanted, but is a mere drug in the market, is wholly out of the question. It is, in a pecuniary sense even, at least a very expensive method of working, for the average capacity of the workers is much below that of ordinary labourers, and the cost of work so executed must always be high; but no middle course exists between employing those people and maintaining them. They certainly cannot support themselves, and it is better far to accept the high rates of work consequent on their employment, than to let them subside into the class of helpless poor, or die. It is clear that on special relief works no specific rates can possibly be fixed; they must range from very nearly the entire cost of subsistence, to the rates due for ordinary labour, according to the comparative working capacity of the people employed, and may, at any time, show fluctuations dependent on this capacity alone, and thus be wholly beyond the control of the officer in charge. Some officers have tried to work within limiting rates, but it is only practicable to do so systematically by overlooking the fact, that wages on special relief works are subsistence wages only, and cannot be retrenched for short work without starving the work-people. It is remarkable, however, how well and cheaply, amid all the difficulties of the case, an energetic officer can execute special relief works; but this comparatively satisfactory result cannot be obtained by reducing wages; it depends on close personal supervision, on the careful adjustment of tasks to strength, in the formation of working parties, so that the strong and the weak may each have just the kind or quantity of work they are best fitted to do. In this way the best may be made of the system, but at best it will never be an economical one; it, however, returns in labour a sensible proportion of the cost of maintaining the people, and what is perhaps of more importance, it teaches them to continue reliance on their own capacity to work as their best means of subsistence, and maintains their self-respect by keeping them above the position of helpless paupers."

31. Among the calamities which attend a season of drought is the loss of cattle.

Loss of cattle.

32. In both the districts of Salem and North Arcot there has been disease of cattle, caused by the failure, for some months, of pasture. There is no accurate return of the actual loss at present available. The miserable condition of the cattle along the line of my tour confirmed the accounts of cattle disease which were given by the ryots, and this cause will seriously limit cultivation for a considerable time.

33. The great mortality of the cattle reported was also confirmed by the great number of carts laden with hides which I saw, especially in the Salem District, and by the very low prices at which hides were selling.

34. In a letter this day received from the Collector of Salem, he represents the loss of horned cattle in two talooks of his district, Uttangirai and Dharampury, as 100,000, and states that there have been very serious losses in four other talooks.

35. In North Arcot, the cattle of the Polur talook have suffered almost as severely as in the worst parts of the Salem District, and throughout the Arcot District cattle disease has extensively prevailed.

36. As might have been expected, the pressure of high prices and the reduced demand for labour have told injuriously on the public health of both these districts.

Health of the population.

37. Cholera and small-pox have prevailed, and there has been unusual mortality from both these diseases. Until the relief works could come into full operation, and until the relief houses were opened, numbers of the lower orders, who are hired agricultural labourers, and the old and infirm paupers and young children were driven to feed upon roots and edible roots and leaves. The jungle tree, called Devadani, furnished these. The leaves were boiled down and eaten, the decoction also being drunk. The interior pulp of the aloe boiled down in tamarind leaf broth was also largely consumed. Tamarind stones were baked and the kernels eaten, as was a species of ground-nut called Goligada, which is found in the beds of tanks and marshes.

38. As may be imagined, these miserable substitutes for food produced great sickness and predisposed to cholera, which has caused so many deaths. The pulp of the aloe tree was especially pernicious, and appeared to produce rapid ulceration of the mucous lining of the intestines.

39. In both districts, the filthy condition of the native towns and villages presented all the conditions required for the rapid spread of epidemic disease. As usual, there was in

the towns nothing deserving the name of drainage or conservancy, and the water supply was almost invariably contaminated by the percolation of town sewage.

40. Among the works which have been organised are the construction of drains in some of the towns, and the improvement and defence of the tanks and wells used for drinking. Nothing effectual will, however, be done towards the conservancy necessary for the preservation of the public health, until it is rendered compulsory by law; and I trust that before long the Towns Improvement Act, recently passed, will be generally applied to all towns in the interior. I was able, through the assistance of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, during my tour in the North Arcot District, to distribute cholera medicine in some of the towns and villages where cholera was prevalent. But I think it my duty to point out that, during the time when cholera was most severe in the North Arcot District, there was no organization for affording medical advice or relief in any towns except the Civil stations, where there are dispensaries.

41. In Arnee alone, out of a population of 5,000, 500 deaths occurred, and the helpless condition of the large towns and villages in this respect seems worthy of consideration. Medicines in sufficient quantities should always be provided on the first signs of an approaching epidemic, and given for distribution to the police, magisterial, and revenue authorities. If this precaution was properly attended to, many lives would probably be saved. In the Salem District, medicine was distributed soon after the appearance of cholera.

Relief houses.

42. One of the first and most immediate effects of the violent rise in the price of food-grains, accompanied by a rapid decrease in the demand for agricultural labour, was to leave entirely without means of support the large mass of permanent pauperism which, in ordinary times, is sustained by the charity of the community. To these, as disease became more or less prevalent, were added the children who had lost their parents, women who had been deserted by, or lost their husbands, and others who, by caste prejudice, were unable to avail themselves of the labour offered at the public works.

43. To meet the wants of the helpless poor, relief houses have been opened in both districts. No large town in the distressed tract is without its relief house, where hundreds are daily fed. Other relief houses have been opened in centrally situated villages, and to these the aged and infirm from the neighbouring villages resort for their daily meal.

44. Twelve thousand rupees have been already granted by the Madras General Relief Committee to the Collectors of North Arcot and Salem, and subscriptions have been raised in the principal towns in both districts. It will be necessary still further to supplement the funds of the relief houses in the Salem District; but in North Arcot this will not be required, for in addition to the grants made from the relief fund and local subscriptions, there are the accumulations of the endowment, known as the "Lungerkhana Fund," which are available for the support of the poor at the relief houses.

45. In both districts it will probably be necessary to keep the relief houses open for some months, for, until prices are considerably reduced, it is not probable that the charity of the community will be available for the support of even the ordinary pauperism of the country which, from various causes, has been considerably increased.

46. I personally visited a large number of these relief houses. When I commenced my tour of inspection, they had only been recently opened, and there was, as might be naturally expected, great variety of system and occasional mistakes. The system which is at present general in both districts, seems well calculated to relieve the helpless poor without affording encouragement to mendicancy.

47. The relief is almost entirely of cooked food; when the relief is continuous, tickets are issued, after inquiry, to the recipients. Casual relief is given to persons evidently suffering hunger, who may be present at the time of the distribution of food.

48. The rule is, that the cooked food is to be consumed at the relief house, and not carried away. In exceptional cases, such as the Mahomedan women who cannot appear in public, but who are in great distress, the food is sent to them by their male relatives. In rare instances small doles of money have been given to sustain the aged and infirm persons of respectability who are suffering severely from the present high prices.

49. The superintendence of these relief houses has thrown great additional labour upon the public officers of all grades. This work has been most cheerfully done by all, and the natives of respectability in both districts have willingly assisted.

50. In the Salem District there are 33 relief houses. I have not yet received an exact return of the large numbers who are being relieved at these houses, and which are subject to great fluctuations; but some idea may be formed from the return received from North Arcot, in which district are 17 relief houses, where 6,000 persons are fed daily.

51. I heard natives of all classes speaking in terms of approbation of the system pursued in affording relief to the aged and infirm, and I concur in the opinion unanimously expressed in these districts, that these houses of relief have been the means of saving many lives.

52. I have in this brief report endeavoured faithfully to convey the impressions received during

during a rapid tour. The Government will, no doubt, be furnished by the revenue authorities with accurate reports of the effect of the long continued drought in reducing the area of cultivation in both the North Arcot and Salem districts.

53. I may, however, state that from accounts furnished to me by the Collectors of North Arcot and Salem, it would appear that, up to the end of August in the four talooks of the North Arcot district which have suffered most severely from the adverse season, there has been a decrease in the area of cultivation of—

					<i>Acres.</i>
Dry	-	-	-	-	1,22,728
Wet	-	-	-	-	46,617
Total Acres - - -					1,69,345, of which the assessment is 4,30,543.

54. In the Salem district, where the distress has been of more general extent, the decrease of cultivation is—

					<i>Acres.</i>
Dry	-	-	-	-	3,00,970
Wet	-	-	-	-	19,471
Total Acres - - -					3,20,441, representing an assessment of 4,95,088 rupees.

55. These figures convey clearly enough the serious loss of revenue which will have been caused by the failure of the usual rains; and it is not difficult to imagine how much misery has resulted from the rapidly increasing demand for agricultural labour, accompanied as it has been by the extravagantly high prices which have prevailed during the last six months.

56. It is a subject of congratulation that the sufferings of the poorer classes have been very patiently borne, and there has been little increase of crime in these districts. Bearing their privations with patience, the poorer ryots have also shown themselves most eager to resume their cultivation whenever slight showers gave hope that they might still rescue a portion of their land and raise a crop, however scanty.

57. Those who had lost their cattle, and who were not, even when favoured by partial rain, able to resume their usual work, accepted gratefully the opportunity for employment offered them by the Government at the relief works; still, with all the aid the State and private charity could give, the sufferings of the people have been great, and the effects of the drought of 1866 will for years be felt in portions of these districts.

58. It has been observed that in India seasons of drought have a certain periodicity of occurrence. Thus Colonel Baird Smith shows that during 90 years, from 1770 to 1861, there have been six droughts variable in the extent of areas they have influenced, and in their destructiveness of life and property; but all the most serious importance in their effects on the resources of Government and the material condition of the people. The average period of recurrence is about 15 years, and it would appear the same recurrence of drought at shorter intervals has been noticed in Australia and South America.

59. The regular intervals thus accorded between periods of scarcity should serve to stimulate a careful examination and execution in each district of projects which, if they did not actually prevent the effects of drought, would at least mitigate some of the sufferings which result from even partial failure of rains in districts where there are no artificial means of retaining the waters of those rivers and mountain streams which now so frequently run entirely or partially unused to the sea.

60. In both the districts which I have recently visited much remains to be done in this respect, and there are in the records of the Board of Revenue and of the Public Works Department plans of irrigation works which, if they had been executed, would not only have been highly remunerative, but would have this year made the serious failure of rain result in only a partial instead of an entire loss of crops. It is beyond my province to do more than allude to this question; but it was impossible that it should not be constantly a subject of thought and regret, for there was scarcely a village through which I passed in company with the district officers, where there was not the same complaint of breached tanks and channels out of repair; while in many places great natural reservoirs were pointed out to me, which only required a comparatively moderate outlay of money, to bring into cultivation large tracts of country now lying waste.

61. Considerable rivers and streams are allowed to flow into the sea, carrying away the drainage of thousands of square miles of country; which, if retained by a carefully improved system of dams in the river valleys, with connected channels, might store water sufficient to carry the crops through even as severe a season as that which we have recently experienced.

Transferred to the Revenue Department.

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 1 October 1866.

(Miscellaneous)

No. 247.—ORDER thereon, 10 October 1866, No. 2737.

1. THE Government are greatly indebted to Mr. Ellis for the admirable manner in which he has performed the duty entrusted to him, and for the excellent report he has submitted of the condition of the North Arcot and Salem districts, and the measures adopted for the relief of the people.

2. The Government have only to signify their approval of these measures, and their readiness to afford such assistance in labour and money as may be necessary.

3. With reference to paragraph 26, the Collectors of North Arcot and Salem, as well as the collectors of other districts, of which the condition may, in the judgment of the local officers, be such as to render the measure necessary, will be informed that they are at liberty to act on the Order of 25th July last, at their discretion. Estimates, &c. of the relief works undertaken must be submitted for the sanction of Government, but the works may be commenced and proceeded with, in anticipation of their sanction, and with the assurance that all judicious arrangements for the relief of distress will meet with the approval of Government. Collectors, who have not hitherto taken advantage of the Order, will intimate to Government at once, whether they deem it necessary to do so, and the probable expenditure in their districts up to the end of the year.

4. The early attention of the Board of Revenue will be requested to paragraphs 31 to 35, in view to their consulting collectors as to the expediency of making advances for the purchase of agricultural stock.

5. The Board's attention will also be drawn to paragraphs 36 to 41. They will again impress upon collectors that the responsibility of providing medical relief rests with them. It is but rarely that the Government can afford the services of medical officers, but medicines can always be had on application, and it is most important that they should be supplied with the necessary instructions at the outbreak of epidemics. The Board will place themselves in communication with the inspector general of the medical department, and issue explicit instructions on the subject.

6. Paragraphs 59 to 61 of the Report will be communicated to the Department Public Works.

7. Copies of Mr. Ellis's Report will be sent to all collectors.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Sanitary Commissioner; the Board of Revenue; the Collector of North Arcot; the Collector of Salem; the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department; the Public Works Department; and the Editor's table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 11 October 1866.

No. 294.—Read the following Letter from the Collector of North Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated Chittoor, 29 September 1866, No. 52:—

1. THE Honorable Mr. Ellis has kindly favoured me with a copy of his Report, dated 21st September 1866, No. 218, giving the results of observations made during his recent tour in this district, in connection with the now prevalent distress arising out of bad harvests and high prices.

2. I respectfully await the orders which Government will no doubt pass at an early date upon Mr. Ellis's letter, but as it may facilitate that review, I shall briefly describe what action I have taken in respect to the anticipated grant of money from the public treasury for special relief works.

3. Mr. Ellis observes, midway down the third page of his report, that "the cost of the special relief works in the North Arcot District is estimated at one lac of rupees, which will provide labour until the end of December." Mr. Ellis's estimate was carefully considered in conference with the superintending engineer and myself, and the lac of rupees named for special relief works will, if added to those portions of the budget allotments, imperial and local, which relate to works not requiring skill, not only provide employment for the able-bodied poor up to the end of the year, but until both the harvests of the present season have been brought to market. By that time there should be ample means of judging how far prices for the next 12 months will be affected by the new grain supplies then thrown into the local markets.

4. And here I may remark, before I pass on to the question upon which I would more particularly solicit the specific instructions of Government, that since Mr. Ellis's mission terminated,

terminated, the uneasiness in the larger markets has, notwithstanding the favourable aspects of the season, increased to an alarming extent, and has shown itself in angry demonstrations both at this place and Vellore. These incipient disturbances have fortunately been easily repressed so far, but with prices still rising they indicate unmistakably that the crisis has not yet passed by, and that remedial measures must be pushed forward with energy and liberality.

5. In the anticipation that a lac of rupees will be allotted by Government for the prosecution of special relief works in the district, I have already set in motion operations on an extensive scale in all the more distressed tracts, and have made advances out of local funds to the amount of some 10,000 rupees, which I am supplementing by further grants from the same source as fast as expended.

6. After fully discussing the subject with the Honourable Mr. Ellis, and with, I believe, his entire concurrence, I have already engaged this anticipated grant of money for special relief works to the extent of some 60,000 rupees. I am unable to state the expenditure more nearly, as I am merely keeping an account current with such operations until the grant has been sanctioned, and the bills can be adjusted under their several heads of expenditure. Meanwhile, I beg to submit a statement, showing in detail the particular works over which I propose to distribute the lac of rupees, upon which I am now counting as a means of affording continuous employment to the able-bodied poor during the crisis.

7. In the belief that these arrangements will not be considered premature, under the tenor of Government Order, dated 25th July last, No. 1861, I have yet thought it better that Government should have early notice of the extent to which this anticipated measure of relief has already been applied.

8. I may observe, in conclusion, that a large proportion of the works of irrigation which are either being restored, or are about to be undertaken out of this special fund, will be directly remunerative. The loss of revenue in the two more distressed talooks of Gudiatam and Polur, consequent on the inefficient state of their irrigation works, has of late years been very great. A larger provision than is at all likely to be available on the ordinary annual allotments for such purposes has thus become absolutely necessary.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 295.—ORDER thereon, 11 October 1866, No. 2760.

1. THE Government sanction a special grant of 1,00,000 rupees as requested. They remark, however, that several bridges are included in the Collector's list, a description of work not adapted for unskilled agricultural labourers. Mr. Robinson will report further on these works.

2. Mr. Robinson is requested to submit a statement showing the sums sanctioned and in course of expenditure for the relief of the distressed, and the source from which they are derived.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. D. Sim,
Secretary of Government.

To the Collector of North Arcot; the Board of Revenue; the Accountant General; the Public Works Department; and the Sanitary Commissioner.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 15 October 1866.

No. 388.—Read the following Letter from the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department; dated Fort St. George, 28 September 1866, No. 856:

1. REFERRING to your Memorandum, No. 308, Judicial Department, dated 22nd instant, I have the honour to state, for the information of Government, that all collectors and sub-collectors, and several head assistants, have native medical subordinates placed under their orders to afford aid to themselves and their cutchery establishments. These subordinates draw, on annual indent from the medical stores, such medicines as are needed, including remedies for cholera. The medicines, however, are intended chiefly for the cutchery establishments, and are not issued in quantity sufficient for gratuitous distribution to the inhabitants of the districts.

2. Besides these sources of supply, cholera medicines are made up in the provincial civil dispensaries, station hospitals, or police hospitals, for distribution on the requisition of the Revenue or police authorities.

For detached parties of the Public Works Department, prepared medicines are issued from the Presidency stores, on requisition.

3. I believe I am right also in stating that in some districts the Revenue authorities expend local funds in the purchase of common and useful medicines, such as jalap, opium, ipecacuanha, quinine, &c., which medicines are usually placed under the charge of the civil surgeon, and prepared under his orders, so as to enable the district officers to distribute them as "fever," "cholera," or "dysentery" medicine, as the case may be. Only a few days ago a bill was received in this office from the district of Malabar, for approval, from which it would appear that upwards of 100 rupees had been spent in the purchase of the ingredients for cholera mixture and pills.

4. On the 18th of last month, I issued a circular to all deputy inspectors general of hospitals, giving the formula for the preparation of what are commonly known as "Paterson's Cholera Pills." These were introduced in 1849 by the late Dr. Paterson, and, I believe, if given in the early or premonitory stages of cholera, or choleraic diarrhoea, are as efficacious as any other remedy. I speak from a tolerably extended experience of their use. These pills, for the purposes of public distribution, have the great merit of being cheap, and of preserving their remedial virtues for a long time, in either dry or moist climates.

5. The form of a pill is, I consider, the best adapted for distribution, when medicine has to be administered by the ignorant, with plain directions given in the vernacular.

6. I have as much confidence in pills prepared according to Dr. Paterson's formula as in chlorodyne, or any other medicine usually given in the early stage of cholera; but I do not profess to have any faith in them when the disease is far advanced, and none but medical men would presume to dictate what the treatment should be in such cases. I merely propose that the remedy should be given to, and by those who have not the advantage of medical attendance.

7. With regard to the general issue of chlorodyne there is this very great objection, that it can only be entrusted to the hands of persons of some intelligence. It contains some rather powerful poisons, which, if given in certain forms of cholera, would certainly do more harm than good. Some of the essential ingredients are so volatile that care is required in keeping the bottles properly corked. Though these precautions may be attended to by persons who buy and pay a high price for the article, I do not think that the natives of India generally are enlightened enough to be entrusted with the gratuitous distribution of so powerful a remedy, and one an overdose of which might speedily cause death.

8. I may state generally that medical indents on the Home Government are always based upon the actual expenditure for military and civil hospitals, and that any general issue to the population at large of expensive drugs, such as chlorodyne, will not only be a costly proceeding, but will necessitate special demands being made on the Home Government for this particular purpose. I notice the subject here, as I observe that two Revenue officials have reported upon the successful use of this remedy, when intelligently administered.

Transferred to the Revenue Department.

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 389.—ORDER thereon, 15 October 1866, No. 2805.

COMMUNICATED to the Board of Revenue, with reference to paragraph 5 of the Order of Government, dated 10 October 1866, No. 2737, on Mr. Ellis's Report of his tour in the North Arcot and Salem Districts.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue,
and the Principal Inspector General,
Medical Department.

(signed) *A. J. Arbuthnott,*
Chief Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 20 October 1866.

No. 487.—Read the following Letter from the Honorary Secretary Famine Relief Fund to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 11 October 1866:—

1. IN accordance with the desire of Government, as expressed in their Proceedings under date 5th September 1866, No. 2363, I have the honour to forward, for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, the following brief narrative of the operations of the Famine Relief Committee during the past month of September.

2. *The*

2. *The State of the Season during the Month.*—The accounts received from the northern districts of the Presidency, including Nellore, have been generally favourable as regards the prospects of the season. Rain has been plentiful in this part of the country, but at the close of the month prices had still a tendency to rise, except in Vizagapatam, where they were stationary, and at Ganjam, where a slight fall had taken place. In Cuddapah and Kurnool the season was also promising, and even in Bellary had improved a little during the last week of the month. Prices also had fallen slightly in Bellary and Kurnool, but all grain was still at famine rates. In the central districts of North and South Arcot, Madras, Coimbatore, Salem, and Trichinopoly, the season was decidedly favourable, except in the sub-division of Coimbatore, where no rain had fallen; but in all these districts, with the exception of South Arcot, where a slight fall took place in the quotations for rice and raggy, the general tendency of prices was still rather to rise than to fall. In the southern districts of Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevely, the season was unfavourable during the first three weeks of the month, and prices rose to unprecedentedly high rates, causing severe suffering among the poorer classes in some parts of Madura. At the close of the month, however, an improvement took place, and there were heavy falls of rain in all three districts. The harvesting of the rice crop in Tinnevely had also caused a considerable fall in the prices there. On the western coast the season has been all along favourable, but these districts have shared in the general rise of prices, and a good deal of distress has been felt in Cochin and Cannanore.

3. *Expenditure from the General Fund.*—The expenditure from the General, or Provincial, Relief Fund amounted to Rs. 38,293. 10. 10. on the 31st August and had then been restricted principally to the districts of Bellary, North Arcot, Salem, and South Arcot, though small sums had been sent to Madura, Tadjore, and Cochin. During September the disbursements noted in the margin were made from this fund; and it will be observed that the effect of the continued high prices has been to render assistance necessary in no less than three* districts, in which no severe distress had been at first reported.

	RS.	A.	P.
To Bellary	- 20,000	-	-
" Kurnool	- 2,000	-	-
" Madura	- 2,000	-	-
" Trichinopoly	- 2,000	-	-
" Salem	- 5,000	-	-
" Poonamallee	- 100	-	-
" St. Thomas's Mount	100	-	-
" Cannanore	- 250	-	-
Establishment	- 53	5	2
	31,503	5	2

4. *Bellary.*—The total expenditure from the fund in relieving distress in the Bellary district up to 30th September has been 39,000 rupees, and this sum, added to 22,268 rupees, which were collected locally, enabled the district authorities to relieve the aged, the young, and the infirm in all parts of the district. The applicants for relief were so numerous that no attempt at the establishment of relief houses has been made, but small doles of raw grain have been issued daily to all applicants at a cost of about nine pies (one penny and an eighth) per meal. The expenditure incurred would have relieved about 15,000 people per diem for the three months of July, August, and September. It may thus be roughly estimated that an outlay of 60,000 rupees from the Famine Fund, if it be supplemented by an additional 25,000 rupees raised locally, will be sufficient for the wants of the district until the end of January next, when it is hoped that the scarcity will have passed over.

5. *Salem.*—In Salem upwards of 8,000 rupees have been raised for the relief of local distress, and 11,000 rupees have been forwarded to the Collector by the relief committee. There are 32 relief houses in operation in the district, and about 7,000 persons are fed daily at a cost of a little over half an anna (three farthings) per meal. The Collector estimates that, with the funds at his disposal, he will be enabled to keep the relief houses open until the end of November. A further provision of about 14,000 rupees will therefore probably be needed from the Famine Fund.

6. *Coimbatore.*—In Coimbatore local subscriptions have been raised to the amount of 6,453 rupees, and 3,000 rupees have been granted to this district by the famine committee. Relief houses have been opened at Coimbatore, Palladam, Collegal, and other places, where large numbers are fed daily. A general improvement had taken place in the circumstances of the district at the end of September, but very great distress was still prevalent in the sub-division. It may be roughly estimated that further grants to the extent of about 15,000 rupees will be needed for this district.

7. *North Arcot.*—In North Arcot upwards of 8,000 rupees have been raised locally; 6,000 rupees have been obtained from the Relief Fund, and 24,000 rupees, accumulated charitable endowments, are available. There are 18 relief houses in operation in different parts of the district, at which 7,000 persons are fed daily at an average cost of one rupee per mensem, or half an anna (three farthings) per meal. The funds at present at the Collector's disposal will probably enable him to keep the relief houses open until the coming harvest, if necessary.

8. *South Arcot.*—The earlier accounts of the distress in South Arcot appear to have been very much exaggerated. Very favourable accounts of the state of the district have been lately received, but the Collector reports that he has found it desirable to open relief houses at several places where adults are fed at a cost of two annas (three pence) per day. As prices do not range higher in South Arcot than in other districts, this rate is, in itself, pretty clear evidence of the state of the district as compared with others, where half an anna per day is the average allowance for feeding each adult. Local subscriptions to the amount of 12,000 rupees have been raised in South Arcot, and 3,000 rupees have been obtained from the Famine Fund. The Collector is desirous of acting independently of the Madras Relief Committee, and propose to return to this grant, so that it may be fairly presumed that no further provision need be made for this district from the General Famine Fund.

9. *Madura*.—As stated in last month's report, there was considerable distress in the town of Madura in the month of August, and a grant-in-aid of 1,000 rupees was forwarded to the Collector during that month. Early in September, the distress had extended to many parts of the district, and was severely felt in the sub-division talooks. It has been found necessary to open relief houses at 15 places in the district, exclusive of those established at their own expense by the zemindars of Shevagungah and Ramnad for the relief of the poor of their estates. Nearly 8,000 rupees have been raised locally in the district, and a further sum of 2,000 rupees has been granted by this committee during September. It is difficult to estimate what further grants from the fund may be required, but at least 15,000 rupees should be provided on this account.

10. *Trichinopoly*.—During the month under report, Kurnool and Trichinopoly have been also added to the list of distressed districts. In the latter district five relief houses have been established, three in the town of Trichinopoly, and one each at Kalutalai and Laulgoodi. The distress is reported to be most serious in the Woodiarpollum talook, and it is in contemplation to establish relief houses there immediately. Rs. 1,945. 8. have been raised in this district, and 2,000 rupees have been granted from the relief fund. Additional grants of at least 20,000 rupees will probably be needed.

11. *Kurnool*.—In Kurnool the distress was at first confined to the Pattikondah talook, which is adjacent to the Bellary district: but in the course of September it became evident that a relief house must be opened in the town of Kurnool. About 3,000 persons are fed there daily, at a cost of 75 rupees, or about five pies (five-eighths of a penny) per head, and several Mussulman women, who by custom are unable to appear in public, are also relieved by money payments of one anna (three-halfpence) each per day. Donations, amounting to 729 rupees, and a monthly subscription of 1,125 rupees, have been obtained on the spot, and 2,000 rupees have been granted from the Famine Fund. To continue the present charity until the harvest, further assistance from the Famine Fund will be needed to the extent of about 6,000 rupees.

12. *Madras Town*.—As explained in last month's report, there is a separate fund for the relief of the distress in the town of Madras, and up to 31st August Rs. 3,094. 15. 9. had been expended on this account. As anticipated in that report, the number of applicants for relief has considerably increased, and the subjoined tabular statement shows that the average number of persons relieved daily at the relief houses has increased to 2,318, and that no less than 1,215 families are receiving money relief. The outlay from the town fund, during the month of September, has been Rs. 5,421. 3. 2., making the total expenditure up to 30th September, Rs. 9,031. 2. 11. Every effort is being made by the town committee to economise the funds at their disposal, and an inferior description of diet has been adopted at the relief houses, wherever possible, with this object; but, in all probability, a further outlay of at least 20,000 rupees will be needed to provide for the relief of distress in the town until the next harvest.

STATEMENT.

1. Gross Sum advanced to each Sub-Committee up to 30th September.	2. Name of the Poor House.	3. Total Number of Meals issued in September.	4. Average Number of Persons fed each Day.	5. Total Cost of Food Issued in September.	6. Average Cost of each Meal.	7. Number of Families to which Money Payments were made.	8. Total of Money Payments in September.	9. Cost of Establishment and Contingencies in September.	10. Total expended in September, as shown in Columns 4, 7, and 8.	11. Expenditure in July and August.	12. Total Expenditure up to 30th September.	13. Cash in hand and Value of Grain, &c. in Store on 30th September.	14. Total Columns 12 and 13.
Rs.				Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
1,900	Black Town Relief House, opened on 10th August.	19,608	654	1,087 3 4	10-75	53	188 --	64 4 --	1,289 7 4	590 -- 2	1,879 7 6	20 8 6	1,900
1,300	Mylapore Relief House, opened on 7th August.	11,805	376	597 7 8	10-15	20	42 --	35 6 1	674 13 4	353 5 9	1,028 3 1	271 12 11	1,300
1,500	Vepery Relief House, opened on 15th August.	16,658	555	800 10 8	9-3	161	258 8 --	70 12 1	1,138 9 4	353 5 5	1,491 14 9	8 1 3	1,500
2,000	Triplicane Relief House, opened on 15th August.	22,002	733	1,329 11 9	11-5	23	44 12 --	*48 18 5	1,418 5 2	463 4 5	1,881 9 7	118 6 5	2,000
1,000	The Rev. S. Fennelly and J. G. Coleman, Esq.	-	-	-	-	958	615 --	-	-	485 --	1,000 --	-	1,000
	TOTAL - - -	69,573	2,318	2,824 -- 7	-	1,215	607 15 --	214 3 7	4,521 3 2	2,244 15 9	7,281 2 11	418 18 1	7,700
	Grants-in-aid to the Friend-in-Need Society - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600 --	600 --	1,200 --	-	-
	Ditto - - Comalaseveranpettah Relief House - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 --	250 --	550 --	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL - - -							Rs. 5,421 3 2	3,094 15 9	9,031 2 11			

* A portion of the establishment at the Triplicane House is provided by Sum Saum Ood-Dowlah Bahadoor at his own cost.

13. *Total Expenditure up to 30th September*.—The expenditure during the month from the general and town funds has thus been Rs. 31,503. 5. 2. and Rs. 5,421. 3. 2. respectively, making the total outlay from each fund up to 30th September 69,797 rupees and Rs. 9,031. 2. 11., or Rs. 78,828. 2. 11. in all.

14. *Receipts*.

14 *Receipts*.—The gross sum received by the treasurers up to 30th September amounted to 1,52,946 rupees (£. 15,294. 13.) distributed as follows:—

									<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
General fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,658	13	3
Town fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,287	10	9
State donation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	-	-

15. *Estimate of additional Funds needed*.—It will be observed that more than half of this total sum of Rs. 1,52,946. 8. has been expended, leaving only Rs. 74,118. 5. 1. (£. 7,411. 16.) to meet a further expenditure, roughly estimated in the foregoing report at 1,50,000 rupees (£. 15,000). It is hoped however, that this deficiency will be made up before the end of the year by additional subscriptions and State donations.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 488.—ORDER thereon, 20 October 1866, No. 2845.

The report will be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee;
and the Editor's table.

(Revenue Department.—Miscellaneous.—No. 52 of 1866.)

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,

1. In continuation of our Despatch 26th October 1866, No. 48, we have the honour to forward, for your information, the latest season Telegrams and Reports received by us from the different districts.

2. We also forward the Report* of the Famine Relief Committee for the past month, which will furnish you with particulars as to the recent improvement in the prospects of the season, &c. Referring to the relief houses, the Committee are of opinion that the change which has taken place in the season will "enable the district officers to discontinue many of these institutions very shortly, or at least to reduce the expenditure incurred," and it is added, "that the Committee's estimate of funds needed, as given in last month's Report, will thus be materially reduced."

3. The measures of relief sanctioned by us since the date of our last Despatch of 26th October, No. 48, are as follow :

11,000 rupees sanctioned for the employment of the able-bodied poor in the Dindigul Talook of the Madura District. The Collector has since informed us that 3,000 rupees of this amount will be sufficient aid for this talook.

1,120 rupees sanctioned for a similar purpose for the Palany Talook of the same district.

20,000 rupees sanctioned for seed-grain for the Bellary District.

4. We have also sanctioned a third State donation to the Famine Relief Committee of 50,000 rupees, being the partial equivalent of the subscriptions † raised in certain districts for local relief.

Proceedings of Government—

29th Oct. 1866	-	Nos. 661, 662.
29th "	"	" 671, 672.
30th "	"	" 703, 704.
30th "	"	" 705, 706.
31st "	"	" 721, 722.
31st "	"	" 723, 724.
1st Nov.	"	" 7, 8.
7th "	"	" 179, 180.
8th "	"	" 216-218.
13th "	"	" 276, 277.
13th "	"	" 278, 279.
13th "	"	" 287-300.
13th "	"	" 303, 304.
13th "	"	" 305, 306.
13th "	"	" 305, 306.
13th "	"	" 307, 308.

* Proceedings of Government, 13th Nov. 1866, Nos. 301, 302.

† 79,509 rupees.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Pycroft.*
H. D. Phillips.

Fort St. George, 13 November 1866.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 29 October 1866.

No. 661.—Read the following Letter from the Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George; dated Dindigul, 9 October 1866, No. 1707.

1. REFERRING to my letter, No. 1622, dated 28th September last, I have the honour to report, that since the 25th September, rain has fallen over the whole of the Dindigul Talook, quite sufficient for dry crops, and many tanks have received a good supply of water. Under them wet cultivation is going on, but several tanks are still empty.

2. The crops are everywhere looking well, but they are very backward. The markets are well supplied, and prices are somewhat lower, and the general health is good, but the poorer classes are still in difficulty, and must have suffered greatly. Judging from what I have heard, and from what is to be seen, not an aloe bush in the talook but has had its heart cut out to be boiled and eaten, and it seems that the eating of such food was attended with very painful dysentery. The women and children are still to be seen in troops wandering over the fields, picking up a small kind of wild spinach, which they boil and eat. At all times the very poor used to gather that vegetable, but the number now so occupied is remarkable.

3. The great distress was from the beginning to about the 24th of September, and was caused by the holding off of the rain for about two months up to that time, and by the importation of grain from the Cumbum valley having suddenly ceased. At the same time very great alarm of plunderers spread through the towns and villages, for the lower classes owing to want, took to plundering at night sheepfolds and houses in which they supposed grain was to be found. About the middle of September, the superintendent of police visited the talook and strengthened the police force. Several of the plunderers were punished, and confidence thus restored. At the same time the merchants exerted themselves to bring grain to the markets. On the 25th the rain came down, and at once the whole aspect of affairs changed.

4. There has been no plundering of markets or of grain carts in this talook or in any part of the district. The least sign of anything of the sort being about to occur, was at once put down by the activity of the sub-magistrates and police in a very praiseworthy way, and I consider that in that matter, on all occasions, they have done their duty very well, and Government may judge of what the difficulty was generally, when for a short time in September, rice was two and a half measures the rupee, and not even procurable at some of the best places of production.

5. But the people of Dindigul are far from being out of their difficulties, and it is not probable that prices will fall considerably for several months to come, even if there is a good north-east monsoon. The wet and dry crops have been below the average for the last two years. The cultivation of cholam in gardens, upon which grain the people of this talook chiefly subsist, has notably failed this year. Owing to want of water in wells, many gardens were not cultivated; in some that were cultivated the crops failed, owing to the wells running dry, and the cultivation under the best of the wells had to be contracted to suit the deficient supply of water in the wells. To add to the difficulty, the cholam crops which were sown in the dry lands, and which should be coming on now, and should be nearly ready for harvesting, totally withered, owing to the want of rain in August and the beginning of September. The rain that has fallen since, has enabled the ryots to re-sow the lands on which the crops withered, and to extend their cultivation to the lands previously left uncultivated, and which were to have been cultivated by the rains now falling and still expected, but this operation is not being carried on as expeditiously as it should, owing to the weakness of the ploughing cattle to the extra labour they have been put to, and time occupied in re-ploughing the lands on which the crops had already failed.

6. The valuable cholam crops having been lost, and the time for sowing that description of grain in this talook having passed, the lands have been now sown with inferior sorts of dry grain, and very extensively with different sorts of gram and beans, which latter sorts of produce cannot be extensively used as food. They will have to be bartered away for dry grain, which will have to be imported, and the crops now on the ground, and about to be sown, cannot be harvested before February next. For the above reasons, it seems possible that the grain which usually forms the chief food of the people cannot be for some time to come as abundant or cheap as is desirable, and therefore the means of obtaining employment and earning wages on remunerative public works should be offered.

7. I have therefore, under the sanction of Government, conveyed in their order, dated 27th September last, placed at the disposal of the range officer from Imperial funds—

	<i>Rs.</i>
For the Dindigul and Nattam-road, an important salt road	- 1,000
Dindigul and Palady, a continuation of the same road	- 1,000
For the Trichinopoly-road, the chief road by which grain is brought into the talook	- - - - - 1,000
TOTAL	- - - <i>Rs.</i> 3,000

I have

I have satisfied myself, by personal inspection with the range officer, of the necessity of the repairs we determined to undertake on those roads, and the work consists chiefly of that sort which will afford employment to women, boys, and girls.

8. Many of the large tanks in the talook are in bad repair. I have selected nine,* which are situated in parts of the talook district from Dindigul, and far from each other, and have directed the talook overseer to make estimates for their repair, which is now doing. As I get the estimates, I will have the work undertaken at once by the revenue officials.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| * Villages. | |
| 1. Goovanooth. | 6. Koomboor. |
| 2. Veda-sundur. | 7. Vemboor. |
| 3. Moolipaudy. | 8. Pilat. |
| 4. Koolathoor. | 9. Tennumpetty. |
| 5. Padyoor. | |

9. The estimates for repairing the above tanks may amount to 7,000 rupees, and the work will afford employment to the labouring classes generally over the talook, and keep them in their villages, and the work will be measured as completed from time to time by the Public Works Department officials.

10. The labouring classes in the talook are not as numerous comparatively as in the other talooks; and so it cannot be expected that the proposed works will be got through very expeditiously, and as the rainy season is coming on, it is possible the tanks will receive water, which will stop working in them in that case, and if it still continues desirable to continue to give employment on public works, the above funds might be diverted to further expenditure on the roads above-mentioned, and to the making of the railway feeder to Caroor.

11. There is a very well-conducted relief house at Dindigul, where indigent persons are fed at a cost of 15 rupees a day, from contributions raised in the talook, and from funds sent me by the Secretary to the Famine Relief Committee. I did not observe at it many cripples and very old people, but an extraordinary number of children. I have urged the tahsildar and native committee to be strict in only giving food to persons who cannot get food any other way. As labour is afforded, I hope to reduce the expenditure at the poor house, but it is probable 10 rupees a day at least will be required for the next three months. As I find relief is required, I will apply to the Secretary to the Famine Relief Committee.

12. At Veda-sundur there is another poor house, where the expenditure is three rupees a day, and the sub-magistrate at that station looks after it. It is hoped that the necessity for keeping it open at that small place will not continue much longer.

13. The above is the extraordinary expenditure I have incurred, and for which, trusting the same will meet the approval of Government, I beg sanction may be granted.

14. Besides the above and the already sanctioned expenditure of Imperial and local funds, I have further given the tahsildar 750 rupees out of local funds to expend on repairing local roads, and 1,000 rupees from the Jungle Conservancy Fund to dig good-sized pits along 17 miles of the Madura, and 14 miles along the Palany road, to plant avenue trees, which will give a good deal of employment.

15. Besides the public expenditure, there is a large amount of expenditure made daily by the Jesuit Mission in building a large church in Dindigul, and Mr. Yorke on his bungalow and institution. If Government approve of and sanction the above expenditure, and if we only get a good monsoon, the talook will be in as favourable a position as possible.

16. I am about making a tour through the Palany and the northern part of this talook, and if I observe anything deserving the immediate notice of Government, will report the same.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 662.—ORDER thereon, 29 October 1866, No. 2924.

1. COMMUNICATED to the Board of Revenue and the Famine Relief Committee.

2. The Government sanction the proposed expenditure of 11,000 rupees, and will place further funds, if necessary, at the disposal of the Collector for the employment of the able-bodied poor.

3. The Government are glad to learn that the sub-magistracy and police have so well done their duty.

(True extract.)

" (signed) J. D. Sim,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee; the Department Public Works; the Judicial Department; the Collector of Madura; and the Accountant General.

No. 671.—Read the following:

(No. 280.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the General Famine Relief Committee held on the 9th October 1866.

XVI. "READ memorandums from the Collector of North Arcot, dated 24th September; Collector of Salem, dated 24th September; Collector of South Arcot, dated 24th September; Deputy Collector of Tanjore, dated 28th September; Collector of Coimbatore, Acting Collector of Nellore, dated 25th September; Acting Collector of Trinchinopoly; Collector of Madura, dated 28th September; Collector of Bellary and the Collector of Malabar, reporting that the sums noted below have been subscribed for local relief up to 15th September.

							<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
In North Arcot	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,140	-	-
„ Salem -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,033	-	2
„ South Arcot	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-
„ Coimbatore -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,200	-	-
„ Nellore -	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-
„ Trinchinopoly	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,945	8	-
„ Madura -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,326	15	-
„ Bellary -	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,638	1	8
„ Malabar -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,825	12	-
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>							79,509	4	10

"Resolved, that the above memorandums be submitted for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, and that a Government donation of 50,000 rupees be requested, with advertence to the proceedings of the Government, under date 25th July 1866, No. 1861."

(A true copy and extract.)

(signed) *R. A. Dalyell,*
Honorary Secretary.

Madras, 10 October 1866.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 672.—ORDER thereon, 29 October 1866, No. 2929.

A FURTHER grant of 50,000 rupees is sanctioned, as requested.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Relief Committee, with Treasury Order,
and the Accountant General.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 30 October 1866.

No. 703.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 26 October 1866:

PLEASE sanction twenty rupees or twice ten thousand rupees for seed grain.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 704.—ORDER thereon, 30 October 1866, No. 2938.

Sanctioned.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Relief Committee, and the
Accountant General.

No. 705.—Read the following Letter from the Head Assistant Collector of Bellary to the Collector of Bellary, dated Hospett, 22 October 1866, No. 56 :—

1. SINCE the date of my last report* the rain-fall has been copious throughout this division. * 8th October.

2. There appears to be every reason to hope for a much more favourable harvest of all grains than has been known for the last 10 years.

3. One of the most gratifying results of the recent rains is the improved appearance of the cattle; even the bullocks used in ploughing have ceased to look emaciated.

4. Prices are higher in this neighbourhood than at the date of my last report. This is said to be due to the insufficient supply of the markets, consequent on the heavy state of the roads, and the difficulty of crossing the Toongabadra. Cholum sold last Saturday at Chitawadigi at six seers the rupee; at Kampli and in some other places it is selling, I am told, at six and a half or seven seers, and in the towns near the Mysore frontier, at seven and a half or eight seers.

5. I find that it will be necessary, in this talook and Koodlighee, to carry on famine relief works on a larger scale than I had before thought necessary, owing partly to the influx of destitute labourers from other talooks.

6. I enclose a list showing the additional works,* for which I would request immediate sanction. They would be all of great public utility, and those of them which are in this talook possess the special advantage that they would be executed under the personal supervision of myself and the tahsildar, while the people to whom we are anxious to give employment are already assembled in the neighbourhood. * These have been sanctioned.

(True copy.)

(signed) *A. Wedderburn*, Collector.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 706.—ORDER thereon, 30 October 1866, No. 2939.

COMMUNICATED to the Board of Revenue and the Relief Committee.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

(signed) *J. D. Sim*,
Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 31 October 1866.

No. 721.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 29 October 1866:

Read the following:

Season Report for the first fortnight of October 1866.

1. SUPERABUNDANT showers fell at intervals throughout the district. Tanks, rivers, channels, wells, and paddy fields were overflowing with water. The Berhampore tahsildar reports that even if no more rain falls the paddy crop will be an abundant one.

2. Early raggy has been cut, but the yield was meagre in the extreme in consequence of heavy rains. Only in the Chicacole talook has the raggy crop been abundant. In the bazaars, in the north of the district, the raggy exposed for sale is all of foreign growth.

3. Dwarf paddy was in ear, and in several localities it has been cut with a good out-turn. Paddy and rice, the produce of the district, were being sold in moderate quantities almost universally.

4. The larger kind of paddy, sugar-cane, black and red, and horse-gram, maggee, ginjelly and other standing crops were very promising.

5. Cotton was being picked in Chicacole talook.

6. Prices of rice and paddy were falling, but there was no change in the price of raggy, the chief food of the poor. About 20,000 of the ryot class were receiving weekly doles of raw rice at the different stations.

7. The public health was good. Mortality was, however, still great among the poor about Berhampore, Ganjam, and Pershottapore.

8. Cattle were free from fatal diseases, and had abundance of pasture.

(signed) *G. S. Forbes*, Collector.

Ganjam, Chetterpore, 20 October 1866.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 722.—ORDER thereon, 31 October 1866, No. 2947.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim*,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the
Relief Committee.

No. 723.—Read the following Letter from the Collector of Madura to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Dindigul, 24 October 1866, No. 1822.

1. I HAVE the honour to report that I have been round the Palany talook, and find the crops in that talook are more backward than in Dindigul. Before the end of September there had been no rain in most parts of the talook for nine months. However, rain has since fallen abundantly, and the ryots are busily employed in ploughing and sowing their lands; but as the harvest will be late, and as the neighbouring districts are drained of grain, food is likely to remain very dear till after January.

2. There is generally, throughout the talook, sufficient employment for the labouring classes in the different villages; the only place where it is desirable to offer employment to such classes is in the neighbourhood of Palany town, where the labouring classes are rather numerous, and fortunately the means of giving useful work to women and children is at hand at that place.

3. A large bridge is in course of construction over the Shanmooganaddy, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Palany, which is nearly finished, the arches have all been finished, it only remains to put up the parapet walls and to plaster the bridge; but nothing has been provided towards forming the approaches and roadway, so that the bridge is almost useless. I was detained on the bank owing to a flood in the river. I saw a family of Americans in the same state, and a large number of bandies waiting to take grain into Palany. I have, therefore, had an estimate prepared, amounting to 1,120 rupees, for embanking the roadway on each side of the bridge, and which is just the work required for the working classes on the spot. I have set this work going, and large numbers of cooly women and children are being employed on it, and I request the estimate* for the same, herewith submitted, may be sanctioned.

* Marked A.

† Three, marked
B. C. D.

4. I also request sanction for the estimates,† herewith enclosed, for repairs to the roads mentioned in paragraph 7 of my letter, No. 1707, dated 9th instant.

5. As water has been received in them, I have not undertaken repairs to the tanks mentioned in paragraph 8 of the above alluded to letter, and am of opinion that the 3,000 rupees proposed outlay on roads is sufficient aid for the talook of Dindigul.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 724.—ORDER thereon, 31 October 1866, No. 2948.

THE Government sanction the four estimates submitted, aggregating 4,120 rupees.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim*,
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Madura; the Board of Revenue;
and the Public Works Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 1 November 1866.

No. 7.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25 October 1866.

Read the following Statement :—

STATEMENT showing the State of the Season in the District of Nellore up to 15 October 1866.

Rain-fall.	State of the Crops, and the Cultivation Operations.	Prices whether High or Low, Rising, Falling, or Stationary.	Further Remarks.
<i>Inches.</i>			
Gudur - - 4.77	The crops already cultivated are thriving in all the talooks. Karkesari cultivation has just commenced in the wet parts of the Nellore talook, and horse-gram in Atmakur and Kanigiri. In Kanigiri and Ongole the ryots are ploughing their fields.	Prices of grain are higher in Atmakur, Udayagiri, Kandukur, and Ongole, than in other parts of the district, owing to the demand from the West and Madras.	Cholera prevails in almost all the talooks. There is water and pasturage for cattle.
Nellore - - 1.74			
Atmakur - - 3.42			
Kavali - - 1.80			
Udayagiri - 7.95			
Kandukur - 4.8			
Kanigiri - 9.30			
Ongole - - 3.0			

Nellore, 20 October 1866.

T. A. Chase, Acting Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 8.—ORDER thereon, 1 November 1866, No. 2955.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. D. Sim,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 7 November 1866.

No. 179.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30 October 1866.

Read the following :—

Season Report for the First fortnight of October 1866.

1. It has rained very heavily in most of the talooks, moistening the lands, so that agricultural operations are extensively carried on in the district. The rain is considered very favourable for cultivation. Most of the tanks have received large supplies. The Huggry river is also flowing.

2. Supplies of grain are being received from Bangalore, Cuddapah, and Kurnool, as well as from Dharwar and Mysore. Prices have slightly fallen, but not so much as could be desired, owing to supplies not being easily brought in from the flooding of the rivers, the heavy rains, and from agricultural operations being in progress. So that the poor still continue to be relieved in many of the large towns where they have assembled; famine works are in progress, on which the able-bodied poor as well as indigent ryots are employed. But the aspect of the season is very hopeful.

3. Cholera still prevails here and there, though it has ceased in a large portion of the

the district. In the talook of Penkonda, however, it is still severe, there being so many as 101 deaths in 160 cases of cholera, in 10 villages of that talook. Fever is also prevalent in some parts of the district. The cattle are generally free of disease, and now that pasture is beginning to spring up, they may soon be expected to improve.

4. Cholum and raggy are being reaped.

(signed) *A. Wedderburn,*
Collector.

Bellary, 26 October 1866

1. Submitted for the information of Government. Copy to the Relief Committee.

2. The Board trust that the worst of the severe trial through which the district has passed may be considered over.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 180.—ORDER thereon, 7 November 1866, No. 3030.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue ; the Relief Committee ;
and the Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 8 November 1866.

Read the following Papers :

No. 216.—From the Acting Collector of Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Saidapet, 5 November 1866, No. 228.

1. WITH reference to the Memorandum from the office of the Chief Secretary, dated the 25th July last, I have the honour to state that the condition of the district, in the past week, has continued favourable. The dry crops are being harvested, and the wet cultivation, which has been carried on with activity ever since rain began to fall in August, is reported to be doing well.

2. There has been no rain in any part of the district during the week ; but in scattered villages in the Madurantacum, Trivallore, and Saidapet talooks, where slight showers have fallen.

3. The importation of grain has been going on actively. By the Northern canal, 143 garce, chiefly of paddy, have been received, and 167 bandy loads of grain have passed the Saidapet toll-gate.

4. Prices continue the same as at the date of my last report. This is attributed to export to Ceylon, owing to scarcity there; they would otherwise, it is said, certainly have fallen farther. I am not sure that the reason is a sufficient one ; but the demand from Ceylon has no doubt had its influence.

5. The markets are fairly supplied.

6. The public health is in general good ; but cholera has not entirely ceased.

7. Pasture is abundant, and the consequence of its having been so for some weeks that there has been a marked fall in the price of ghee, which instead of being, as recently, Rs. 2. 10. 0. a viss, is now selling at Rs. 1. 6. 0. for a similar measure.

No. 217.—Telegram from Collector Madura, through Paumben, to Chief Secretary, Madras, dated 8 November 1866.

Fifth November.—Season promising. Rainfall very slight since last report in a few places. Now over most part of the district. Good fresh in the Vigay. Prices—paddy rising ; all other grains stationary. Markets well supplied, but stocks of grain evidently low. Public health good generally. Pasture good.

No. 218.—Telegram from Collector, Tinnevely, Palamcottah, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 8 November 1866.

Fifth November.—Season promising. Rainfall considerable. Markets well supplied. Prices falling. Public health good. Pasture sufficient.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 219.—ORDER thereon, 8 November 1866, No. 3049.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Famine Relief Committee; and the Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 13 November 1866.

No. 276.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7 November 1866.

Read the following :—

REPORT on the state of Season in the Cuddapah District, during the second fortnight in October 1866.

1. The supply of ran received in the fortnight was copious in eight talooks and moderate in three talooks. In six talooks several tanks received supplies of water.

2. In the northern and eastern sections jonna, raggy, korra, horsegram, and variga were sown. In all talooks paddy has been sown. Some raggy and sajja had been harvested in a few localities in the eastern and southern sections.

3. The prices of grain have fallen considerably (50 per cent. in the last month). Cholera still exists in several talooks in a small degree.

(signed) *T. G. Ward,*
Deputy Collector.

Cuddapah, 5 November 1866.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 277.—ORDER thereon, 13 November 1866, No. 3078.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

No. 278.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12 November 1866.

Read the following :—

Season Report for the fortnight ending 31 October 1866.

1. The rainfall has been general throughout the district, and very heavy in some parts; the crops are flourishing; pasture is in abundance. The Huggry and Toombadra rivers are full. The tanks and wells in the district have also received large supplies.

2. Agricultural operations are being actively carried on. White cholum, cotton, and paddy are being sown, while raggy and other crops are being reaped. The standing crops are reported to be flourishing, while the partially faded crops of the talook of Madaksera are reviving.

3. The distress in the district, though mitigated to a very great extent, still prevails in some parts. The able-bodied poor, excepting those who have to attend to their fields, are still employed on famine works, while the infirm poor still continue to be relieved.

4. Cholera still prevails in some parts of the district: 338 deaths are reported in five talooks during the past fortnight: 262 deaths from fever are reported in four talooks. Cattle are free of disease.

Bellary Collector's Office,
8 November 1866.

(signed) *W. S. Lilly,*
Head Assistant Collector, for Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.
3. The prospects of the season appear to be exceptionally good.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 279.—ORDER thereon, 13 November 1866, No. 3079.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

Read the following Telegrams:

No. 287.—From Collector, Godavery, Cocanada, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 12 November 1866.

Season Report.—Wholesale and retail prices have again risen to the rate obtaining a fortnight ago, owing to a demand for exportation to Colombo and the Mauritius. There has been very little rain in some parts of the district, in other respects same as last.

No. 288.—From Collector, Masulipatam, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 12 November 1866.

Season good, but wet, and late dry crops require more rain. Prices stationary. Markets well supplied. Public health generally good. Jungle fever prevails in hilly talooks. Pasturage sufficient.

No. 289.—From Acting Collector, Nellore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 12 November 1866.

Season unfavourable. Rain-fall, none. The delta villages are, however, well supplied with water from the river. Prices rising. Markets moderately supplied. Public health improving. Pasture same as previously reported.

No. 290.—From Collector, Cuddapah, to Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, Madras; dated 12 November 1866.

Season continues very encouraging. Crops are all in good condition. No rain this week. Pasturage most abundant. Public health, cholera almost ceased. I continue to feed from 400 to 500 poor from private funds. The rest as before. A most valuable pill for cholera: Paterson's pill without the opium, substituting chillies and cantharides. This is Iyasawmy, native surgeon's receipt. In this district it has had great success; hundreds have been cured by it. Prices increased on account of a great demand from Bangalore, but not materially.

No. 291.—From Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 12 November 1866.

12 November.—Reports up to 31st from some talooks, and 4th and 5th from others. No rain, except in Kudlighi, where the fall was heavy. It rained moderately in Tad-puttry and Pengonda. Prices stationary in some places, and falling in others. Markets rather better supplied. Public health generally good, but cholera and fever prevail here and there. Pasture sufficient.

No. 292.—From Collector, Kurnool, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 12 November 1866.

Reports the same as last week. Fever on the increase.

No. 293.—From the Acting Collector of Madras to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George; dated Saidapet, 12 November 1866, No. 229.

1. I HAVE the honour to submit a season report for the past week.

2. There has been no rain in any part of the district during the week, and in the northern talooks the crops are beginning to suffer. In the Conjeveram, Chingleput, Madurantakam, and Saidapet talooks, the cultivation is stated to be looking well. The floods in the Pálár at Chingleput and at Conjeveram have subsided. There is sufficient water throughout the district in the tanks and channels for immediate requirements. Rain, however, will be welcome in every quarter.

3. Prices are stationary. They will rise if the monsoon holds off much longer.

4. The markets are tolerably supplied. During the week 191 bandy loads of rice and nine of paddy have passed through the Saidapet tollbar; 100 bandy loads of rice have come into Madras from the Ponneri talook; 92 garce of paddy have been received by the Northern Canal.

5. The district is almost free from sickness. Pasture is everywhere abundant.

No. 294.—From Collector, North Arcot, Chittoor, Vellore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 13 November 1866.

Season continues favourable. Rain-fall; no rain during week; clouds rolling up from north-east during last two days. Prices as in last week. Markets well supplied. Public health not so good. Cholera in several parts of Gooriauthum, Polur, and Vellore talooks; fever in more hilly ranges. Pasture abundant.

No. 295.—From Collector, South Arcot, Cuddalore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 12 November 1866.

Season promising. Rain-fall insufficient. Prices nearly stationary. Markets ill-supplied. Public health good, but cholera still prevails in parts of the Tindevanum and Cuddalore talooks. Pasture sufficient, but cattle disease has not wholly disappeared.

No. 296.—From Collector, Tanjore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 12 November 1866.

Season Report for the Week ending 10th of November.

Season not so promising as heretofore. Rain much wanted. Rain-fall deficient and partial. Prices stationary and very high. Markets well supplied. Public health good. Pasture sufficient for the present.

No. 297.—From Collector, Trichinopoly, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 12 November 1866.

Season promising altogether. Rain-fall just now urgently needed. Prices firm, at exorbitant rates. Supply good, and exportation daily going on. Health tolerably good. Pasture abundant.

No. 298.—From Collector, Salem, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras;
dated 12 November 1866.

Season good. Rain-fall very slight during the week. Prices, slight fall. Markets moderately supplied. Health indifferent. Pasture sufficient.

No. 299.—From Collector, South Canara, Mangalore, to Chief Secretary, Madras;
dated 12 November 1866.

Season favourable. Rain-fall, none. Prices declining. Markets well supplied. Health generally good. Pasture abundant.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 300.—ORDER thereon, 13 November 1866, No. 3083.

1. Ordered, that the foregoing telegrams be recorded.
2. Referring to the telegram from Cuddapah, the Collector is requested to obtain and forward the native surgeon's prescription, mentioned by him as so successful.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee; the Collector
of Cuddapah; and the Editor's Table.

No. 303.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7 November 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Coimbatore, 3 November 1866, No. 285.

1. I HAVE the honour to forward the special season report for the fortnight ending 15 October 1866.

2. There was a general fall of rain all over the district.

Dry Land.—Dry crops are improving, and various kinds of grain have been sown in most of the talooks.

Garden Land.—Raghee, chilli, and tobacco crops are in a better condition, but wells are as yet dry.

Wet Land.—The carr harvest is over. As the late rains were not sufficient to fill all the tanks, great fear is entertained as to the existing paddy crops, which are merely kept moist by showers of rain.

3. The relief house at Collegal was closed on the 12th ultimo. The other houses are still open.

4. There is no marked fluctuation in prices.

5. Cholera and fever are more or less prevalent in Sattiamungalum, Coimbatore, Collegal, Perindurai, Bhawani, and Caroor talooks.

6. Pasturage has slightly improved.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.

2. Copy to Relief Committee.

Land Revenue.

No. 304.—ORDER thereon, 13 November 1866, No. 3085.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and
the Relief Committee.

No. 305.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12 November 1866.

Read the following Papers :

Season Report for the second fortnight of October 1866.

1. THE heavy rains and the storm on the 23rd slightly affected the standing crops, and breached certain works of irrigation. The high fresh in the Vumshadara near Chicacole, prevented the transit of the Madras mails for three days, and the snapping of the telegraph wire at Narasanapettah stopped all telegraphic communication with the south.
2. Early paddy was being reaped. The standing paddy and other crops promise an abundant harvest.
3. Prices were falling.
4. Although a few fatal cases from cholera, small-pox, and fever occurred, the public health was generally good.
5. The condition of the poor in the relief houses was improving. Numbers were beginning to find employment in the fields.
6. A few cases of diseases occurred among cattle in the Berhampore talook.

Chetterpore, 1 November 1866.

(signed) *G. S. Forbes,*
Collector.

(No. 327.)

Season Report 16 to 31 October 1866.

Rain.—A few light showers fell during the first part of the fortnight. The Cheyar, Palar, and Ponne were running throughout. The tanks are all full, and many have breached.

State of the Crops.—Dry crops, such as horsegram, red, black, and green gram and samalu look promising. Samba paddy largely sown during the fortnight, and ploughing general. Judging from present aspects, it seems probable that the greater part of the arable area will be brought under crop. In dry crop, raggy and satta have been cut, and car paddy in wet. Outturn in dry grains about half, in wet about three-fourths of an average yield.

Prices.—Export eastwards and elsewhere active. Prices fall very slowly.

Public Health.—Cholera has re-appeared in parts of the Gudiatum and Vellore talooks, and has abated in the Polur talook.

Condition of Cattle.—Pasture most abundant. A form of murrain, called “Cudavasu,” has shown itself in the Gudiatam, Vellore, and Wallajah talooks.

Chittoor, 7 November 1866.

(signed) *J. D. Robinson,*
Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

Land Revenue.

No. 306.—ORDER thereon, 13 November 1866, No. 3086.

Ordered to be recorded. //

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue and
the Relief Committee.

No. 307.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7 November 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Tanjore to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 3 November 1866, No. 281.

1. DURING the second half of last month, there has, on the whole, been a seasonable rain-fall throughout the district, though it has not been quite regularly distributed, being deficient in some parts, while in a few exceptional localities it has been rather excessive.

2. The rivers rose to a height unknown for several years during this period of the year, and caused many breaches in various rivers in the more eastern portion of the district; they have, however, been closed without much difficulty, and have, on the whole, done but little damage to the crops. The freshes have latterly fallen, but are still quite sufficient for purposes of irrigation, and there is every indication of their continuing steadily until the young plants come to maturity.

3. Thus the present state of the season in the delta generally is encouraging, and holds out promises of an out-turn far above the average.

4. In the upland parts of the district also, excepting some few places where the rain-fall has still been insufficient, the season has latterly assumed a favourable aspect, and cultivation operations are being carried on with the utmost alacrity. The poorer classes of the ryots, and the agricultural labourers, who had left their villages in search of employment, are speedily returning with their cattle, and ploughing and sowing their fields with seed procured, however, from a distance, and not without great difficulty. The inhabitants of the Ramnad Zemindary and other parts of the Madura district, who had passed through the frontiers of this district northward in numbers, are also now returning to their own country.

5. Sickness among men and cattle, more especially cholera and fever among the former, still continues to some extent in the southern parts of the district, though it has generally diminished. Pasture is generally ample in the delta, and is tolerably sufficient also in the dry talooks.

6. Prices have slightly declined, but so little as scarcely to have any effect on the condition of the poorer classes generally, who continue, therefore, to suffer extremely. The exports, latterly, of grain by sea more especially have been carried on with such briskness, that the improved prospects of the season have had little or no effect on the state of the grain market.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.

2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

Land Revenue.

No. 308.—ORDER thereon, 13 November 1866, No. 3087.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue and
the Relief Committee.

No. 301.—Read the following Letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Famine Relief Committee to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George; dated Madras, 10 November 1866.

1. AT the request of the Famine Relief Committee, and with advertence to the Order of Government, under date 5th September 1866, No. 2363, I have the honour to submit the following report of the Committee's proceedings during the month of October, for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

2. *State of the Season during the Month.*—As observed in last month's report, a decided improvement had taken place in the season before the close of September. During the month of October it has been unusually favourable in all parts of the Presidency. Rain has been plentiful throughout the month in all districts, not excepting that of Bellary; and most of the rivers of the country have been in heavy fresh. In Ganjam the floods have

have been excessive, causing some injury to the raggy crop, which was being harvested, and some of the irrigation works of the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts have been slightly damaged by the inundations.

3. *Prices.*—The result of this propitious change in the season has been a slight fall in the average prices of grain in almost every part of the country. Rice is the grain most generally consumed by all the well-to-do among our population; and raggy, when converted into flour, forms the staple food of the labouring classes in most districts. The average intensity of the scarcity in the different localities may thus be gathered from the following statement, which exhibits the average wholesale prices per Madras garce (18 British quarters), during the month of September, when prices were at their highest. In the cases of the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the August prices are quoted, as a slight fall had taken place in those districts in September.

DISTRICT.	Price of Raggy, per Madras Garce.			Price of Rice, per Madras Garce.		
	September 1865.	September 1866.	Increase per Cent.	September 1865.	September 1866.	Increase per Cent.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Bellary - - - - -	220	763	247	451	1,044	131
Coimbatore - - - - -	247	559	126	483	865	79
Salem - - - - -	171	484	183	403	718	78
Kurnool - - - - -	236	461	95	470	706	50
Cuddapah - - - - -	227	460	102	466	664	42
Madura - - - - -	275	456	66	507	769	52
Malabar - - - - -	254	433	70	468	616	32
Madras - - - - -	206	426	107	371	624	68
North Arcot - - - - -	173	413	138	364	614	69
Tinnevely - - - - -	306	409	34	505	703	39
South Canara - - - - -	273	394	44	395	588	49
South Arcot - - - - -	178	393	120	382	633	65
Trichinopoly - - - - -	203	389	92	416	698	68
Ganjam - - - - -	188	361	71	380	651	71
Tanjore - - - - -	186	334	79	379	587	55
Vizagapatam - - - - -	200	276	20	437	480	8
Kistna - - - - -	181	269	49	398	430	8
Nellore - - - - -	166	246	48	349	434	24
Godavery - - - - -	165	242	46	291	391	35

As the average wholesale prices throughout each district are given in the statement, it is of course possible that in certain localities of a particular district the prices may have been much higher than those quoted for the whole district, and the pressure proportionately greater. This has probably been the case in parts of the Ganjam and Madura districts.

4. *Comparative Pressure of the Scarcity.*—It will be observed that the position of the district of Bellary has been quite exceptional, that the prices of both descriptions of grain have ranged very much higher there than in any other quarter, and that the augmentation of prices, beyond those ruling in the same month last year, has been far greater in that district than in any other, amounting to 247 per cent. in the case of raggy, and 131 per cent. in the case of rice. Raggy has risen from 24s. per British quarter to 85s., and rice from 50s. to 116s. Next in order may be classed the districts of Salem, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Ganjam, for though the price of raggy in the last-named district has only increased 71 per cent., the price of rice has risen at the same rate, which is a larger advance in price than has taken place in any other district except Bellary, Coimbatore, and Salem. The rise in the price of raggy in the districts of Madura, Malabar, Ganjam, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Madras, and South Arcot has varied from 120 per cent. in South Arcot, to 66 per cent. in Madura; and the price of rice has been augmented by upwards of 50 per cent. in all these districts, except Cuddapah and Malabar, where the rise has been 42 per cent. and 32 per cent. respectively. Raggy has also increased in price nearly 50 per cent. in all the remaining districts,* with the exception of Tinnevely and Vizagapatam, where this grain was only 34 and 38 per cent. dearer than in the corresponding month of the previous year. An advance of upwards of 25 per cent. has also taken place in the price of rice in all these districts, except Kistna and Vizagapatam, where the rise was only 8 per cent. It will be noticed that it has not always followed that in those districts where prices ruled highest the greatest pressure has been felt, as in certain favourably situated localities prices are always much lower than in others, and the pressure of the scarcity must therefore be gauged by the comparative rise in prices in each district. For instance, we find that the price of rice had risen 71 per cent. in Ganjam, and only 39 per cent. in Tinnevely; and that the former district suffered severely, whilst the latter was quite free from distress, yet the actual price of rice was 705 rupees per garce (78s. per quarter) in Tinnevely, and only 651 rupees per garce (72s. per quarter) in Ganjam.

* Kistna, Nellore, South Canara, Godavery, Tinnevely, and Vizagapatam.

5. *Expenditure from the General Fund.*—The expenditure from the General Fund in

in affording relief to distress in the provinces has amounted, during the month, to Rs. 45,937. 3. 1., as noted below :

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash sent to Bellary - - - - -	35,000	-	-
Ditto to Kurnool - - - - -	2,000	-	-
Ditto to Coimbatore - - - - -	4,000	-	-
Ditto to Madura - - - - -	2,000	-	-
Ditto to Trichinopoly - - - - -	2,000	-	-
Ditto to Cumbum - - - - -	500	-	-
Ditto to Madras District - - - - -	250	-	-
Establishment, stationery, printing, &c. - - -	187	3	1

It will be perceived that the bulk of this outlay has taken place in Bellary, and the Committee trust that no heavy expenditure will now be needed for any other district. Though all the relief houses in the other districts, referred to in last month's report, were in operation throughout October, the very marked improvement which has taken place in the season in most parts of the country will probably enable the district officers to discontinue many of these institutions very shortly, or, at least, to reduce the expenditure incurred, and the Committee's estimate of funds needed, as given in last month's report, will thus be materially reduced. At any rate the large provisions for the Trichinopoly and Madura districts will not now be required, and it is very doubtful whether so large a sum as 15,000 rupees will be wanted for Coimbatore. The Committee learn from the sub-division of that district where the pressure was most severe, that the sub-collector will be able to keep the relief houses open until the end of the year, without further assistance from the Relief Fund, and it is not likely that there will be heavy calls upon it from other parts of the district. As the Government are aware, a special fund, not under the control of the Committee, has been raised and expended for the Ganjam district, and the conduct of the relief operations has been left entirely in the hands of the collector, but the Committee believe that he has ample funds in hand. In Bellary, Salem, and Kurnool a further expenditure from the Relief Fund must be anticipated, but this will probably be quite within the means at the Committee's disposal.

6. *Madras Town.*—The expenditure from the Town Relief Fund during the month has been Rs. 7,104. 9. 3., as shown in the annexed statement. An average number of 3,566 persons have been fed each day at the relief houses, at a cost of Rs. 4,603. 8. 2., making the average cost of each meal considerably lower than in the previous months of August and September; 726 families have also been relieved during the month by money payments to the extent of Rs. 1,174. 12., and the usual grants have been given to the Friend-in-Need Society and to the Comalaseverempettah relief house where upwards of 800 persons are fed daily.

STATEMENT.

Gross sum Advanced to each Sub-Committee up to 31st October.	Name of the Poor House.	Total number of Meals issued in October.	Average Number of Persons Fed each Day.	Total Cost of Food Issued in October.	Average Cost of each Meal.	Number of Families to which Money Payments were made.	Total of Money Payments in October.	Cost of Establishment and Contingencies in October.	Total Expended in October as shown in Columns 5, 8, and 9.	Expenditure in July, August, and September.	Total Expenditure up to 31st October.	Cash in Hand and Value of Grain, &c., in store on 31st October.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Rs.				Rs. a. p.	Pices.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4,200	BlackTown Relief House, opened on 10th August	32,708	1,053	1,620 15 10	9½	99	255 - -	161 - -	2,037 - 1	1,379 7 6	3,916 7 7	233 8 5
2,300	Mylapore Relief House, opened on 7th August.	19,723	635	944 12 1	9-20	42	84 8 -	90 2 8	1,116 6 9	1,028 3 1	2,144 9 10	155 6 2
3,000	Vepery Relief House, opened on 15th August.	18,286	912	1,004 10 4	9½	169	251 4 -	140 2 4	1,396 - 8	1,491 14 9	2,987 15 5	112 - 7
3,500	Triplicane Relief House, opened on 15th August.	29,813	961	1,033 2 -	6-65	46	87 - -	*34 15 9	1,155 1 9	1,881 9 7	3,036 11 4	463 1 8
1,500	The Rev. S. Fenelly and J. G. Coleman, Esq.	-	-	-	-	370	600 - -	-	500 - -	1,000 - -	1,500 - -	-
	Total - - -	1,00,620	3,568	4,603 8 3	-	726	1,174 12 -	426 5 -	6,204 9 3	7,281 2 11	13,485 12 2	1,014 3 10
	Grants-in-aid to the Friend-in-Need Society.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600 - -	1,200 - -	1,800 - -	-
	Grants-in-aid to the Comalaseverempettah Relief House.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 - -	550 - -	850 - -	-
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,104 9 3	9,031 2 11	16,135 12 2	-

* A portion of the establishment at the Triplicane House is provided by Sum Saum-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor at his own cost.

7. *Total Expenditure up to 31st October.*—The expenditure during the month on account of the general and town funds has thus been Rs. 45,937. 3. 1. and Rs. 7,104. 9. 3. respectively, making the total outlay up to 31st October Rs. 1,15,734. 3. 1. on account of the General Fund, and Rs. 16,135. 12. 2. on account of the Town Fund, or Rs. 1,31,869. 15. 3., (13,187 l.) in all.

8. *Receipts up to 31st October.*—During the month under report Rs. 17,351. 2. 3. have been received on account of the General Fund, and Rs. 605. 4. on account of the Town Fund, making the gross sum received by the treasurers up to 31st October Rs. 1,70,902. 14. 3. (17,090 l.) distributed as follows:—

						Rs.	a.	p.
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	74,009	15	6
Town Fund	-	-	-	-	-	16,892	14	9
State Donation	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	-	-

9. *Funds available.*—There was thus a sum of Rs. 39,032. 15. available for the expenditure on the 1st of November, and since that date additional subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 1,880. 9. 9. have been received, as well as a third State donation of 50,000 rupees, being the partial equivalent of the local collections in the several districts which have been expended locally without being brought into the treasurers' accounts.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 302.—ORDER thereon, 13 November 1866, No. 3084.

Ordered that the above report be forwarded to the Home Government.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. D. Sim,
Secretary to Government.

To the Famine Relief Committee; the Board of Revenue;
and the Editor's Table.

(Revenue Department.—Miscellaneous.—No. 54, of 1866.)

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,

1. IN continuation of our Despatch, 13th instant, No. 52, we have the honour to forward, for your information, the further telegrams and reports received by us on the prospects of the season in the districts.

2. The measures of relief sanctioned by us since the date of our Despatch above quoted are as follow :

3. We have authorised the Board. if they deem it necessary, to make an advance of 1,00,000 rupees to the Collector of Bellary for the purchase of seed-grain for the ryots, in addition to the advance of 20,000 rupees, sanctioned for this purpose in October* last.

4. We have sanctioned half a lac of rupees for relief works in the same district, pending the submission of the Collector's report regarding the works and the continued necessity for them.

5. We have granted 6,000 on account of famine expenditure in Ganjam, but the Collector expects to repay the amount when he recovers advances on cloths made for the Commissariat.

6. A letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, in reference to the damage sustained by the recent rising† of the Cauvery and Ayyar, will be found in our Proceedings of 12th instant, No. 3061.

7. The prospects of the season are so encouraging, that we hope that further measures of relief will be unnecessary, except in Bellary.

Proceedings of Government :

12th November 1866, Nos. 242, 243.	
16th " " " 377, 378.	
16th " " " 383, 384.	
17th " " " 396, 397.	
17th " " " 400, 4 01.	
17th " " " 424, 42 5.	
20th " " " 465, 466.	
20th " " " 469, 470.	
20th " " " 497, 498.	
20th " " " 499, 500.	
21st " " " 501, 502 A	
22nd " " " 553, 554.	
23rd " " " 573, 574.	
23rd " " " 575, 576.	
26th " " " 607, 608.	
27th " " " 662, 678.	

* Reported in paragraph 3 of Despatch, 13th November 1866, No. 52.

† Reported in paragraph 3 of Despatch, 26th October 1866. No. 48.

We have, &c.

(signed) J. Pycroft.
H. D. Phillips.

Fort St. George, 27 November 1866.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 12 November 1866.

No. 242.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
3 November 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Camp, Voytullagudalur, 1 November 1866.

1. IN continuation of my letter of the 21st ultimo I have the honour to state, for the information of the Board, and for subsequent transmission to Government, that the breaches were effectually closed on Monday last. As mentioned in my last letter, it was determined to throw a dam across the head of the channel supplying the Peruvullay head sluice, and thus cut off all water from the breaches simultaneously. The height of the Cavarey and Ayyar, as well as the velocity of the stream, rendered the construction of the dam a most difficult matter; nothing could be got to stand against the current; but as soon as opportunity offered the “horses” were put down, and fascines and rollers thrown in front, earth being subsequently added. The bank is now strong and turfed, thus effectually answering the intended purpose; and the breaches can be repaired quickly now that the water is completely shut off. It cost Captain Oakes and Colonel Greenaway much exertion and exposure to complete this work, and the tahsildar of Trinchinopoly helped in a manner which these officers approved of.

2 As to the damage done, I cannot as yet accurately state what extent of cultivation has actually suffered, but I think we may make a very fair approximate as follows:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Cost of repairs to breaches and roads, not including new bridge over Ayyar - - - - -	20,000
Assessment to be remitted on land which has suffered either totally or by loss of only one crop - - - - -	20,000
TOTAL LOSS - - - <i>Rs.</i>	40,000

I have put the area damaged at 5,000 acres, and upon the average the assessment would be four rupees per acre; the amount, therefore, that will be claimed will be about 20,000 rupees. I am in hopes that much of this area may again be cultivated; but we shall have to remit for one crop in those cases where the first has perished. At a moderate computation, considering the heavy crops of the present season, we must calculate the loss to the landholders in actual straw and produce at not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ lacs.

3. I will have the villages concerned carefully examined by responsible officers, so that at the settlement no unfair claims may be made; and I will see that every opportunity is given to the ryots to cultivate again, by repairs being made to the channels which have been injured by the late heavy floods. Thus, as soon as the repairs are completed to the Peruvullay channel, a vent will be opened in the newly constructed dam, and a sufficient supply thereby let through to the head sluice. It is unfortunate for the district that Mr. Comyn, in whose talooks these mishaps occurred, should be removed just at this moment, and no one sent in his place; but I trust that, should his present acting appointment soon expire, he may be allowed to return to his late charge, with which he is so well acquainted and in which he is so useful.

4. I may add that the other portions of the district are all that could be desired as regards agricultural prospects; crops could not look better, and the late thorough baking which the soil has undergone will cause the present yield to be unusually favourable.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Board rely confidently on Mr. Banbury's exertions to remedy the disasters.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 243.—ORDER thereon, 12 November 1866, No. 3061.

Communicated to the Department of Public Works.

(True extract.)

(signed)

Secretary to Government.

To the Public Works Department, and
the Board of Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 16 November 1866.

No. 377.—Read the following Letter from the Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Bellary, 29 October 1866, No. 80:—

1. WITH reference to Mr. Pelly's Minute of the 1st October 1866, on the subject of providing labour for the unemployed and able-bodied poor, and thus relieving the distress in this district, I have the honour to state that the roads he has indicated, as those of chief importance to be undertaken, are the same as those submitted in my list of works to be sanctioned by Government, in my letters of 23rd July and 18th ultimo, and that they are under construction. Mr. Pelly's valuable suggestions as to the detail of roadwork have been anticipated. In order to give a view of the works to be executed in each talook, I exhibited those roads in a talookwar form, showing the extent of important roads and expenditure, so as to meet the distress in each.

2. The local project of supplying water to the town of Bellary is under consideration.

3. The reservoirs at this place are now all full by the effects of the recent rain, but the extension of a feeding channel, and the construction of a larger reservoir, will tend in ordinary seasons to economise all the local drainage.

4. I consider it of importance, in reference to a portion of paragraph 15 in Mr. Pelly's Minute, wherein the Toongabuddra project is alluded to as watering a corner only of this district, to point out to Government, that the canal will command not a corner, but the centre, and a very waterless and periodically distressed part of the district; that by a certain source it will water not a small portion, but 2,50,000 acres, which is more than the whole irrigated area of the district of Tinnevely, which, in reference to its area, supports a threefold more dense population; that a quarter of the district being so irrigated will prevent a famine, or even very great scarcity in the other three-fourths of the Province, should the local rains fail; and that it will render Bellary independent of the contingency of a general dearth in the Madras Presidency. Unless this subject is viewed in its true light and future effects, the expenditure, or sanctioned interest upon the outlay of such an enormous sum as 1,000,000*l.* sterling, could not be recommended.

5. I trust that there will be no occasion for a very large continued expenditure, to provide for the support of the unemployed poor. The actual amount to be expended will depend on the local detailed reports of the effects of the rains in the different talooks drawing off the population to agriculture. Provision will be made to meet the fullest demand, which at present there is no reason to suppose will exceed double of the sums already sanctioned and allotted, or four lacs in all.

6. I hope in this letter to relieve Government of some of the anxiety which the last three months have entailed on them and me, but I should fail in my duty to this Province if I did not, in the most prominent and persistent manner, repeat the necessity of the only real safeguard against future disaster.

7. I have only to point out 10,000 acres in this Province, carrying luxuriant crops of grain under the Toongabuddra channels in one corner of the district, while the remainder was a desert, as an encouragement to extend the same advantages from the same unfailing and adequate source, to an enlarged area of 25 times that extent.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 378.—ORDER thereon, 16 November 1866, No. 3122.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Bellary.

No. 383.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5 November 1866, No. 8000.

Read the following Papers:—

From the Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 2 November 1866, No. 252.

Special Season Report for the fortnight ending 31 October 1866.

1. *Rain-fall.*—The rain-fall throughout the district has been abundant, and the tanks have received a good supply of water.

490.

Z

2. *Cauvery*

2. *Cauvery and the Coleroon*.—Fishes in the Cauvery and the Coleroon are subsiding, but the crops that were inundated in Lalgudy, consequent on the late Ayyaur breach, have been much injured.

3. *Cultivation*.—Sumbar and Car paddies in Nunjah, and gingely, gram, and cotton in Punjab are being cultivated.

4. *Harvest*.—Maricar paddy, cumboo, and raggy are being harvested.

5. *Public Health*.—The district on the whole has been healthy, though there have been a few cases of death from cholera in a few villages bordering on the Salem and Madras roads. The prices are still high, though the markets are well supplied, and the season very promising. In fact, nothing seems likely to make prices weaker at present.

6. *Indigo and Cotton*.—There has been a slight increase in the cultivation of cotton, with a corresponding falling in that of indigo.

From the Collector of Salem, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated
3 November 1866.

Season Report of the Salem district for the fortnight ending 31 October 1866.

1. RAIN continued to fall all over the district for most part of the fortnight, and there is not a tank in the district which has not received at least half the quantity of water which it is capable of holding. Several tanks, as already reported, have been breached, and measures have been adopted for repairing them.

2. Nunjah lands are being sown everywhere, and the existing Punjab crops promise well, except in a few places where excessive rains have done injury to some of the standing crops. The only harvest during the fortnight was some cumboo and raggy in the Tripattur Talook, and some cumboo in the Darampury and Usur Talooks.

3. Prices of grain have slightly fallen all over the district, but the markets are still supplied from outside.

4. Public health has been rather indifferent. Cholera and fever prevailed nearly throughout the district, but the results have fortunately not been very fatal.

5. Cattle have been free from disease, and have had sufficient pasture and water.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.

2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 384.—ORDER thereon, 16 November 1866, No. 3135.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed)

J. Grose,

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 17 November 1866.

No. 396.—Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department:—

Communicating to Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, Revenue Proceedings communicating Extract Proceedings of General Famine Relief Committee, regarding the employment of the coolies referred to at the Presidency.	} (Here enter 6 November 1866, No. 3530.)

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 397.—ORDER thereon, 17 November 1866, No. 3132.

Communicated to the Famine Committee and the Board of Revenue.

(True extract.)

(signed)

J. Grose,

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Relief Committee, and the Board of Revenue, with
Proceedings Public Works Department, No. 3530.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 6 November 1866.

No. 103.—Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Revenue Department:—

Communicating Extract from the Proceedings of the General Famine Relief Committee, held on the 23rd October 1866. } (Here enter 1 November 1866, No. 2953.)

(Establishment, No. 14.)

No. 104.—ORDER thereon, 6 November 1866, No. 3530.

Communicated to the Superintending Engineer of the Fourth Division, who will report whether there are any means of employing the coolies referred to at the Presidency.

(True extract.)

(signed) *Charles A. Orr*, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, Fourth Division, and the Revenue Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 1 November 1866.

No. 3.—Read the following:—

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the General Famine Relief Committee, held on the 23 October 1866.

XVII. Read the following letter from W. Fraser, Esq., C.E., dated 22 October 1866:—

Dear Sir,

It is not true that any public coolies have been refused work at the Red Hills. Up to the present time every Madras cooly, whether fit to work or not, was taken, when he or she presented him or herself.

2. On inspecting the coolies on Friday last, I found that twenty men, ten women, and eight children, were totally unfit for work. These were paid off up to Saturday night, and sent back to Madras.

3. I was always in favour of the coolies getting tickets; but as the Committee said it was troublesome to them, I did not press my opinion.

4. The coolies are in a very low physical and bad moral constitution, and I should be very glad if some arrangements are made to employ them in Madras, where they could go to their homes at night. There are now employed about 480 in all, of whom nearly 300 are men, the rest are women and children.

5. So far as work is concerned, they are worse than useless. At the low rates of two annas a day for men, their labour is six or seven times dearer than ordinary contract work.

6. Cholera broke out amongst them some days ago. I immediately wrote to the Government and to the head of the Medical Department, who sent out an apothecary, who is now in charge. There were five deaths, but no cases for some days, and the apothecary reports that their general health is pretty good.

7. I suppose the Government will send you a copy of the correspondence.

“Resolved, That the above letter be submitted to Government, with the Committee’s recommendation that arrangements be made, if possible, for the employment of the able-bodied poor of Madras, on some work, within the limits of the town.”

(A true copy and extract.)

Madras, 25th October 1866.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

(signed) *R. A. Dalryell*,
Honorary Secretary.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 4.—ORDER thereon, 1 November 1866, No. 2953.

Communicated to the Department Public Works and Municipal Commissioners, in view to employment being afforded, if practicable, in Madras.

(True extract.)

(signed)

J. D. Sim,

Secretary to Government.

To the Public Works Department; the Municipal Commissioners; and the Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 17 November 1866.

No. 400.—Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department:—

Communicating letter from Officiating
Superintending Engineer, Eighth Division,
reporting a violent fall of rain at Madura on
the 15th of last month. } (Here enter 7 November 1866, No. 3557.)

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 401.—ORDER thereon, 17 November 1866, No. 3134.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue.

(True extract.)

(signed)

J. Grose,

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with Proceedings Public Works
Department, No. 3557.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 7 November 1866.

No. 156.—Read the following Letter from the Officiating Superintending Engineer, Eighth Division, to the Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, dated Nangunery, 26 October 1866, No. 1235:—

1. I HAVE the honour to report that I have received information of a violent fall of rain having taken place at Madura on the 15th instant. The following day the Vygay river was in full flood, to a depth of six feet, and the water was flowing in some of the streets of Madura to a depth of two and three feet; several walls and houses also gave way. The fall of rain was registered at 4.45 inches, the time during which it lasted being only about three hours, and the flood in the river exceeds any that has come down during the last three years.

2. This fall of rain, which may be considered as excessive, and approaching a maximum, has exposed the defects in the site of the new gaol; viz., imperfect drainage, dampness, liability to be flooded in parts, and partial hollowness of surface. Provision is now being made in the estimate to cut suitable channels to drain the surface, and prevent floods sweeping over the ground in future, also to fill in hollows, and level other parts. Work of this nature, however, is such as can be easily done by convict labour.

3. The prisoners were housed in the new temporary buildings when the rain came on, and the huts stood the weather well, with the exception of a cooking shed, which was surrounded with water and undermined; but Mr. Colquhoun, the Range Officer, was on the spot to see how the buildings held out, and had a more substantial cooking shed erected by the following evening.

4. I may mention here, that the revised estimate for the new gaol had been drawn up; but the Inspector General, in his visit to Madura, proposed some alterations. The Range Officer then wrote to ask me if he should detain the estimate till the orders of Government were received as to the alterations. It appeared to me that the change in some of the details proposed by Colonel Wilson would not involve extra cost, while that in others was opposed to the views of Government, as laid down in their Order No. 1996 of the 25th June 1866; I have therefore called for the estimate, in order that Government may be made aware of the general provisions and probable expenditure, and hope to submit it in a few days.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I learn that damage has been done to irrigation works in the Tirumungalum Talup, which will be reported on, when all information is received.

(Civil Works, No. 32.)

No. 157.—ORDER thereon, 7 November 1866, No. 3557.

Communicated to the Revenue and Judicial Departments.

(True extract.)

(signed) *Charles A. Orr*, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.To the Revenue Department; the Judicial Department; the
Controller of Public Works Accounts; and the Superintending
Engineer, Eighth Division.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 17 November 1866.

No. 424.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Tinnevely, Palamcottah, to
Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 16 November 1866:—15 November.—Season promising. Rain-fall considerable. Markets well supplied.
Prices slightly increased. Public health good. Pasture sufficient.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 425.—ORDER thereon, 17 November 1866, No. 3146.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee; and
the Editor's table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 20 November 1866.

No. 465.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
1 November 1866.Read the following letter from the Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to the Board
of Revenue, dated 27 October 1866, No. 221:—

1. IN reply to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 16th October 1863, No. 7476 (no call for a special report thereon having been previously received in this Office), desiring me to report on the subject of aid, to supply losses of ploughing cattle, and also to furnish seed grain, on which latter subject I received a telegram on the 19th instant, I have the honour to state that detailed estimates, when received from the talooks, will be communicated to the Board. In order to save time, I give a rough calculation of the losses incurred, so far as reported, of ploughing cattle, by death from starvation and disease, and of the requirements of seed grain, leaving the same to be corrected after the receipt of fuller information.

2. I have roughly estimated and reported the requirements of seed grain by telegram, as only 20 days remain for sowing the white jonna, and obtained sanction for the same, viz., 20,000 rupees.

3. As regards the loss of ploughing cattle, reports of nine talooks have been received, in which bullocks, 14,738; buffaloes, 4,920; total, 19,658, appear to have died; of the remaining talooks not reported, Alur is known, by the season report of July last, to have lost 3,247. Taking the total number in the statement of the nine talooks, and adding to

$$\begin{array}{r} 19,658 \\ 3,247 = \frac{22,905}{10} \text{ gives an} \end{array}$$

Average of 2,300 per talook $\times 5 = 11,500$
For the remaining talooks - 22,905

Grand total - 34,405

which is probably under the mark. Say 35,000 cattle; 28,000 bullocks, at 30 rupees
490. z 3 each,

each, and 7,000 buffaloes at 15 rupees, will show a loss of nearly nine and a half lakhs of rupees. When I get the detailed reports called for, I shall again address the Board.

1. The Board await the Collector's promised further report.
2. His application regarding seed grain was, it is presumed, made to Government, as nothing of the kind has reached the Board.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 466.—ORDER thereon, 20 November 1866, No. 3167.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed)

J. Grose,

To the Board of Revenue.

Under Secretary to Government.

No. 469.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 18 November 1866:—

MORE applications for seed grain have come in, *vide* my letter to Board of Revenue of 10th November. Rupees one lac required at once, as season is passing. Please sanction by telegram.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 470.—ORDER thereon, 20 November 1866, No. 3,169.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue, who are authorised to make the advance for seed grain, if they deem it necessary. An advance of 20,000 rupees was sanctioned on the 30th ultimo.

(True extract.)

(signed)

J. Grose,

To the Board of Revenue.

Under Secretary to Government.

No. 497.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Ganjam, Berhampore, to Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 18 November 1866:—

YOUR telegram authorising necessary additional famine expenditure. I require 6,000 rupees, but can repay the amount when I recover advances on cloths made for Commissary General.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 498.—ORDER thereon, 20 November 1866, No. 3176.

Ordered that the following reply be made by telegram:

“Your telegram of 17th. A further sum of 6,000 rupees sanctioned as requested.”

(True extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Accountant General.

No. 499.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 13 November 1866.

THE additional amount of one and a half lac is nearly worked out. Please sanction for the present one lac for famine works, pending the submission of the estimates under preparation.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 500.—ORDER thereon, 20 November 1866, No. 3177.

Ordered that the following reply be made by telegram:

“Your telegram of 13th instant. Half a lac more sanction for relief works, pending your report.”

(True extract.)

(signed)

J. D. Sim,

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Accountant General.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 21 November 1866.

Read the following Telegrams :

No. 501.—From Collector, Ganjam, Berhampore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 20 November 1866.

Particulars same as last report, prices falling everywhere. New rice of inferior quality about Russelcondah 14 measures the rupee.

No. 502.—From Collector, Vizagapatam, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 20 November 1866.

Nineteenth. Season promising. Rainfall sufficient. Prices falling. Market improving. Public health better. Pasture plentiful.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 502 A.—ORDER thereon, 21 November 1866, No. 3178.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee; and the
Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 22 November 1866.

No. 553.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
19 November 1866.

Read the following :—

SEASON REPORT for the Fortnight ending on the 15 November 1866.

Rain.—There was no rain during the past fortnight, and consequently no new supply to the tanks.

The Cauvery and the Coleroon.—The water has gone down considerably in the Cauvery and the Coleroon, but the irrigating channels, with the exception of the Weycondan and the Peruvilai Voikal, in which there is little or no water, still receive a fair supply.

Cultivation.—Sambah and peshanum crops are under cultivation, and in parts of the province are now approaching maturity. Gram and gingeley seeds are being sown.

Harvest.—The Car paddy in Nunjah, and raggy and cumboo in Poonjah lands, are being harvested.

Public Health.—The district has, on the whole, been healthy, with the exception of fever and dysentery in a few villages.

Indigo and Cotton.—There has been no new cultivation of these two crops. They are reported to be in the same state as given in the last report.

Rain was much needed during the past 15 days, and apprehensions began to be entertained that the north-east monsoon would fail us just at the hour of need. However, on the 15th instant, or the 1st Kartikay, which is the Hindoo "St. Swithin," clouds gathered and came up from the right quarter with showers. To-day there has been heavier rain, and there is reason to hope, from present appearances, that we shall have an abundant downpour.

Trichinopoly,
16 November 1866.

(signed) *G. Banbury*,
Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 554.—ORDER thereon, 22 November 1866, No. 3201.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue.

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 23 November 1866.

No. 573.—Read the following Letter from the Collector of Cuddapah to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George; dated Cuddapah, 19 November 1866, No. 42.

WITH reference to the Order of Government, dated 13th November 1866, No. 3083, I have the honour to enclose prescription for the cholera pills, prepared by the native surgeon Iyasawmy, as therein directed.

Prescription for the Cholera Pills.

Plumbi acetas	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ounces, 2 scruples.
Calomelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	” 1 ”
Camphor	-	-	-	-	-	1	” 1 ”
Chilly powder	-	-	-	-	-	1	” 1 ”
Pulv. cantharides	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	” $\frac{1}{2}$ ”
Pulv. aromatic	-	-	-	-	-	4	” 4 ”

Dissolve the acetate of lead and cantharides in two drachms of acetic acid, the camphor in some alcohol, when they are to be rubbed up with calomel, Chilly powder, and aromatic powder, with a sufficient quantity of distilled water, and divided into 1,000 pills. One or two for a dose.

Cuddapah,
16 November 1866.(signed) *M. Iyasawmy,*
Native Surgeon.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 574.—ORDER thereon, 23 November 1866, No. 3211.

Communicated to the Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, for his opinion.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Under Secretary to Government.To the Officiating Principal Inspector General,
Medical Department.

No. 575.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Madura, through Paumben, to Chief Secretary, Madras, dated 22 November 1866:—

19th November.—Season promising. Rain-fall moderate, but general. Prices stationary. Markets well supplied. Public health good. Pasture good.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 576.—ORDER thereon, 23 November 1866, No. 3212.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee;
and the Editor's table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 26 November 1866.

No. 607.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20 November 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Tanjore, 17 November 1866, No. 291.

1. WITH the exception of some slight showers here and there, there has been no rain during the first fortnight of this month, and the rivers have also fallen considerably.

2. For the last two days, however, the weather has again assumed a favourable aspect, and continues very cloudy, thus affording every indication of a continuous rain-fall. So far, therefore, as the delta is concerned, no apprehension is entertained as to the safety of the crops.

3. In the dry talooks the rain that has fallen has been generally insufficient, and more is urgently needed.

4. In consequence of the increasing exportation of grain to Ceylon, and the simultaneous subsidence of the freshes and the cessation of rain latterly, prices have again risen, and bear with extreme severity on the poorer classes.

5. Fever and cholera, as also sore eyes, a sickness altogether unusual at this time of the year, prevail more or less, but to a limited extent. The health of cattle has generally much improved, and there is sufficient pasture for them at present throughout the whole of the district.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.

2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 608.—ORDER thereon, 26 November 1866, No. 3218.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue.

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 27 November 1866.

Read the following Telegrams :

No. 662.—From Collector, Ganjam, Berhampore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 26 November 1866.

Season continues very favourable ; other particulars as before. New rice at Berhampore 12, at Aska 16, and at Russelcondah 15 measures the rupee. Are these reports to continue ?

No. 663.—From Collector, Vizagapatam, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 26 November 1866.

26th.—Season promising. Rain-fall sufficient. Prices stationary. Market improving. Public health improving. Pasture plentiful.

No. 664.—From Collector, Godavery, Cocanada, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 26 November 1866.

Season Report.—Retail prices have slightly fallen. In other respects same as last.

No. 665.—From Collector, Kistna, Masulipatam, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 26 November 1866.

Season good ; slight fall of rain in last week. Prices stationary. Markets well supplied. Fever prevails in jungle talooks. Pasturage sufficient.

No. 666.—From Acting Collector, Nellore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 26 November 1866.

Season promising. Rain-fall four inches. Prices very high. Markets moderately supplied. Public health improving. Pasture sufficient.

No. 667.—From Collector, Cuddapah, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 26 November 1866.

Season continues very encouraging. Crops are all in good condition. Rain-fall: slight rain in few talooks. Pasturage most abundant. Public health: cholera ceased, but fever is prevalent. I continue to feed from 400 to 500 poor from private funds. The rest as before.

No. 668.—From Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 26 November 1866.

26th November.—Reports from talooks from 12th to 19th. No rain except at Kudlighi, where the fall was heavy; and at Gooty, where it rained moderately. Prices are stationary in some places, and falling in others; they have slightly risen in Hindupur. Markets are generally ill-supplied. Fever prevails in four talooks, and cholera in some of the villages of Penkonda. Pasture generally sufficient.

No. 669.—From Collector, Kurnool, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 26 November 1866.

Season favourable; two slight showers more wanted. Prices: rice rising, cholera falling. Market well supplied. Health: fever still as prevalent as before. Few cases of cholera in Cumbum, Koilgoontla, and Nundial talooks. Pasture sufficient.

No. 670.—From Collector, North Arcot, Chittoor, through Vellore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 27 November 1866.

Season continues favourable. Rain-fall: no rain during week. Prices: slight rise. Markets well supplied. Public health not so good; cholera in several parts of Gudiatum, Polur, Vellore, and Chendragheri talooks. Fever in more hilly ranges. Pasture abundant.

No. 671.—From Collector, South Arcot, Cuddalore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 27 November 1866.

Duplicate.—Season promising. Rain-fall sufficient for the present, but more will soon be required. Prices stationary. Market is supplied. Public health good, but cholera has not entirely disappeared. Pasture sufficient. Cattle disease has disappeared.

No. 672.—From Collector, Tanjore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 26 November 1866.

Season report for the week ending 24th of November.—Season promising in delta; not so promising in dry talooks. Rain-fall deficient on the whole. Prices slightly rising, and very high. Markets well supplied. Public health good. Pasture sufficient.

No. 673.—From Collector, Trichinopoly, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 26 November 1866.

Season promising, particularly in Oodayapollum. Rain-fall: showers, but much more required. Prices as before. Supply sufficient. Exports to Madura. Health decidedly good. Pasture enough.

No. 674.—From Collector, Tinnevely, Palamcottah, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 23 November 1866.

19th November.—Season promising. Rain-fall considerable. Markets well supplied. Prices falling. Public health good. Pasture sufficient.

No. 675.—From Collector, Salem, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 26 November 1866.

Season good. Rain-fall: a few drops here and there. Prices almost stationary; have a tendency to rise. Markets moderately supplied. Health good. Pasture sufficient.

No. 676.—From Collector, South Canara, Mangalore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 26 November 1866.

Season favourable. Rain-fall, none. Prices stationary. Large exports to Bombay and elsewhere. Markets well supplied. Public health generally good. Pasture sufficient.

No. 677.—From Collector, Malabar, Calicut, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 26 November 1866.

Particulars as in last week's telegram.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 678.—ORDER thereon, 27 November 1866, No. 3246.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee;
and the Editor's Table.

(Public, No. 4.)

To his Excellency the Right honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 17 January 1867.

Para. 1. I HAVE considered in Council your Despatches in the Revenue Department, Nos. 48, 52, and 54 of 1866, dated respectively the 26th of October and the 13th and 27th of November, forwarding further papers on the subject of the famine and general prospects of the season.

2. The papers accompanying the former of these letters conveyed the same story of distress and want, with praiseworthy efforts to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate inhabitants of the famine-stricken districts, as has been recorded in your previous Despatches, and was sufficiently noticed in mine of the 7th of December last, No. 45. It is most satisfactory to find that the usual change of season has been permitted to realise the hopes entertained of an abundant supply of rain; so great, indeed, appears to have been the quantity, that in some districts damage has been caused to various works of irrigation, and tanks and reservoirs have in some places been destroyed. This damage however, is trifling compared with the relief which has been afforded in many districts to the dried-up soil.

3. I observe in the third paragraph of the letter from the head Assistant Collector of Bellary to the Collector of Bellary, dated the 8th October last, No. 51, that the supply channel for the tank at Narraindeverkerry has been allowed to remain for some time unrepai^red, notwithstanding the urgent representations he had made from time to time for the last two years on the subject. I request that the special attention of the engineer officer may be drawn to this matter, and the necessary repairs forthwith effected.

4. There is nothing further in your despatches under reply which calls for any specific orders, and it is unnecessary for me, in the present instance, to do more than to record my approval of the measures you have therein reported

and my earnest hope that very shortly you may be able to report that trade and agriculture have resumed their usual aspect, and that the inhabitants of these districts are again able to take their share in the cultivation of the soil.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cranborne.*

(Revenue Department.—Miscellaneous.—No. 58 of 1866.)

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,

1. IN continuation of our Despatch dated 27th ultimo, No. 54, we have the honour to forward, for your information, the latest season telegrams and reports received by us from the different districts.

Proceedings.

29th November 1866,	Nos.	700, 701.
29th	"	704, 705.
29th	"	706, 707.
29th	"	710, 711.
30th	"	717, 718.
30th	"	721, 722.
4th December	"	40, 41.
5th	"	42, 43.
5th	"	44, 45.
6th	"	61, 62.
6th	"	69.
6th	"	70, 71.
7th	"	74, 75.
10th	"	95, 96.
10th	"	115, 116.
11th	"	125, 126.
11th	"	127, 128.
11th	"	129, 130.
11th	"	151, 152.
12th	"	166, 167.
12th	"	174-190.
12th	"	193.
13th	"	214-221.

2. Under the circumstances represented by the Collector of Kurnool in reference to a sum of 10,500 rupees now being expended out of local funds on certain roads in that district, we have granted authority for that amount, being considered as a special relief grant from the Government Treasury.

3. Our proceedings of 5th and 10th instant, Nos. 3293, 3294, and 3314, contain reports of the breaching of several tanks, &c. in the Bellary, Madura, Madras, and North Arcot Districts, during heavy rains in August, September, and October. As the amount required to meet the cost of the repairs in the Bellary and Madura Districts were not available from the repair grants of the Public Works Department, and the works were calculated to afford employment to the poor, we have authorised the collectors of those districts to supply the requisite funds.

4. In our proceedings of 7th instant, No. 3304, will be found recorded a letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, proposing, in anticipation of his detailed reports on Bellary and Kurnool, certain measures for the relief of the lower class of ryots in the first-mentioned district. We referred this letter to the Revenue Board for an early expression of their opinion. Their reply has been received, and the subject will receive our immediate attention.

5. The loss of tilling cattle in some parts of this Presidency having been very great, we desired the Board of Revenue in paragraph 4 of our proceedings, dated 10th October* 1866, No. 2737, to ascertain from the Collectors whether Government assistance was necessary in any district. The Collectors of Vizagapatam, Malabar, Salem, and Madura have reported that such aid is not required. In North Arcot we sanctioned the small advance required, viz., 4,591½ rupees. The Collector of Bellary has recommended an advance of five lacs of rupees; this application will be settled by us, along with the reports alluded to in paragraph 4 above.

6. As the generally promising character of the season rendered it unnecessary to continue the weekly season reports, except in Bellary and Kurnool, we have issued orders for those returns being dispensed with.

Fort St. George,
13 December 1866.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Napier.*
J. Pycroft.
H. D. Phillips.

* Reported in Despatch, 26th October 1866, No. 48, paragraph 4.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 29 November 1866.

No. 700.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
22 November 1866, No. 8430.

Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the
Board of Revenue, dated 22 November 1866, No. 230 :—

1. IN continuation of my letter, No. 222, dated the 29th ultimo, I would solicit the Board's recommendation to Government that the amount now being expended on the "Peapully and Rungapoor" and "Jonnagherry Roads," which were proposed chiefly with the object of giving employment to the able-bodied poor in the talook of Pattikondah, may be considered as a special relief grant from Government Treasury. As matters stand now, it would appear that the sum (10,500* rupees) is to be debited to our local funds, and should such be the case, we would have but little or no balance to fall back upon for future works, in cases of emergency.

* Peapully to Rungapoor	Rs. 7,000
Ditto to Jonnagherry	- 3,500
	Rs. 10,500

2. The "Jonnagherry and Rungapoor Roads" would not have been proposed for the present, had the distress in that part of the district been less. They were merely selected as being nearest to where distress was most felt. Unless the Government grants the above sum, at least 7,000 rupees will have been taken away from one of the most important local works, the "Nundicotoor and Bairlooty Road."

Submitted for the favourable consideration of Government, with reference to Government Order, dated 25th August 1866, No. —, Revenue Department, and Board's proceedings thereon, No. 6123, dated 27th idem.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 701.—ORDER thereon, 29 November 1866, No. 3256.

Sanctioned.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue and the
Accountant General.

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

No. 704.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Read the following :

Season Report of the Salem District for the fortnight ending 15 November 1866.

1. EXCEPT a few drops here and there, there was no fall of rain during the fortnight. Rains for Punjah crops are very much needed, and the supply of water in the tanks is fast diminishing.

2. Nunjah lands have all been nearly sown, and the existing Punjah crops are beginning to fade away in several places. Except in Ahtur and Namkul cumboo and raggy have been harvested during the fortnight all over the district, and the yield is said to be from one-half to three-fourths of the average yield. In Tripatore and Dharampury there was some harvest of the Nunjah crops. Both the Punjah and Nunjah crops harvested are those which were sown early.

3. Prices are again rising in some of the talooks, while in others they are almost stationary.

4. Public health has, on the whole, been good, and cattle have been free from disease. Pasture and water are plentiful.

(signed) *D. Arbuthnott,*
Collector.

Salem, 19 November 1866.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.

2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 705.—ORDER thereon, 29 November 1866, No. 3258.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue. (signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 706.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
23 November 1866.

Read the following:—

REPORT on the state of the Season in the Cuddapah District during the first Fortnight
in November 1866.

1. THERE was little or no rain in the district during the fortnight.
2. The crops are almost universally in good condition. Some tanks want a further supply of water to bring crops to maturity. Some raggy, jonna, &c., have been harvested.
3. There has been a fluctuation in the prices of grain on account of a demand from Bangalore since the last report. There is a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the district.

Cuddapah, 21 November 1866. (signed) *T. G. Ward*,
Deputy Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 707.—ORDER thereon, 29 November 1866, No. 3259.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue. (signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 710.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
26 November 1866.

Read the following:—

No. 344.

SEASON REPORT from 1st to 15th November 1866.

1. *Rain*.—No heavy rain fell in any part of the district, except in the western side of Poloor talook. The Cheyar river flooded largely during 24 hours, and filled some tanks which had not received their complement of water.
2. *State of the Crops*.—Indigo is again being sown in dry land to a small extent; most of the wet land is under crop. Growing crops look well, and cultivation is extending steadily. In Poloor talook the oil seed and samba paddy are affected by insect and blight to some extent. In dry crop samalu is being cut, and carr paddy in wet. Out-turn, three-fourths of an average yield.
3. *Prices*.—Export to Madras and Bangalore very active; prices somewhat risen.
4. *Public Health*.—Cholera prevalent again in parts of the Vellore, Poloor, Chendragherry, and Gadiattam talooks; fever general in parts of the Vellore and hill tracts.
5. *Condition of Cattle*.—No disease among cattle. Pasture abundant.

North Arcot, Chittoor, 22 November 1866. (signed) *J. D. Robinson*,
Collector.

1. Submitted for information of Government.
2. Copy to Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 711.—ORDER thereon, 29 November 1866, No. 3261.

Order to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue.

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 30 November 1866.

No. 717.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26 November 1866.

Read the following :—

STATEMENT showing the state of the Season in the District of Nellore up to
15 November 1866.

Rain-fall.	State of the Crops and the Cultivation Operations.	Prices, whether High or Low, Rising, Falling, or Stationary.	Further Remarks.
<i>Inches.</i>			
Gudur - 2.50	In Rapur, Kandukur, and Kanigiri, jonna and oil-seeds are cultivated in the dry lands, and in Ongole wet crops. The ryots of Atmakur and Kanigiri Talooks are preparing their lands for cultivation; the dry crops in Ongole are suffering slightly from blight. Indigo is being harvested at Ongole.	Prices of grains in Gudur, Atmakur, Kavali, Udayagiri, Ongole, and Kandukur are higher than in other parts. Generally speaking prices though very high are sta- tionary.	Cholera, small-pox, and fever prevail in a few localities. There is abundance of pasture for cattle.
Rapur - 1.40			
Nellore - 2.18			
Kavali - 4.			
Udayagiri - 3.			
Kandukur - 1.90			
Ongole - .25			

Nellore, 20 November 1866.

(signed) *T. A. N. Chase,*
Acting Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 718.—ORDER thereon, 30 November 1866, No. 3264.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue.

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 721.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20 November 1866, No. 8379.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chatterpore, 8 November 1866, No. 3048 :—

1. I HAVE the honour to report, for the information and approval of the Board, a step which I have found it necessary to take under the peculiar circumstances of the principal division of the district.

2. The famine has necessarily exhausted the means of a large class of ryots, besides those whom we have been obliged to keep from starvation by the distribution of food: a harvest of great abundance is, however, coming forward, and the consequence is, that merchants have already begun to contract largely for the crop in view to renewed exportation, and so confident is the anticipation of an unusual quantity of grain coming into the market

market at the approaching harvest, that the prices quoted in contracts for in-coming produce are unusually low. The fact that the first kists are already due, and that needy ryots will be obliged, not only to realize as soon as they reap, but even to raise money in advances on the crop, makes these bargains still more unfavourable for them; and, in order to save them from the ruinous consequences of an immediate pressure for money, I have thought it my duty to postpone the collections in this division till 15th December, when the position of the ryot will be less disadvantageous. I count, with confidence, on the Board's approval of this postponement. Had the dry crops yielded well, this step would have been less necessary; but, as I have already informed the Board, both the gingely and raggy crops were extensively injured by unseasonable heavy rain. The contracts for exportation of oil seeds have, in consequence, occasioned extreme embarrassment to exporters.

The Board approve the Collector's Proceedings as reported.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 722.—ORDER thereon, 30 November 1866, No. 3266.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 4 December 1866.

No. 40.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 23 November 1866, No. 8456 :—

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated on Circuit at Cannanore, 15 November 1866, No. 306A :—

1. ADVERTING to the Board's Proceedings, No. 7813, dated 29th ultimo, I have the honour to report that I do not consider any advances, to replace agricultural stock, required in this district.

2. Orders to the tahsildars, in the spirit of paragraph 3 of the Proceedings under notice, have already been issued.

Submitted for the information of Government, with reference to paragraph 4, Government Order, dated 10th October 1866, No. 2737, Revenue Department.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 41.—ORDER thereon, 4 December 1866, No. 3292.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 5 December 1866.

No. 42.—Read the following Letter from the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division to the Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, dated Camp, Kurnool, 19 November 1866, No. 2561 :—

1. I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have received reports of the breaching of several tanks in the Bellary District in the Koodlighee, Raidroog, and Pennacondah Ranges, and of two in the Anantapoor Range. The cause of the breaches is attributed to

to the very dry state of the earth from the long continued drought which caused large cracks, and then the heavy rains that fell during the end of September and beginning of October came so suddenly that leakage occurred, and before this could be stopped, the banks gave way.

2. I believe that a great deal of the damage might be prevented if the village authorities and villagers paid more attention to the state of the irrigation works near their villages; instead of repairing petty injuries to the banks or channels, and carefully filling up ruts and rat holes, they allow the damage to increase, and very often do not bring to notice the state of the works until serious injury has been occasioned, or even perhaps a breach has been made. They seem to think that it is the duty of the Public Works Department to go and inspect all the works in their talooks, whether or not information has been sent of their requiring to be inspected. This I do not consider should be required, as, in many cases, it is only taking the overseers out of their way, and wasting their time to make them inspect a tank which requires no repair. Exception of course should be made in the case of large and important works, and those that they come upon whilst carrying out other duties.

3. The Supervisor of Koodlighee Range roughly estimates the damage at about 5,000 rupees, and has already submitted a few estimates. The sub-engineer in charge of the Raidroog Range thinks about 10,000 rupees will be required to cover the damage done in his talooks, and has submitted two estimates. The officer in charge of the Anantapoor Range has not yet sent an estimate of the probable amount required in his Range, nor do I yet know what may be wanted for the Pennacondah Range.

4. As the repairs of these irrigation works will give labour to the poor, I purpose, as the allotment for repairs has been already appropriated, getting them carried out from the special grant funds, and have asked the Sanitary Commissioner to enter sums for this purpose in the statement that he is preparing, in consultation with the Collector and self, for the information of Government.

Referred to the Revenue Department for consideration.

(signed) *Charles A. Orr*, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

27th November 1866.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 43.—ORDER thereon, 5th December 1866, No. 3293.

1. The Collector of Bellary is authorized to supply funds for the repairs referred to, in anticipation of the submission of estimates.

2. Mr. Wedderburn's attention is also drawn to the statement in paragraph 2. He will require the village officers to look after the tanks in their villages more closely, and report their condition whenever repairs are needed.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim*,
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Bellary; the Board of Revenue;
the Accountant General; and the Public Works Department.

No. 44.—Read the following Letter from the Officiating Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, to the Secretary to Government, Department Public Works; dated Madura, 23rd November 1866, No. 1432 :—

1. WITH reference to the postscript of my letter No. 1235, dated 26th October 1866, I have the honour to report that in the Madura District funds are required under the head Agricultural Repairs, to the extent of 5,396 rupees, for works emergently put in hand on account of the damages caused by the heavy rains in October.

2. A few breaches have occurred in the second range of the district, and funds are there appropriated from the range allotment, but in the first range I require for the—

	Rs.
Madura talook - - - - -	2,248
Tirumungalum talook - - - - -	2,891
Meyloor talook - - - - -	257
TOTAL - - - - -	5,396

In the Madura talook breaches have occurred in nine tanks, for the repair of which estimates have been furnished to the aggregate amount of 918 rupees; and damage has been done to the apron of the Perani Anicut, estimated at 1,330 rupees.

In the Tirumungalum talook 17 tanks have been breached, for which estimates have also been furnished, amounting to 2,891 rupees.

In the Meyloor talook two tanks only have breached, for which estimates are furnished to the amount of 257 rupees. In this talook there was less rain; and there are also a great number of very small tanks, several of these were breached, but the work of repair at each being trifling, is done by the villagers, and does not call for the intervention of this department.

3. The difficulty now is to find the money for the adjustment of the emergent expenditure. The only way I can provide the funds from the budget allotment of this division would be by stopping the progress of irrigation repairs in the Tinnevely district. I have lately been revising the allotments of the different ranges, with a view to determining the exact expenditure on each for the year, so that there may be but little alteration in the final distribution of funds early in February, and at that late date of the official year, I would not be able to provide the sum of 5,396 rupees for the first range of Madura.

4. Considering the distress that there has been in the district, and the high prices that still prevail, I would recommend, for the consideration of Government, that a sum of 5,396 rupees may be allotted from the source from which grants are made for the relief of distress, or I have an alternative suggestion, that this amount may, for the present, be allowed to stand over, in the expectation of its being absorbed by short expenditure in other divisions that will be ascertained when the final accounts for the year are rendered.

Referred to the Revenue Department for consideration, as to the expediency of the amount required to meet the cost of the repairs of breached tanks in the Madura district being provided from the famine grant, as no funds for assignment to that object are available from the repair grants of the Public Works Department.

(signed) *Charles A. Orr*, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

Fort Saint George, 27 November 1866.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 45.—ORDER thereon, 5 December 1866, No. 3294.

The Collector is authorised to supply funds for these works, if the employment of the able-bodied poor is still necessary.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim*,
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Madura; the Board of Revenue;
the Accountant General; and the Public Works Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 6 December 1866.

No. 61.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue,
dated 3 December 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue; dated Coimbatore, 30th November 1866, No. 300:—

1. I HAVE the honour to submit the season report for the first half of November 1866.

2. Cholum, cotton, samai, thenai, horse-gram, and other dry crops have been sown, and are thriving. A timely rain-fall has greatly advanced them.

3. Raggy crops are being reaped; tobacco crops are progressing favourably.

4. Wet crops are promising, and tanks are in general well supplied, except a few in Oodoomulpettah talook.

5. Rain fell in all talooks, except Collegal and Palladom.

6. There was no marked fluctuation in prices, but the tendency was downwards.

7. Fever

7. Fever prevailed in Pollachi and cholera in Coimbatore, Palladom, Perindorai, Caroor, Dharapooram, and Suttiamungalam.

8. Pasturage has greatly improved, but cattle are suffering to some extent from disease.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 62—ORDER thereon, 6 December 1866, No. 3,297.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue.

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

(No. 3301.)

(No. 69.—Land Revenue.)

To the Officiating Commissioner, Mysore.

Revenue Department, Fort Saint George,
6 December 1866.

Sir,

1. I AM directed to request that you will favour this Government with any information you may possess as to the loss of cattle in Mysore during the year, and the probable number in excess of local requirements.

2. In some parts of this Presidency the loss of tilling cattle has been very great, and the Government are anxious to ascertain how far it is likely to be made good by purchases from Mysore and the cattle-breeding districts.

3. Information as to the price of ordinary cattle in Mysore would also be acceptable.

4. I am to request the favour of an early reply.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 6 December 1866.

No. 70.—Read the following Endorsement of the Collector of Bellary; dated Camp, Gudacul, Gooty Talook, 28 November 1866 :—

Read the following Letter from the Head Assistant Collector of Bellary, to the Collector of Bellary, dated Camp, Bellahoonsy Talook, Hoovinhadagally, 22 November 1866, No. 67.

1. I HAVE great satisfaction in informing you that the harvest of dry grains in my division is most favourable.

2. In Hurpenhulli the crops have been cut and stacked, and the out-turn of all grains, except cumbu, is reported to be extremely good. Cumbu, it appears, suffered from inopportune rain. The tahsildar of that talook, with whom I have recently had an interview, tells me that the quantity of cholum produced this year is about three times as great as last year's crop.

3. In this talook* the crops are now being cut, and the ryots, with whom I have from time to time conversed during my present tour, tell me that they are quite content with the season; a declaration which coming from agriculturists may, perhaps, be taken to be conclusive. *Hoovinhadagally

4. Hospett and Koodlighee are more backward than my other two talooks; the dry crops there are, however, very good, and in some places they have begun to cut them; but in most parts of those talooks the harvest will not begin for another week.

5. The paddy and sugar-cane crops under the Toongabudra Channels are luxuriant. These crops will not, however, be ready to cut for another month.

6. In Hurpenhulli and Hoovinhadagally all the able-bodied coolies have recently found employment in reaping at high wages; some of the ryots tell me that they are giving four or five seers of cholum for a day's work. All who from infirmity or other causes are unfit for agricultural labour, though capable of less severe toil, we continue to employ on the Famine Works.

7. In Hospett and Koodlighee relief works are being pushed on, and the tahsildars of both those talooks have received stringent orders to provide work for all who come seeking it.

8. Twenty-nine poorhouses are still open in this division; the number of the recipients of the food dispensed at them has, however, diminished. I attended last Tuesday at one of the largest, that at Hoovinhadagally, and found the poor assembled there to consist chiefly of pregnant and nursing women, young children, and sickly-looking old men; great efforts had been made to introduce the ticket system, which was at first very unpopular. It is, however, now regarded with less distaste, and I think the local committees in the larger towns are beginning to perceive its necessity.

9. Public health is on the whole good. Cholera has disappeared, but fever of a mild type is prevalent in various parts of the division.

10. The latest prices at Hurpenhulli are—new cholum 13½ seers the rupee, old cholum 11½ seers; raggy 16 seers; gram 6 seers; rice 6 seers.

Forwarded for the information of Government.

(signed) *A. Wedderburn*, Collector.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 71.—ORDER thereon, 6 December 1866, No. 3302.

The Collector should impress on Mr. Lilly that employment on public works should only be afforded to those who cannot obtain it from private individuals, otherwise the proper price of labour will be unduly enhanced, and agricultural operations impeded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim*,

Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Bellary, and the Board of Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 7 December 1866.

No. 74.—Read the following letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, on special duty, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 5 December 1866:—

1. I SHALL have the honour shortly to submit to Government detailed reports on the districts of Bellary and Kurnool, which I have recently visited. In anticipation of these reports, I beg to submit to Government certain measures for the relief of the lower class of ryots in the Bellary district, which, to be effectual, should be at once adopted. Of these the most pressing is that advances should be made to the poorer ryots, to enable them to carry on cultivation during the next few months. A proposal almost identical has, I believe, been submitted to the Board of Revenue by the Collector of Bellary.

2. Before making this proposal, I consulted, in various parts of the Bellary district, some of the most intelligent natives, themselves in independent circumstances, as to the amount of aid required by the poorer classes, and as to the probable period during which such aid would be necessary. They were all agreed as to the necessity of continuing, for some months longer, the public relief works, such as have been now fully started in the Bellary district, and the relief houses for the poor who are incapable of labour. They also urged the necessity of indulgence in collecting the land revenue. To enforce the absolute collection of the earlier kists (the 1st is in November) would, they stated, be ruinous to the ryot of small means, who has during the past months utterly exhausted his resources in keeping himself and his family alive. The poorer ryots in Bellary, in order to avail themselves of the rain which fell in September and October in cultivating their fields, have been forced to borrow money at exorbitant rates, and in many cases to mortgage half the coming crop. For a great part of the ploughing cattle have died, and they had no money to purchase of seed-grain. It seems therefore reasonable that considerable indulgence

dulgence should be shown to the ryots of small holdings, and the collection of the greater part of the land revenue be deferred until February or March next. If this indulgence is conceded, it is of great importance that it should be fully notified throughout the Bellary district. It will also be necessary in this district to make considerable remissions of revenue. Mr. Hathaway, in November 1865, recommended to the Board of Revenue that a remission of 5,54,000 rupees should be made to the ryots of Bellary in consequence of the failure of the ordinary rains. This remission was refused by the Board of Revenue, on the grounds that the ryots of Bellary must be able to support, without much suffering, at least one bad season in consequence of the wealth accumulated by them from profits on cotton.

3. I think that it is an exaggeration to suppose that much of these profits reached the lowest class of ryots. It is at all events certain that after the hardships they have endured during the last few months, the poorer ryots must require indulgence and assistance.

4. Since Mr. Hathaway wrote, there has been another failure in the season, no rain sufficient for cultivation having fallen in Bellary from November 1865 until September 1866. This has caused a failure in the crops sown in the earlier part of this year. Liberal remissions are certainly required. The exact amount of these cannot be ascertained until the local authorities have completed their inquiries. It should be impressed on all these officers that no time should be lost in reporting upon the remissions which are necessary, and that they should personally visit and carefully inspect each talook in their respective charges.

5. I mention this because my inquiries in the Bellary district have shown there has been a deficiency, in this respect, on the part of the revenue officers in that province.

6. A notification of the remissions to be granted should be published as speedily as possible, to save the ryots from borrowing money at exorbitant interests.

7. Another measure of relief which I would advocate is the granting of "Takkavi," or money advances, to the smaller ryots, to enable them to bring their land under cultivation.

8. I am aware that there are many objections to the system of advances, but the circumstances of Bellary are exceptional, and are such as justify unusual measures.

9. In a Ryotwary district, divided into numerous small holdings, the ryots who are their own landlords, have no one to look to for help when there has been a succession of bad seasons; their savings are rapidly exhausted, and unless aid is given by the Government, a large extent of land must be thrown out of cultivation, and the pressure of distress be prolonged.

10. If these advances are given, no attempt should be made to recover the money advanced during the year in which the advances have been made; the re-payment should commence next year, and be completed in two years. I do not think that it will be advisable to assign any particular portion of the advances to the purchase of seed-grain or of ploughing cattle. It is unnecessary that the Government should interfere in these details. It is sufficient that moderate aid should be afforded to the poorer ryot in his present difficulty. The fact that he will have to repay the amount will make him careful in his expenditure. For the cultivation during this year it is probable that the ryots will hire ploughing cattle, and that only the seed-grain will be purchased. The cattle which have perished in great numbers can only be gradually replaced, and I think it would be injudicious in Government to interfere in the matter by purchasing cattle and transferring them to the ryots, as has, I believe, been proposed.

11. It was suggested to me, while I was in Bellary, that it would be desirable, in the matter of advances, to divide the ryots into three classes, viz. :—

1. Owners of garden lands below three acres.
2. Ryots cultivating wet lands not exceeding eight acres; and
3. Ryots cultivating dry land not exceeding 30 acres.

12. It was advised that Class 1 should receive an advance equivalent to two-thirds of the annual assessment on their land.

Class 2 should receive an advance equivalent to half of the annual assessment, and

Class 3 should receive an advance equivalent to one-third of their annual assessment.

13. The above proposal is based on personal inquiries made by me recently in the district of Bellary, but a wide discretion should be allowed to the local officers, who will be better able to make a fair distribution of such aid as the Government may be willing to afford.

14. It is of great importance that an early decision should be arrived at on this point, and that the intentions of Government should be made known, so that the ryots may speedily make their preparations for cultivation, and be saved from the ruinous conditions imposed upon them when borrowing money in a season of scarcity.

15. The total amount of advances required will probably be five or six lacs of rupees, repayable in three years; but it may be well to remember that relief works have been projected in the Bellary district at an estimated cost of three and a-half lacs of rupees, and that it is probable that if advances are made to the ryots, a portion of this expenditure will be unnecessary; for numbers of those who would otherwise be employed on the relief works will, if advances are made, find their usual employment in agricultural labour.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 75.—ORDER thereon, 7 December 1866, No. 3304.

Referred to the Board for an early expression of their opinion.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue.

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
28 November 1866.

No. 576.—Read the following letter from the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; dated Madras, 15th November 1866, No. 3106 :—

1. I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of Government, the accompanying list of tanks, tangals, and channels, which have breached during the heavy rains which fell during the months of August, September, and October 1866, in the North Arcot and Madras districts.

LIST of Tanks, Tangals, and Channels which have Breached during the late heavy rains in Madras and North Arcot Districts.

Names of Villages and Tanks.	Nature of Injury sustained.	Remarks by Range Officers.
NORTH ARCOT.		
<i>Polur Taluq.</i>		
Nambedu Tank - - -	Breached on the 9th October 1866 by heavy rains.	Repairs are being carried out.
Davamungalum Tank - - -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto.
Thuchambody Tank - - -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto.
Puriculput Tank - - -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto.
Authoray Tank - - -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto.
Calyem Tank - - -	Breached by the late heavy rains.	Repairs were carried out at a cost of 150 rupees.
Gengavarum Tank - - -	- ditto - - - -	Repairs being carried out.
Vusoor Tank - - -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto.
Cadampolyem Tank - - -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto.
General Mahadamungalum Tank	- ditto - - - -	- ditto.
Carayambody Tank - - -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - 60 rupees.
Polur Supply Channel - - -	Breached in places by the recent heavy freshes.	Repairs were carried out on emergency at a cost of 90 rupees.
Vadevalapaukum Chittary Tank	Breached by the late heavy rains.	- ditto - 63 rupees.
Kuttagarampolliem Tank - -	Breached in consequence of sluice being too short.	Repairs were carried out at a cost of 1,200 rupees.
Gadampolliem Tank - - -	Breached by the late heavy rains.	- ditto at 100 rupees.
Vasoor Tank - - -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto at 90 rupees.
Kuttagarampolliem Ottary Tank	- ditto - - - -	- ditto at 120 rupees.
Mahadamungalum Tank - -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto at 170 rupees.
<i>Chittoor Taluq.</i>		
Goodanagarum Tank - - -	Breached by the heavy rains which fell on the 24th September 1866.	Repairs ordered by the Collector.

List of Tanks, Tangals, and Channels, &c.—*continued.*

Names of Villages and Tanks.	Nature of Injury sustained.	Remarks by Range Officers.
<i>Arcot Taluq.</i>		
Varavoor Tank - - -	Breached in four or five places by water overtopping the bund.	This tank breached last December, and was repaired at an expense of 450 rupees. Estimate 730 rupees submitted.
Numbee Tangal - - -	Small breach - - -	This tank breached November 1864, and repaired by the tahsildar. The present breach is in another place.
Chetty Tangal - - -	Breached on the south side of the sluice. No revetment to it.	This tank breached in November 1865. The present breach is in another place.
Cuttavady Supply Channel -	Banks breached in many places.	Channel gradually filling up with sand, and unable to bear the sudden mass of water.
Cavanoor Supply Channel -	A small breach in the channel.	Calls for no remarks.
<i>Vellore Taluq.</i>		
Boothoorandy Tank Supply Channel.	Breached in several places by the heavy rains.	Repairs ordered at a cost of 124 rupees.
Agarum Tank - - - -	A large breach in centre of bund.	The breach occurred from water entering a large crack in the bund, and finding its way through. Repairs to the amount of 45 rupees are being carried out.
Koorumbady Tank - - -	Two breaches - - -	From rush of water from Velapakum Tank.
Aryanthangul Tank - - -	Bund much washed in many places.	This tank breached once before in 1864-65, and repaired for 215 rupees by Mr. Howard.
Anamulloor Tank Supply Channel	Stone revetment slipped in places.	A new work executed in 1865-66. The damage not very great.
Vellappakum Tank - - -	A large breach in centre of bund.	This was caused by the water entering a crack in the bund, which the villagers did not stop, but contented themselves with simply reporting the circumstances to the tahsildar.
Kuttoovady Tank - - -	Breach at north end of the bund.	Breached in 1864-65, which was repaired by Mr. Howard's estimate, 270 rupees by the tahsildar. The present breach is in a different place.
Mungilipet Tank - - -	Two breaches, a small sluice endangered.	Occasioned by the cracked state of the bund, owing to long duration of hot weather.
MADRAS DISTRICT.		
Madrantakum Tank - - -	Breached by the late heavy rains.	Repairs being carried out, estimate submitted.
Agaram Tank - - - -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto.
Pudupet Tank - - - -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto.
Yedamichy Tank Supply Channel	- ditto - - - -	- ditto.
Chittalpakum Hissa Supply Channel.	- ditto - - - -	- ditto.

Madras, }
15 November 1866. }

(signed) *A. J. M. Boileau*, Colonel, R. E.,
Superintending Engineer, 4th Division.

(Civil Works Bill, No. 115.)

No. 577.—ORDER thereon, 28 November 1866, No. 3771.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *Charles A. Orr*, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division;
the Revenue Department; and the
Controller of Public Works Accounts.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 10 December 1866.

No. 95.—Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department :—

Recording letter from Superintending Engineer,
4th Division, forwarding list of tanks, tangals, and } (Here enter 28th November 1866,
channels, which have breached during the late heavy } No. 3771.)
rains in Madras and North Arcot Districts.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 96.—ORDER thereon, 10 December 1866, No. 3314.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue.

(True extract.)

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with Proceedings,
Public Works Department, No. 3771.

No. 115.—Read the following Letter from the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated Madras, 21st November 1866 :—

In compliance with the request contained in Mr. Under Secretary Grose's official Memorandum, dated 17th instant, we have the honour to submit an estimate of the probable expense of filling up the three tanks referred to in our letter of 14th idem, amounting to 1,03,637 rupees, the work to be executed by the pauper labourers.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 116.—ORDER thereon, 10 December 1866, No. 3324.

The Government do not consider it necessary or advisable to incur the heavy expenditure which the filling up of these tanks would involve.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim*,
Secretary to Government.

To the Relief Committee; the Municipal Commissioners;
and the Public Works Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 11 December 1866.

No. 125.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated 28 November 1866.

Read the following :—

Season Report for the Fortnight ending 15 November 1866.

1. There was no rain during the past fortnight, but agricultural operations are in progress. The early crops are healthy, while the later cholom crop, paddy, horse-gram, and other grains are being sown. Cumboo and other grains are being reaped. Another fall of rain is necessary for the horse-gram and other crops in the talook of Raidrug.

2. There

2. There is little disease at present in the district, except in a few* of the villages of the Talook of Alur, where fever is said to be very prevalent. Cattle are reported to be free of disease.

In the reports from three tahsildars, distress is still said to prevail, though it is to a very great extent alleviated by famine works and relief houses. Prices are still high, but supplies are being brought in from Dharwar, Cuddapah, Bangalore, and other places. Cotton is being exported. There is no want of pasture.

(signed) *A. Wedderburn*, Collector.

Bellary, 24 November 1866.

1. Submitted for information of Government.
2. Copy to Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 126.—ORDER thereon, 11 December 1866, No. 3329.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,

To the Board of Revenue.

Under Secretary to Government.

No. 127.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated 27 November 1866:

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Bellary, dated 10 November 1866, No. 228, and Telegram from the same Officer, dated 19th idem.

Read also Government Order, dated 20 November 1866, No. 3169.

1. ORDERED that the foregoing letter and telegram from the Collector of Bellary be submitted to Government, with reference to Government Order, dated 10th October 1866, No. 2737, Revenue Department, paragraph 4, and in continuation of Board's proceedings, dated 16th idem, No. 7476, and 1st November 1866, No. 7916.

2. Mr. Wedderburn was directed to report specially as to the needs of his district in respect of seed grain and ploughing cattle.

3. In regard to seed grain, beyond applying for sanction to spend 20,000 rupees, which was granted in Government Order, dated 30th October 1866, No. 2938, Revenue Department, and stating in paragraph 6 of his present letter that he has distributed this amount, and given orders to advance in the talooks whatever further sum is required for purchasing seed as a loan, without interest, to be recovered in two instalments at the close of the current and next ensuing Fusly, Mr. Wedderburn has given no information whatever. His telegram to Government, communicated with the Government Order above recorded, intimates that advances to the extent of one lac of rupees may be required for this purpose, and the sanction of Government for the advance has been communicated to him by telegraph, to be acted on so far as necessary.

4. As regards ploughing cattle, in his letter of 27th October, he estimated the extent of the loss at 35,000 head of cattle, worth nine and a half lacs of rupees, and this number he now reports to be much under the mark. His estimate of individual value, the Board think likely to be over the mark, although not so perhaps as indicating the amount necessary to replace the loss.

5. Mr. Wedderburn's proposals for assisting the people are not very clear, but the Board gather that he contemplates making advances as far as five lacs of rupees, for purchase of seed-grain and ploughing cattle, to all ryots who may require an advance, provided that their holdings are assessed under 30 rupees, and that their lands are not situated under the Toombudra channels, where good crops were secured. He estimates that the class of ryots described pay 10,45,000 rupees of land revenue, and he proposes "to advance to them one-half of their beriz," but it is not clear whether he means to limit the individual advance to this amount, or to restrict the aggregate advances to five lacs.

6. As a further measure of relief, he proposes to suspend all collections of land revenue until February next, when a crop will have been cut.

7. The Board advocate the proposed suspension of Kists, but they cannot recommend compliance with the proposals for advances beyond what has been already sanctioned.

8. They observe that, according to Mr. Wedderburn's own showing, the season for cultivation is by this time almost, if not altogether, at an end, so that little or no improvement in the existing state of things can now be effected. A considerable amount has apparently been already advanced for purchase of seed, and as regards cattle, the Board

doubt whether advances are needed to anything approaching the extent contemplated by the Collector, while it is evident that if the individual advance is to be limited to one-half of the beriz of a ryot who pays less than 30 rupees, the largest amount to be advanced, which would be under 15 rupees, could afford no perceptible relief or assistance to the individual.

9. The ryots have made very large profits in the last few years by cotton, and until the late disastrous season occurred, they were in an almost unexampled condition of prosperity. The prospects of the coming season are also unusually good. As Mr. Wedderburn himself points out, it is not in the power of Government to replace their cattle, and the Board do not consider that the circumstances of the district call for exceptional aid to the ryots for other purposes.

10. They consider that the authority already conveyed to the Collector to make advances to the extent of one lac of rupees in the aggregate, for agricultural requirements to the poorer members of the ryots class, will suffice for the present.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 128.—ORDER thereon, 11 December 1866, No. 3330.

ORDERED to lie over, pending receipt of the Board's reply to G. O., dated 7th instant, No. 3304.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue.

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 129. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue,
dated December 1866.

Read the following :—

(No. 276.)

Season Report for 15 days ending 30 November 1866.

1. *Rain-fall.*—In Oodiarpolliem and Perambalur the rain-fall has been sufficient, in other parts it has been but scanty. We are just now at a critical period; if rain comes all will be satisfactory, if not, our hitherto promising season will be sadly disappointing. Appearances are and have been, for many days past, in favour of an abundant downfall, but a few partial showers have been the only result.

2. *Cultivation.*—Upon wet lands sambah cultivation has been nearly all completed, and in many localities this crop is within six weeks of harvest time. Upon dry lands, Bengal gram, gingelly-oil seeds, horse-gram, tobacco, and yams are being grown.

3. *Harvest.*—What remains of the car-crop is being harvested. Samai, cumboo, and raggy are also being got in. We are sending off much grain to Madura, Dindigul, Negapatam, and Salem, so that prices still continue very high.

4. *Public Health.*—Fevers, if not dangerous class, are prevalent. Isolated cases of cholera and dysentery are also heard of.

5. *Summary.*—If the present rainy appearances will only result in what is usually experienced, the season will be far above the average, and the paddy crops very heavy. I am happy to say that a large portion of the tract injured by the Ayyar breaches is again under cultivation.

(signed) *G. Banbury,* Collector.

Trichinopoly, 1 December 1866.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 130.—ORDER thereon, 11 December 1866, No. 3331.

Order to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

No 151.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue,
dated 27 November 1866.

Read the following:—

Season Report for the first fortnight of November 1866.

1. THE season continues to be very favourable, and the ryots are hopeful of an abundant rice harvest.

2. A few showers fell in parts of the district.

3. The early paddy crop, which is considered an inferior sort of grain, has been partially cut and threshed, and at once thrown into the market; it is selling in the rural parts of the district at about 14 Madras measures the rupee. The black gram, or oolundoo, has been an unusually abundant one in the Gumsur and Berhampore Talooks, but in Chica-cole only half a crop has been secured, in consequence of unseasonable and heavy rains.

4. The great paddy crop of the district was ripening, and in certain parts was ready to be cut. Guntulu, horse-gram, red-gram, sugar-cane, and other cultivation were in a forward state. With the exception of horse-gram, prices of articles were falling everywhere.

5. The public health was good. Favourable reports are being received of the condition of the poor at the relief houses.

6. Cattle have suffered a little about Berhampore and Jaluntra. Pasture still abundant.

Ganjam, Chetterpore,
19 November 1866.

(signed) *G. S. Forbes,*
Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 152.—ORDER thereon 11 December 1866, No. 3342.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 12 December 1866.

No. 166.—Read the following Letter from the Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Bellary, 26 November 1866, No. 85:—

WITH reference to my telegram of 13th instant, applying for additional funds for famine works, pending the submission of a report by the sanitary commissioner on the further requirements of the district in the way of famine relief, I have the honour to sub-join the following report of inspection of famine works and general expenditure up to date, showing the expenditure of the two lacs formerly sanctioned at my request.

INSPECTION OF FAMINE PUBLIC WORKS BY THE COLLECTOR.

Alur Talook.

8th November.—From Bellary to Alur, direct Kurnool-road. From Ballary to 8th mile the road is in fair order, only requiring metalling in places, which has been ordered; from 8th mile to 11th, Moka, the road requires entire metalling. This has been put in hand. Moka, cross the Huggry, nearly two miles of heavy sand, extending beyond the east bank, not much can be done here; an extra pair of bullocks has to be yoked; cross the river, a famine road was made in 1853-54. From a section it appears to have been constructed of black soil, raised from four to eight feet above the level of the country, and a layer of gravel; side trenches had been dug also, from which the earth had been taken. These collect water, and are dangerous in case of refractory bullocks. Road in

very bad order; provision is now made for metalling it with stone. Several large nullahs cross the road, and I imagine it was originally intended to bridge them, which will account for the road having been so much raised; the consequence is, that by the raising of the road, the descent into the nullahs is very steep and difficult, and in some places dangerous to carts. Directed the Assistant Collector, who accompanied me, to have the approaches sloped to 1 foot in 24 feet and metalled, a retaining wall about a foot high placed across the lower side of the nullah, and filled in with small stone to ease the passage of carts. Observed that no advantage was gained by putting simple gravel over cotton soil, the cart wheels had cut into it more than into the original soil; directed pure metal only to be used.

Yerragoody, 15 miles, a well was being dug for the use of travellers; desired the village head to plant trees near it, and also in the small coonta or pond pertaining to the village. Hence to Alur (27 miles from Bellary) the road was under repair, metal being collected. Alur, cusbah of the talook, a small town like many of the Bellary villages, built in defiance of sanitary rules, and almost impossible of improvement; the streets are narrow lanes between stone and mud flat-roofed houses, a wall and ditch surround the town; ordered the ditch to be filled up, and supplied 200 rupees from famine grant.

9th November.—Alur to Hotur (from Bellary 33 miles) road goes over easy country; road being repaired where necessary. Hotur to Aspri (from Bellary 40 miles) gangs employed from both villages, collecting, breaking, and laying down metal, which was gravelled on top; sent out two water carts to the gangs. Women and children extensively employed; progress very good; under superintendence of Mr. McCarthv, Assistant Collector. A tope at Aspri, where encamped. Much cotton coming from Adonie southwards. Here Kurnool frontier begins. Returned to Alur; considerable traffic; grain from Kurnool to Bellary; areca nuts from western coast going east to Kurnool: crops on the red soil looking rather poor; on the black soil, cotton and sujja, or cumboo, were springing up well; these were late sowings after the rain of last month. At Chicka Hotur they grow wheat in the bed of a ruined tank. The cattle were looking well. A large number of persons had emigrated from this talook during the famine, as there had been an almost failure of the previous November-sown dry crops; little forage stored, except by the richer class. It is to be hoped that the improved season and the famine works will bring them back. Wide expanse of plains with few villages. This talook suffered very severely during the famine during this year, and in the previous famine of 1853-54. The people had hired the ryots of the adjoining Kurnool talook of Puttaconda to plough their lands, as they had lost so many of their cattle. They lost 3,247 in July last; what the total loss has been is under inquiry. If the Madras Irrigation Company's scheme is carried into effect, this talook will benefit much, as the canal will be led through it. It has no tanks of any importance, and is almost entirely dependent on the local rain-fall. Roads and well in Alur talook, 15,630 rupees.

Talook Bellary.—Five miles of new road of pure metal, from nullah southwards in the Radrug direction. This road, by my directions, is not raised at all beyond the stone and gravel laid on it. It stood the heaviest rain, and is very hard and smooth. It has given employment for two months to a large number of the poor in Bellary. Expenditure, 13,000 rupees. Four miles completed, one in progress.

Fort Ditch.—During the drought a large quantity of silt was cleared out of this reservoir, at a cost of 2,848 rupees. It has since filled, and holds a year's supply of water, chiefly used by the residents of the Cowle bazaar—completed.

Tank Embankment.—The upper margin of the Bellary tank was embanked to reclaim land from the water-spread, and concentrate the water. It gave employment for one month to 48,500 persons, for whom it was then difficult to devise suitable and near employment—completed. Expenditure, 6,457 rupees.

Junction of Cowle Bazaar and Dharwar Road.—A straight line has been taken from the western end of Cowle bazaar to the Dharwar-road, joining at the racecourse. The advantage of this road is two-fold, both as saving an angle and distance, and also of keeping away the traffic from the European barracks, close to which the former road passed. In May 1862 Her Majesty's 74th suffered from an outbreak of cholera, supposed to have been caused by the transit of pilgrims to the Humpay Feast. Since then a cordon was established at such times, so as to keep away the line of traffic from the barracks, but they had to pass over cotton soil. The new road will afford a direct passage from Cowle Bazaar to Dharwar line, without approaching the European barracks. It was constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Assistant Engineer Porter, and is more raised than I should have wished, and consequently more expensive; but it is well done. It is about two miles, and cost nearly 9,700 rupees.

Alipoor Channel.—The supply of Captain Fischer's tank, which supplies the Fort reservoir and the Native Infantry Goontah, has been enlarged by extending a channel westward, so as to catch the drainage of five square miles instead of one, as formerly. Whether another large reservoir is to be constructed, west of Captain Fischer's, to store water in, will be for future consideration of Government; but in the meantime, the extension of the feeder to Captain Fischer's tank would catch much unused drainage and utilize it. Expenditure to date, 5,500 rupees.

About

About three miles of the road to Sirigoopa had been made in the time of the previous famine; it ended in a tract of cotton soil with some heavy nullahs; this road was continued towards and past Somasundram over the cotton tract. Mr. Supervisor Claridge superintended this work. About six miles of road have been made; I inspected it on several occasions. Expenditure, 11,500 rupees.

Repairs.—The Dharwar, Gooty, Bangalore, and direct Kurnool roads have been metalled to distances of 5 to 12 miles from Bellary. Expended, 1,630 rupees.

Town Improvements (under Mr. Assistant Collector Buick).—Roads about Brucepetta were repaired; the old earthen walls, or rather mounds, on the south of the town, were levelled, and the noxious ditches filled up. Gangs of coolies were placed at the disposal of the General, and employed in clearing prickly-pear from the vicinity of the Native Infantry lines, and in making latrines.

	<i>Rs.</i>
Expenditure to date - - - - -	4,000
Total, Bellary talook - - - - -	54,778
In Raidrug Talook - - - - -	10,000
Add—Alur - - - - -	15,600
Wells, clearing prickly-pear in villages, repair of tank, bund &c.	1,313
TOTAL - - - - -	Rs. 85,691

I am now proceeding on a tour of inspection eastward to Gooty, and southwards through the whole of the sub-division, and will record the result of my personal inspection. I have reported on two talooks, Bellary and Alur, both of which were most severely afflicted. I have directed my sub-head assistant, deputy, and two assistant collectors to report on the talooks assigned to them, and when I am in possession of a full report for the whole district, will submit it to Government. This I cannot promise until March next, when I shall have finished my own inspections, and the works will then have approached completion.

Mr. Ellis's report will be before Government previous to that time, which will show the supplemental estimates proposed for the employment of the people until April of next year. As I have applied for funds in the interim, I herewith send this necessarily imperfect report, showing the expenditure of the two lacs which Government sanctioned, at my instance, previous to October, and Mr. Ellis's mission to the district.

	<i>Rs.</i>
Expenditure sanctioned by Government, 31st July - -	50,000
Subsequent grant, 26th September - - - - -	1,50,000
TOTAL - - - - -	Rs. 2,00,000
Collector's division, three talooks - - - - -	87,530
Sub-Collector's division, five talooks, forwarded - - -	44,500
Head Assistant Collector's division, four talooks, forwarded -	35,565
General Deputy Collector's division, three talooks, forwarded	28,950
	1,96,545
Balance in hand - - - - -	3,455
TOTAL - - - - -	Rs. 2,00,000

Bellary, 26 November 1866.

(signed) *A. Wedderburn*, Collector.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 167.—ORDER thereon, 12 December 1866, No. 3348.

THE Government have no doubt that the money placed at the disposal of the Collector has been laid out by himself and his assistants in as advantageous a manner as circumstances have permitted. They will be prepared to make such further grants as may be necessary, but they trust that much additional relief will not now be needed, and it will be more prudent to consolidate and complete what has been undertaken than to commence any new works. There must now be considerable demand for agricultural labour, and care must be taken not to withdraw the labouring classes from their ordinary employments.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim*,
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Bellary, and the
Board of Revenue.

Read the following Telegrams :—

No. 174.—From Deputy Collector, Vizagapatam, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 10 December 1866.

Tenth.—Season promising. Rainfall sufficient. Prices falling. Market well supplied. Public health good. Pasture plentiful.

No. 175.—From Collector, Godavery, Cocanada, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 10 December 1866.

Season report same as last. Prospects very good. Are further weekly telegrams required?

No. 176.—From Collector, Kistna, Masulipatam, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 10 December 1866.

Season good. Slight fall of rain in last week. Prices rather falling. Markets pretty well supplied. Fever prevails in jungle talooks. Pasturage sufficient. Crops good, with exception of cholum, which is below average.

No. 177.—From Collector, Nellore, to Chief Secretary, Madras, dated 10 December 1866.

Season promising. Rainfall abundant. Prices stationary. Markets well supplied. Public health good. Pasture sufficient.

No. 178.—From Collector, Cuddapah, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 10 December 1866.

Season continues very encouraging. Wet crops are all in good condition. The dry crops in the five talooks have been injured by blight. The extent is not known, Pulivendla, Cuddapah, Poodootoor, Sidhout, Voilpaul. Rainfall—Cuddapah three inches two-tenths; Pulivendla, two inches; Jammalamadgu, two-tenths; Poodootoor, one inch, seven and a-half-tenths; Sidhout, four, nine; Pullampett, five, one; Royachoty, three, two, Voilpaul, four, three; Madanpully, four, five; pasturage most abundant. Public health—fever very prevalent. I continue to feed from 400 to 500 poor from private funds. Prices are the same as before.

No. 179.—From Collector, Kurnool, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 6 December 1866.

Season.—Slight showers have occurred in five talooks during past week. Prices somewhat fallen in Cumbum and Ramalakota talooks; stationary in the others. Market same as before. Health—one or two cases of cholera in Cumbum talook; fever as general as before; 109 deaths reported for the last week in Kurnool town, chiefly fever cases. Pasture sufficient.

No. 180.—From the Acting Collector of Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Saidapet, 10 December 1866, No. 251.

1. I HAVE the honour to submit my report of the season for the past week.
2. The tahsildars state at last that their talooks have been visited by sufficient rain, as one of them puts it, "to the heart's content of the agricultural population." All the tanks in the district seem to have received a full supply of water.
3. There has been no alteration in prices since the date of my last report.
4. The district is free from sickness.

No. 181.—From Collector, North Arcot, Chittoor, through Vellore, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 11 December 1866.

Season continues favourable. Rainfall very heavy during the week. Prices as in last week. Markets well supplied. Public health not so good; cholera in several parts of Chendragherry, Chittoor, Gudiatum, Vellore, and Pooloor talooks. Fever in the last-mentioned four talooks, and in the Palamanair talook. Small-pox in the Gudiatum talook. Pasture abundant.

No. 182.—From Collector, South Arcot, Pondicherry, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 11 December 1866.

Season promising. Rainfall abundant. Prices stationary. Market better supplied. Public health good. Pasture sufficient.

No. 183.—From Collector, Tanjore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 10 December 1866.

Season report for the week ending 8th December.—Rainfall general, and nearly sufficient. Prices stationary, but excessive. Markets well supplied. Public health good. Pasture sufficient.

No. 184.—From Collector, Trichinopoly, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 10 December 1866.

Season promising. Rainfall universally abundant. Prices again weaker. Market supplied abundantly. Health generally good. Pasture ample.

No. 185.—From Collector, Madura, through Paumben, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 10 December 1866.

3rd December.—Season unpromising up to date. Rainfall, none since last report till the 2nd; this day sky overcast, light rain falling; but it must come down heavier, and continue for some days to save the wet crops. Prices—old rice high; imported rice (four F. and M. M. M. two) measures the rupee. Markets well supplied. Public health generally good. Pasturage good.

No. 186.—From Collector, Tinnevely, Palamcottah, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 11 December 1866.

10th December.—Season promising. Rainfall considerable. Markets well supplied. Prices rising. Public health good. Pasture sufficient.

No. 187.—From Collector, Coimbatore, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 11 December 1866.

Season promising. Rainfall good and general. Prices falling slightly. Markets moderately well supplied. Public health indifferent. Fever and cholera prevail. Pasture good.

No. 188.—From Collector, Salem, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 10 December 1866.

Season good. Rainfall—pretty good fall in some places. Prices—slight fall. Markets moderately supplied. Health bad, cholera in several places. Pasture plentiful.

No. 189.—From Collector, South Canara, Mangalore, to Chief Secretary, Madras dated 10 December 1866.

Season favourable, with occasional showers. Prices still declining. Markets well supplied. Public health continues generally good. Pasture sufficient.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 190.—Order thereon, 12 December 1866, No. 3352.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Relief Committee;
and the Editor's Table.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 193.—Dated 12 December 1866, No. 3354.

1. THE generally promising character of the season renders it unnecessary to continue the Weekly Season Reports ordered in Government Order, dated 19th February 1866, No. 446, and telegram, dated 25th July 1866, No. 94, except in Bellary and Kurnool.

2. These returns will accordingly be dispensed with from this date.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and all Collectors.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government Revenue Department, 13 December 1866.

No. 214.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3 December 1866, No. 8637.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 26 November 1866, No. 389 :—

WITH reference to the Board's Proceedings, No. 7813, dated 29 October 1866, I have the honour to report that any advances to the ryots for purchase of agricultural stock does not, in my opinion, appear to be necessary, inasmuch as the cultivating season in the district has almost passed away.

Submitted for the information of Government, with reference to Government Order, dated 10th October 1866, No. 2737, Revenue Department.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 215.—ORDER thereon, 13 December 1866, No. 3365.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

(No. 8644.)

PROCEEDINGS of the Board of Revenue, dated 4 December 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Honorable *D. Arbuthnott*, Collector of Salem, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 19 November 1866, No. 226.

WITH reference to the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, under date the 29th ultimo, No. 7813, I have the honour to state that I am not prepared to recommend the grant of advances to ryots for replacing the cattle for carrying on cultivation. Though there has been a great loss of cattle in this district, yet the decrease of cultivation bears no proportion to this loss, as the Board will see from the enclosed statement. For instance, in the Kistnagherry taluk, where there is a loss of 40,000 cattle, the decrease in the cultivation is 13,217 acres, assessed at 16,888 rupees ; while in the Utengherry taluk, where the loss of cattle is 69,849, the decrease in the cultivation is only 2,469 acres, assessed at 7,070 rupees ; and in Ahtur taluk, where there has been a loss of 15,000 head of cattle, there is actually an increase in cultivation. The grant of any advances of the kind will, I am of opinion, lead to all kinds of irregularities, and I think that if the ryots who have not been able to cultivate their holdings, either fully or partially, are leniently dealt with at the Jummahbundy, the desired object will be sufficiently attained.

STATEMENT showing the Extent of CULTIVATION in the Salem District up to the end of October 1866, as compared with the preceding Year.

FAMINE IN MADRAS AND ORISSA.

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1. TALUKS.	CULTIVATION.										11. Number of Cattle that Perished during Current Year									
	LAST YEAR.			CURRENT YEAR.				DECREASE.												
	2. Punjah.		3. Nunjah.	4. Total.		5. Punjah.		6. Nunjah.		7. Total.		8. Punjah.		9. Nunjah.		10. Total.				
	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.		Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.			
1. Salem -	-	1,78,385	3,05,969	14,001	81,486	1,92,386	3,87,455	1,66,650	2,85,158	11,757	68,817	1,78,407	3,53,975	11,735	20,811	2,244	12,069	13,979	33,480	5,000
2. Namcul -	-	84,423	1,07,896	10,490	85,876	94,913	1,93,772	77,890	1,00,165	9,302	76,076	87,192	1,70,241	6,533	7,731	1,188	9,800	7,721	17,531	1,000
3. Trichengode -	-	1,41,309	2,08,285	9,091	53,790	1,51,000	2,62,075	1,28,723	1,88,354	7,990	42,611	1,36,653	2,30,905	12,586	19,931	1,761	11,179	14,347	31,110	1,500
4. Ahtur * -	-	51,250	88,984	10,072	81,805	61,322	1,70,789	52,718	92,545	7,868	62,616	60,586	1,55,163	-	-	2,204	19,187	736	15,626	15,000
5. Usur -	-	1,13,128	1,52,267	6,812	36,228	1,19,940	1,88,465	97,122	1,31,339	4,703	27,702	1,01,825	1,59,041	16,006	20,928	2,109	8,526	18,115	29,454	4,000
6. Darampury -	-	1,18,095	1,00,175	7,385	35,825	1,25,480	1,36,000	1,05,421	90,611	5,025	25,436	1,10,446	1,16,047	12,074	9,564	2,360	10,389	15,034	19,953	25,000
7. Tripattur -	-	48,077	60,540	4,070	26,290	52,147	86,830	46,640	58,211	3,336	21,966	49,976	80,177	1,437	2,329	734	4,324	2,171	6,653	7,236
8. Krishnagherry -	-	90,160	82,435	5,200	28,098	95,360	1,10,533	78,435	73,021	3,708	20,624	82,143	93,645	11,725	9,414	1,492	7,474	13,217	16,888	40,000
9. Uttengherry -	-	76,629	79,168	2,707	11,141	79,336	90,309	75,032	76,203	1,785	7,036	76,867	83,239	1,547	2,965	922	4,105	2,469	7,070	69,849
TOTAL -	-	9,01,456	11,85,719	70,428	4,40,539	9,71,884	16,26,358	8,28,681	10,95,607	55,414	3,52,886	8,84,095	14,48,493	72,775	90,112	15,014	87,653	87,789	1,77,765	1,68,585

* There is an increase of cultivation in Punjah of 1,468 acres, assessed at 3,561 rupees.

Salem, 19 November 1866.

(signed) D. Arbuthnot, Collector.

Submitted for the information of Government, with reference to Government Order dated 10th October 1866, No. 2737, paragraph 4.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

(signed) W. Hudleston, Secretary.

(True copies and extract.)

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 13 December 1866.

No. 216.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Submitting for information, letter from Collector of
Salem, reporting that there is no necessity for
making advances to ryots for replacing agricultural
stock. } (Here enter 4th December 1866,
No. 8,644.)

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 217.—ORDER thereon, 13 December 1866, No. 3,366.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

No. 218.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8 December 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of North Arcot to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue; dated Puttupett, in the Talook of Chittoor, 26 November 1866, No. 347:

Vellore.
Gudiattam.
Palmanan.
Polur.

1. I HAVE the honour, with reference to paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Board's proceedings, No. 7813, dated 29th ultimo, to state, that out of the four talooks noted in the margin, in which distress has been most severe, and loss of agricultural stock heaviest, the Tahsildars of the three first, viz., Vellore, Gudiattam, and Palmanair Talooks, report that there is now no necessity to make any advance for replacing cattle necessary for carrying on cultivation, as in consequence of the favourable prospects of the season, the ryots of those talooks have been able to make their own arrangements for current requirements of this nature. The Tahsildar of Polur Talook alone reports that advances must necessarily be made to the ryots of his talook. There are 188 Circar villages in this talook. In 18 of these only is an advance, amounting in all to Rs. 4,591 8 a., asked for the purchase of farm stock. The particulars are given below. The price of a pair of ploughing cattle is given at sums ranging from 10 to 40 rupees, with reference to the size of the cattle and local supply. The Tahsildar's proposition appears to have been carefully considered, and as the amount asked for, viz., Rs. 4,591 8 a., is moderate, and the season is already far advanced, I beg the Board will make an early application to Government on the subject.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
TALOOK.	Number of Villages of which the Ryots require Advance.	Number of Ryots requiring Advance.	Number of Ploughs of these Ryots.	Extent of wet and dry Lands in occupation.	Assessment in Rupees.	Number of ploughing Cattle to be maintained.	Number of ploughing Cattle died during the Drought.	Number required to be replaced for those dead.	Amount of Advance required.
Polur.	18	215	395	Kanis. 1,378	6,188	792	436	359	4,591½

2. As regards recovering the advance, I beg to propose that it may be realised by three instalments in this, and four instalments in the ensuing Fusly, viz., from March to May 1867, and from November 1867 to February 1868, as by that time the ryots will have realised the produce of their lands, and the call will be made along with, and can be paid in the same proportion as, the Kistbundy revenue demands.

3. No bonds need, I think, be taken from the ryots who receive such advances. A simple receipt, in the form of a note of hand on common paper, for all sums up to 20 rupees, and a receipt with a one anna stamp for all sums exceeding 20 rupees, should, it appears to me, be quite sufficient.

4. Adverting

4. Adverting to paragraph 3 of the proceedings under reply, I beg to state that the divisional officers have been requested to submit indents for the cholera medicines required as a stock-in-hand for their respective divisions. These are now coming in, and will be embodied in a general indent, which will shortly be submitted on the Medical Department.

The advance of 4,592 rupees as Tuccavi to the ryots of Polur Talook will be recommended for the sanction of Government.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 219.—ORDER thereon, 13 December 1866, No. 3367.

1. Sanctioned.

2. The Government would have had greater confidence in sanctioning these advances if the Collector had been able to state that he himself or one of his covenanted officers had personally inquired into their necessity.

3. The advances will be made under precautions to ensure their reaching the recipients speedily and in full.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Accountant General.

No. 220.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6 December 1866, No. 8676.

Read the following Letter from the Principal Assistant Collector, to the Collector of Vizagapatam; dated Camp at Chodavarem, 17 November 1866, No. 172 :

WITH reference to the proceedings Board of Revenue, No. 7813, dated 29th October 1866, forwarded to me for early opinion, I have the honour to state that no necessity whatever exists in the two Government Talooks of this districts for making advances to ryots for the purchase of agricultural stock.

Submitted, in original, to the Board of Revenue, with reference to their Proceedings, dated 29th October 1866, No. 7813, the Collector concurring with the Principal Assistant.

(signed) *D. F. Carmichael,* Collector.

Vizagapatam, 19 November 1866.

Submitted for the information of Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 221.—ORDER thereon, 13 December 1866, No. 3368.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

(Revenue Department.—Miscellaneous.—No. 1 of 1867.)

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,

1. IN continuation of our Despatch dated 13th December 1866, No. 58, we have the honour to forward, for your information, the further Season Reports* received by us from the districts.

* Proceedings of Government:		
14	December 1866,	Nos. 236, 237.
15	"	" 282-284.
19	"	" 344, 345.
20	"	" 366, 367.
20	"	" 368, 369.
21	"	" 430-433.
22	"	" 455, 456.
5	January 1867	" 31, 32.
5	"	" 43-45.
7	"	" 54, 55.
7	"	" 70, 71.
7	"	" 76, 77.
8	"	" 88, 89.
† Proceedings of Government:		
11	December 1866,	Nos. 127, 128.
22	"	" 458-460.

2. We also forward, with reference to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Despatch above quoted, the papers marginally† noted, relative to suggestions made by the Sanitary Commissioner and by the Collector of Bellary for the relief of that district, and beg to refer you to our proceedings of 22nd December 1866, No. 3,484, for particulars of those suggestions, and for the orders issued by us in reference thereto.

3. We have received the Sanitary Commissioner's detailed report on the distress in the Bellary and Kurnool districts, and have referred it to the Board of Revenue for their remarks.

4. The prospects of the season generally, we are glad to say, continue very encouraging.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Napier.*
T. Pycroft.
H. D. Phillips.

Fort St. George,
11 January 1867.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 14 December 1866.

No. 236.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22 November 1866 :

Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Coimbatore to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue; dated Coimbatore, 19 November 1866, No. 290.

1. I HAVE the honour to submit the Season Report for the latter half of October 1866.
2. Cholum, cotton, samai, thenai, horse-gram, and other dry crops, have been sown, and are thriving.
3. Raggy crops are being reaped; tobacco crops are progressing favourably. The wells, before without water, have now received a supply during the fortnight under notice.
4. Wet crops are promising, and tanks are in general well supplied, except a few in the Oodoomulpettah talook.
5. Rain fell in all talooks, except Collegal and Pulladum.
6. There was no marked fluctuation in prices; a slight fall occurred.
7. Fever prevailed in Poolachy, and cholera in Coimbatore, Pulladum, Perindoray, Caroor, Dharapooram, Suttimungalam, and to a very slight extent in the Neilgherry talook.
8. Pasturage has greatly improved.
9. Under the present circumstances of the district, I am of opinion that these special reports are no longer called for.
 1. Submitted for the information of Government, whose orders are requested as to the continuance of these special reports from Coimbatore.
 2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 237.—ORDER thereon, 14 December 1866, No. 3376.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*

To the Board of Revenue.

Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 15 December 1866.

Read the following Telegrams:

No. 282.—From Collector, Ganjam, Chicacole, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 14 December 1866.

THE season continues equally favourable. Prices as before.

No. 283.—From Collector, Madura, through Paumben, to Chief Secretary, Madras, dated 13 December 1866.

10th December.—Season improving. Rain-fall good; rain in several places. Prices slightly falling. Markets well supplied. Public health—cholera prevailing. Pasture good.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 284.—ORDER thereon, 15 December 1866, No. 3399.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, the Relief Committee,
and the Editor's Table.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 19 December 1866.

No. 344.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue,
dated 14 December 1866.

Read the following :

SEASON-REPORT from the 16th to 30th November 1866.

1. *Rain.*—Partial showers, by which some tanks have received a further supply of from one to one and a half months' water. //

2. *State of the Crops.*—Wet cultivation of Navaray paddy extending; the crops looking most promising. Dry crops cultivated up to the close of last fortnight look abundant and healthy.

3. *Prices.*—Grain has risen a little in price during the fortnight, owing to more active export. Market still very sensitive.

4. *Public Health.*—Cholera in parts of Chendragherry, Chittoor, Gudiattam, Vellore,
490. D D 3 and

and Polur. Fever and ague prevalent in the four last-named talooks, and in Palmanair. Small-pox prevails to a slight extent in Gudiattam.

5. *Condition of Cattle*.—Good. Pasture and water abundant.

North Arcot, 16 December 1866.

(signed) *J. D. Robinson,*
Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 345.—ORDER thereon, 19 December 1866, No. 3429.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue.

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 20 December 1866.

No. 366.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12 December 1866.

Read the following:

REPORT on the state of the Season in the Cuddapah District during the second fortnight in November 1866.

1. A SUPPLY of rain was received in the fortnight in several talooks, which has proved beneficial to the paddy cultivation.

2. The crops were in general in a thriving condition. Paddy and raggy had been sown in several localities. Some raggy, sajja, &c. had been harvested in parts of the northern and southern sections. Cholera existed in a slight degree in all the talooks. Fever very prevalent.

Cuddapah, 10 December 1866.

(signed) *T. G. Ward,*
Deputy Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 367.—ORDER thereon, 20 December 1866, No. 3439.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue.

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 368.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12 December 1866.

Read the following:

SEASON REPORT of the second fortnight of November 1866.

1. THE season continues to be very favourable.
2. Prices are falling everywhere.
3. The cutting of the great paddy crop has commenced in certain localities, and labourers were

were finding employment in the fields. The relief houses at Aska and Hoomah, and the pauper hospital at Rambah, have been closed.

4. The public health was good, and cattle also were free from disease.

Chetterpore, 4 December 1866.

(signed) *G. S. Forbes,*
Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 369.—ORDER thereon, 20 December 1866, No. 3440.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue.

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 21 December 1866.

Read the following Telegrams :

No. 430.—From Collector, Kistna, Vinuconda, through Bezwarah, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 20 December 1866.

SEASON good, except for cholera. No rain during last week. Prices stationary. Markets pretty well supplied. Jungle fever raging in western talooks. Pasturage abundant.

No. 431.—From Collector, Madura, through Paumben, to Chief Secretary, Madras, dated 20 December 1866.

SEASON improving everywhere, except in Melur talook. Rain-fall—slight rain in a few places. Prices falling. Markets well supplied. Public health good. Pasture good.

No. 432.—From Collector, Tinnevely, Palamcottah, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 19 December 1866.

19th December.—Season promising. Rain-fall considerable. Markets well supplied. Prices rising. Public health—cholera slightly prevailing. Pasture sufficient.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 433.—ORDER thereon, 21 December 1866, No. 3471.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue, and the
Relief Committee.

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 22 December 1866.

No. 455.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19 December 1866.

Read the following:

SEASON REPORT for the fortnight ending 15 December 1866.

1. THERE was scarcely any fall of rain during the fortnight. There were only a few showers in the Namkul, Tripatur, and Dharampuri talooks. Tanks have all gone low, and both the punjah and nunjah crops need rain much.

2. Except in the Oosoor and Dharampuri talooks there were no cultivation operations during the fortnight. In those two talooks some nunjah lands were sown with paddy. The existing punjah crops have been benefited by the few showers which have fallen during the fortnight, but still they are much in need of rain. Nunjah crops are doing well, but unless the tanks in several parts receive further supply they must suffer. Some punjah crops have been reaped almost all over the district, and nunjah crops in a very few places. The out-turn is said to be about one-half the average yield.

3. The market prices are almost stationary, except in regard to certain punjah grains, in which the prices have slightly fallen.

4. Public health has not been good. Cholera and fever prevailed nearly all over the district, though not in a very severe form. Reports, however, show that these diseases are rapidly abating.

5. Cattle are free from disease, and have ample food and water.

(signed) *D. Arbuthnott*,
Collector.

Salem, 18 December 1866.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 456.—ORDER thereon, 22 December 1866, No. 3482.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 5 January 1867.

No. 31.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24 December 1866.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Tanjore to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue; dated Tanjore, 20 December 1866, No. 315:

1. DURING the first half of this month there has been a general and abundant rain-fall throughout the district, including all the upland talooks, with the exception of Puttokottai. In this talook, however, the showers which have hitherto fallen, though ample for dry cultivation, have not yet been sufficient to so fill the tanks that the wet cultivation under them can hereafter be fully carried out.

2. The rivers have again risen, and the freshes now coming down, though moderate, are rich with alluvial deposit, a feature altogether unusual at this period of the season.

3. Thus the present prospects of the district are generally promising, the yield of the kadapukar, the early rice crop, of which the harvest is now nearly over, having generally been far above the standard, and an equally plentiful harvest of the sambapishanum, the staple produce of the district, being confidently looked for.

4. Sickness

4. Sickness among men and cattle generally has latterly much diminished; but, as is usual during the prevalence of the cold northerly winds, cholera has again made its appearance in certain parts of the district. The health of the cattle is generally good, there being ample pasturage for them at present throughout the district.

5. Prices have, during the past fortnight, slightly fallen, in consequence of the importation of rice from Moulmein. The difficulties attending the cart traffic during the prevalence of the monsoon has also in a measure checked the export of grain westward from this district, and thus tended to keep prices down.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.

2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 32.—ORDER thereon, 5 January 1867, No. 17.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose.*

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Read the following telegrams :

No. 43.—From Collector, Vizagapatam, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras ; dated 17 December 1866.

17th.—SEASON promising. Rainfall sufficient. Prices falling. Market well supplied. Public health indifferent. Pasture plentiful.

No. 44.—From Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras ; dated 24 December 1866.

REPORTS from talooks from 11th to 19th, generally no rain. Prices generally falling. Supplies in markets improving. Fever generally prevalent. Pasturage sufficient.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 45.—ORDER thereon, 5 January 1867, No. 23.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose.*

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 7 January 1867.

No. 54.—Read the following :

SEASON REPORT for the fortnight ending 15 December 1866.

1. It appears from the reports received from the several talooks during the last fortnight, that the district generally is free from cholera, but fever is more or less prevalent, and in the talook of Hindupur it is said to have been very fatal in its effects. The cattle are free from disease.

2. There has been little or no rain ; but the crops are everywhere flourishing, except in the talook of Tadpatry, where the cholera crops are stated to be blighted. Agricultural operations

operations are steadily progressing, while cholera, wheat, Bengal gram, and paddy are being sown in some talooks; cumboo, raggy, and other crops are being reaped in others.

3. Famine works are still in progress, and relief houses are still open. The condition of the poor is reported to be somewhat improved in some talooks, where the early crops have been cut; but rates are still comparatively high, though with a tendency to fall.

4. Cotton is being exported in small quantities. Supplies of raggy, cholera, rice, and other grains are coming in from Kurnool, Cuddapah, Dharwar, the Nizam's territory, and Mysore.

Bellary, 22 December 1866.

(signed) *W. S. Lilly,*
Head Assistant Collector, for Collector.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 55.—ORDER thereon, 7 January 1867, No. 28.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Famine Relief
Committee; and the Collector of Bellary.

No. 70.—Read the following Letter from the Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George; dated Camp, Anantapur, 14 December 1866, No. 89:

1. WITH reference to the Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 3293, dated 5th December 1866, paragraph 1, authorising me, in anticipation of sanction, to advance from Famine Funds 15,000 rupees, which, it is observed, will be supplemented on receipt of estimates for future probable relief, I have the honour to request information as to whether a specific grant is to be made of these and other similar sums on demand for the repair of breached works, which may be sent in by the Department Public Works (I observe that estimates are not yet submitted), or whether merely employment, at famine rates, is to be held out to the unemployed to engage in these works. In the first case, if the works are to be repaired on estimate, and under the control of the Department Public Works, the specified allotment will have to be made to that department, who will carry out the work as per estimate, making their own selection of qualified persons to perform it. If, on the other hand, the work is to be done by persons employed by the Revenue Department, under the rules for famine work relief, excluding none who are able to work, and paying them a subsistence rather than a remuneration wage, it is doubtful whether the scheme will answer, as irrigation works to be properly done must not be subject to the fluctuation of persons taking or leaving work, according to their necessities; and if the work is done on the famine relief principle, it is doubtful whether the result will be satisfactory. I do not think that this is the time to undertake irrigation works for famine relief, now that cultivation is resuming its normal condition, nor do I think the famine relief system is that adapted for works which, if begun, should be completed.

2. I hope ere soon to close the extraneous relief which was efficacious in the months of August and September, and has become gradually less necessary, as the season since October has improved. In consequence of fuller, in fact, I may say, of normal employment being, if not immediately, at least very soon available, and of the fall of prices to a former level, I am now looking forward to closing famine works; and the commencement at this time of famine work in irrigation repairs will tend to postpone the closing of accounts of expenditure.

3. It is desirable that the time of the Revenue servants should not longer than necessary be taken up with the employment and payment of large bodies of labourers.

4. Already four months, nearly five, and, before done, perhaps six months, will have passed in the performance of these extra duties imposed on them by the necessity of the case; but so soon as that necessity is over, I think that estimates for the repair of irrigation works should be prepared, and these works undertaken in the usual manner.

5. The road work, which was the work undertaken, existed everywhere; and many or few, according to the number offering, could be employed.

6. The repair of irrigation works limits the relief to particular spots, where tanks may have breached; and these may not be the places where relief is wanted. The question
referred

referred for solution is, whether the sums in the letter adverted to are to be specific grants from the Relief Fund to the Department Public Works, or problematical expenditure in the case of requirement.

7. Copy of a letter to the superintending engineer, on the payment of famine coolies on trunk roads, is enclosed.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 71.—ORDER thereon, 7 January 1867, No. 36.

1. THE grants in question were intended to be "specific," it being of consequence that the repairs should be executed without delay, as they would both afford employment and increase cultivation.

2. The Collector's views regarding remuneration for famine works are correct, the wages of such labour should be so fixed as to afford subsistence only. As distress passes away and employment in their ordinary avocations becomes available, the number of persons requiring employment on public works and willing to accept it on subsistence wages, will steadily diminish, and the works originally commenced solely to afford relief to this class must then be completed by means of ordinary labour at ordinary wages.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Bellary; the Board of Revenue; the Accountant General; and the Public Works Department.

No. 76.—Read the following Telegram from Deputy Collector, for Collector, Bellary, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras; dated 17 December 1866:

REPORTS from talooks from 4th to 12th. Little or no rain. Prices generally low and falling. Markets generally ill supplied. Fever prevails in some parts of districts. Pasture sufficient.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 77.—ORDER thereon, 7 January 1867, No. 39.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 8 January 1867.

No. 88.—Read the following Telegram from Acting Collector, Kurnool, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 24 December 1866:

SEASON generally favourable. The white cholera has been affected by insects in Cumbum, Markapoor, and Koilkootla. Rain has fallen to small extent in Cumbum, Sirwell, and Markapoor. Prices stationary. Market supplied. Health, fever as bad as ever, 153 deaths during the past week in Kurnool town alone. It would be well if more medical aid was sent here; present staff have more than they well can do. Pasture sufficient.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 89.—ORDER thereon, 8 January 1867, No. 45.

COMMUNICATED to the Inspector General, Medical Department, whose attention is drawn to the reputed prevalence of fever.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department; the
Board of Revenue; and the Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 11 December 1866.

No. 127.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27 November 1866:

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Bellary, dated 10 November 1866, No. 228, and Telegram from the same Officer, dated 19 idem:

Read also Government Order, dated 20 November 1866, No. 3169.

1. ORDERED that the foregoing letter and telegram from the Collector of Bellary be submitted to Government, with reference to Government Order, dated 10th October 1866, No. 2737, Revenue Department, paragraph 4, and in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 16th idem, No. 7476, and 1st November 1866, No. 7916.

2. Mr. Wedderburn was directed to report specially as to the needs of his district in respect of seed grain and ploughing cattle.

3. In regard to seed grain, beyond applying for sanction to spend 20,000 rupees, which was granted in Government Order, dated 30th October 1866, No. 2938, Revenue Department, and stating in paragraph 6 of his present letter that he has distributed this amount, and given orders to advance in the talooks whatever further sum is required for purchasing seed as a loan, without interest, to be recovered in two instalments at the close of the current and next ensuing Fasly, Mr. Wedderburn has given no information whatever. His telegram to Government, communicated with the Government Order above recorded, intimates that advances to the extent of one lac of rupees may be required for this purpose, and the sanction of Government for the advance has been communicated to him by telegram, to be acted on so far as necessary.

4. As regards ploughing cattle, in his letter of 27th October, he estimated the extent of the loss at 35,000 head of cattle, worth nine and a-half lacs of rupees, and this number he now reports to be much under the mark. His estimate of individual value, the Board think, likely to be over the mark, although not so perhaps as indicating the amount necessary to replace the loss.

5. Mr. Wedderburn's proposals for assisting the people are not very clear, but the Board gather that he contemplates making advances as far as five lacs of rupees, for purchase of seed grain and ploughing cattle, to all ryots who may require an advance provided that their holdings are assessed under 30 rupees, and that their lands are not situated under the Toombudra channels, where good crops were secured. He estimates that the class of ryots described pay 10,45,000 rupees of land revenue, and he proposes "to advance to them one-half of their beriz," but it is not clear whether he means to limit the individual advance to this amount, or to restrict the aggregate advances to five lacs.

6. As a further measure of relief, he proposes to suspend all collections of land revenue until February next, when a crop will have been cut.

7. The Board advocate the proposed suspension of kists, but they cannot recommend compliance with the proposals for advances beyond what has been already sanctioned.

8. They observe that, according to Mr. Wedderburn's own showing, the season for cultivation is by this time almost, if not altogether, at an end, so that little or no improvement in the existing state of things can now be effected. A considerable amount has apparently been already advanced for purchase of seed, and, as regards cattle, the Board doubt whether advances are needed to anything approaching the extent contemplated by the Collector, while it is evident that if the individual advance is to be limited to one-half of the beriz of a ryot who pays less than 30 rupees, the largest amount to be advanced,

which

which would be under 15 rupees, could afford no perceptible relief or assistance to the individual.

9. The ryots have made very large profits in the last few years by cotton, and until the late disastrous season occurred, they were in an almost unexampled condition of prosperity. The prospects of the coming season are also unusually good. As Mr. Wedderburn himself points out, it is not in the power of Government to replace their cattle, and the Board do not consider that the circumstances of the district call for exceptional aid to the ryots for other purposes.

10. They consider that the authority already conveyed to the Collector to make advances to the extent of one lac of rupees in the aggregate, for agricultural requirements to the poorer members of the ryots class, will suffice for the present.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 128.—ORDER thereon, 11 December 1866, No. 3330.

ORDERED to lie over, pending receipt of the Board's reply to Government Order, dated 7th instant, No. 3304.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. Grose,

To the Board of Revenue.

Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
22 December 1866.

No. 458.—Read again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27 November 1866, No. 8542, recorded in Government Order, 11 December 1866, No. 3330.

Read also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12 December 1866:

Read Government Order, dated 7 December 1866, No. 3304, Revenue Department.

1. THE Board entirely concur in opinion with Mr. Ellis, that great liberality should be shown in dealing with the Bellary District after the disastrous season from which it may be hoped it has now emerged. But what are the actual requirements of the case, and how best to satisfy them, may admit of some question.

2. Mr. Ellis refers to the application for remissions made by Mr. Hathaway in November 1865, or a year ago, which he states was refused by the Board; but here he has either been imperfectly informed, or he misapprehends the effect of the Board's order.

3. Mr. Hathaway, at a very early stage of the past year's settlement, submitted to the Board an estimate of the assessment on waste, aggregating 5,54,000 rupees, and requested permission to remit the full assessment on irrigated and unirrigated waste and shavi or withered crops. The Board, in reply, observed that *prima facie*, the ryots of his district ought to be in very prosperous circumstances, from the reductions made in the assessment in recent years, and from the extraordinary profits they must have realised from the abnormal state of the cotton and grain markets; and that, consequently, care should be exercised in dealing with applications for remission of the tax on the land. They accordingly directed him to deal with the cases of wet, waste, and shavi, under the established rules, and authorised him to remit, at his discretion, the demand on dry waste, while they desired further information as to the dry shavi.

4. Ultimately when this information was laid before them, they sanctioned the Collector's proposals in full.

5. The result was, as ascertained from the annual settlement report just received, that out of a total assessment of 20,72,906 rupees on the occupied area of 24,30,812 acres, there was remitted 1,96,425 rupees on wet and dry waste and shavi; and it is anticipated that a further sum of between 17,000 and 18,000 rupees, which is uncollected, will eventually have to be remitted.

6. In the same year an important measure of relief to the well lands was, at the Board's recommendation, sanctioned by Government and carried out, and the district was further relieved of the income tax.

7. The difference in the collections from ryotwary land alone, between fuslies 1274 and 1275, was 2,45,455 rupees, and the abolition of the income tax reduced the district taxation by a further sum of 1,04,395 rupees, which though not perhaps directly affecting the agricultural

class to any very material extent, certainly improved the capacity of the rest of the community for purchasing, and thus aided to keep up the price of grain.

8. The Board trust that the foregoing statement will satisfy Government that the Board were not wanting in due consideration to the district in the past year.

9. They have received no information that would lead them to suppose that the relief granted was insufficient, and, as the Government will observe, everything was conceded which the Collector, after full inquiry, deemed necessary.

10. The sold ryotwary demand for the year on all accounts was 22,76,663 rupees, and the outstanding balance on this account, on 1st November last, was only 1,51,377 rupees, or 6·6 per cent., including the sum of 17,000 rupees, or 18,000 above mentioned, as likely to be eventually remitted. Considering the untoward circumstances of the latter part of the year, the balance cannot be deemed excessive.

11. As to the position of the Bellary ryots to meet an unfavourable season, the Board will merely state that, assuming a very low average out-turn, their cotton crop alone in fusly 1275 must have been worth in the district more than 36,00,000 rupees, while the assessment on the land under cotton was only 3,52,569 rupees, and that in the previous three years the value of this crop cannot have aggregated less than 1,40,00,000 rupees, while the aggregate assessment on the area so occupied was 13,14,253 rupees.

12. The Board see no reason to doubt that a very fair proportion of these profits reached the ryots, and they believe that, as a body, they must have been very well prepared to meet a bad season without difficulty.

13. While entertaining these views, the Board, however, do not for a moment desire to question the necessity of dealing with the utmost liberality with the district in the present year, of which the earlier months have been so disastrous, although the present promise for the future is perhaps exceptionally favourable.

14. They believe that humanity and expediency alike dictate this course, and they are confident that in such seasons the extreme of liberality is the wisest economy. They also fully concur in opinion with Mr. Ellis, that the proposed measures of relief should be notified as speedily as possible, that the ryots may be enabled rightly to appreciate their position: but the Board are unable to agree to the expediency of making immediate large advances to the ryots in the hope of relieving them from their more pressing difficulties. The greater part of the cultivating season is now past, and the Government aid, if given, would not free the ryots from the debts they may have been forced to incur; for there is no doubt that the greater part of them will be bound to make repayments in kind at a fixed price, and from this obligation no advance can relieve them.

15. The system of advances is demoralising in the extreme, both to people and officials, and it is unquestionably the most expensive, that is to say, the least effective for its cost, of all the expedients to which recourse can be had.

16. The amount necessary to produce any appreciable effect, would be so large as probably to cause embarrassment to Government, while an inadequate advance for the object in view would be simply money thrown away.

17. Five years ago the Bellary rent roll stood thus:

	No.	Assessment.
		<i>Rs.</i>
Total Puttahs - - - - -	1,24,068	21,82,608
Of which—		
Under 10 rupees - - - - -	67,496	3,05,579
From 10 rupees to 30 rupees - - -	37,602	6,77,889
	1,05,098	<i>Rs.</i> 9,83,468

Assuming that Mr. Ellis's estimate of five or six lacs of rupees was distributed among this class, paying not more than 30 rupees, it would afford little more than 5 rupees to any individual, and would go scarcely further than a suspension of one-half of the assessment on their lands, while it is probable that in the interval the members of the same class, and the aggregate amount of assessment on their holdings, have increased with the growth of population and extension of cultivation.

18. The distribution suggested at paragraph 11 of Mr. Ellis's letter would produce results for which he is probably not prepared.

19. Class 1, the holders of garden (*i.e.*, the Board assume well) land below three acres would receive on an average each two rupees.

Of class 2, those holding eight acres of wet land, which it may be observed is a large holding, indicating a man of substance, would receive each about 16 rupees on an average.

And of class 3, those holding 30 acres of dry land, also a large holding, would receive each 7 or perhaps 10 rupees, while the poorest members of each class would receive the smallest amount of relief.

20. It is evident that, on the whole, the measure of individual relief would be inadequate to produce any sensibly beneficial effect, while the cost to Government would be considerable, and the risk of malversation very great, and of demoralisation certain.

21. The Board have thought it right to go into this detail as to the grounds of their objection to the system of advances, which, for the present, they would restrict to the sum of one lac of rupees, as already recommended.

22. If later in the year, and with a view to the requirements of next season, the Collector, after full inquiry, sees reason to recommend any further advances, the Board would leave him at liberty to bring his proposals forward for consideration on their merits.

23. The measures of relief which the Board would advocate are postponement of collections and liberal remissions.

24. On the former point they have already recommended all that the Collector has asked, *viz.*, the suspension of collections until February next. They would add to this a discretionary power to the Collector for the further suspension of such portion of the demand against the poorer ryots, and to such date within the current or next ensuing year, as he may deem necessary.

25. The present prospects of the district are so exceptionably favourable, that with time the Board see no reason why the ryots should not tide over their difficulties with comparative ease.

26. As a further measure of relief, the Board recommend that the Collector be authorised to notify at once, that full remissions will be given for all lands from which a crop is not obtained, *i.e.*, both for waste land, and where the crops wholly failed, and that partial remissions for partial losses will be made at a liberal per-centage on all lands. This will be a material relaxation of the ordinary rule, and should inspire confidence.

27. If the Government deem the above suggestions to be inadequate to meet the requirements of the case, then the Board would advocate a remission absolutely of a definite proportion of the settled demand against the poorer classes of ryots, rather than that any attempt be made to aid them by a wide spread system of advances, which plan they view with great distrust. Direct expenditure on relief works would, in their opinion, be far preferable if made under competent supervision.

No. 459.—TELEGRAM from Deputy Collector, for Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 14 December 1866.

EXTENT of dry land cultivated up to 30th November is 15 lacs 74,449 acres, and wet land one lac 570 acres. One and a-half lac of rupees are required for relief works, besides the half-lac already sanctioned. Average monthly number of people employed on famine works in October last about 12,000; present number reduced, but not ascertained, supposed to be 8,000.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 460.—ORDER thereon, 22 December 1866, No. 3484.

1. WITH the first of their Proceedings above recorded the Board submit, with their opinion, a letter from the Collector of Bellary, Mr. Wedderburn, reporting what assistance, in the form of advances for seed grain and for the purchase of cattle, it would be advisable to afford to the ryots of his district.

2. In the second of their proceedings, also recorded above, the Board express their opinion on the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Honourable R. S. Ellis, for the relief of the district.

3. The measures proposed by Mr. Wedderburn are :

I. The issue of advances to the extent of 1,20,000 rupees for seed grain.

II. The postponement of the three first instalments of the revenue demand until the ryots have harvested their first crop.

III. The advance of 5,00,000 rupees as a loan without interest, repayable in two instalments, at the close of the current and next year, for the purchase of cattle.

Note.—The ryots who cultivate (10,000 acres) under the Toongabudra channels are to be excepted, as they have had abundant irrigation at their command.

4. Mr. Wedderburn originally estimated the loss of cattle at 35,000, but he now fears that this is considerably under the mark. The value of the cattle lost is roughly calculated at nearly 9,50,000 rupees. Mr. Wedderburn proposes to restrict the loans to ryots paying under 30 rupees per annum, giving each a sum equal to half his assessment.

5. Mr. Ellis's suggestions are :

I. The postponement of the revenue demand.

II. The grant of liberal remissions at the settlement.

III. The grant of advances in the following manner, to the amount of 5,00,000 or 6,00,000 rupees, repayable in three years :

To owners of garden lands below three acres, sums equal to two-thirds of their assessment.

To ryots cultivating wet lands not exceeding eight acres, sums equal to half their assessment ; and,

To ryots cultivating dry land not exceeding 30 acres, sums equal to one-third their assessment.

6. Mr. Ellis points out that the grant of these advances will probably render unnecessary some of the expenditure sanctioned for relief works.

7. The Board of Revenue, while advocating the exercise of great liberality towards the ryots of the Bellary district, deprecate recourse to the system of advances in the manner and to the extent proposed.

8. Their recommendations are the postponement of the revenue demand, and liberal remissions of assessment.

9. The Government have already placed at the Collector's disposal the sum sought for seed-grain, viz., 1,20,000 rupees.

10. The postponement of the collection until February has been ordered by the Collector in anticipation of sanction. This is now accorded ; and further, the Collector may exercise his discretion in continuing the suspension of the demand against the poorer ryots, as suggested by the Board.

11. In regard to remissions, the Collector will at once notify, as recommended by the Board, that the assessment on all land which has been left waste, or has yielded no crop, will be entirely remitted, and that partial remissions, on a liberal per-centage scale will be given for partial losses on all lands.

12. The only point remaining for consideration is the grant of advances, as proposed by Mr. Wedderburn and Mr. Ellis. The condition of the Bellary District has no doubt greatly improved of late years. The revision of assessment carried out by the Honourable Mr. Pelly, when Collector, the permanent remission of the special assessment on lands irrigated from private wells, the abolition of the Mohturpha and Veesabuddy, the enfranchisement of Inām property, and in particular the immense profits derived from the high prices of cotton and cereals of late years, have undoubtedly added very largely to the resources of the people. But while the wealthier class of agriculturists have thus been enabled to pass through so trying a season without, it is hoped, permanent impairment of their means, the pressure on the smaller landholders must have been severe.

13. The cultivation returns show that up to the 30th ultimo the breadth of land under cultivation was less by 300,000 acres than in last year to the same date. This decrease is less than might have been expected ; and as the rains have been unusually late, as well as copious and general, will probably be reduced considerably before the fusly expires.

		Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	TOTAL.	
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
1851-52	- -	14,14,170	86,640	24,410	15,21,220	
1852-53	- -	14,36,834	88,303	20,738	15,45,876	
Drought 1853-54	- -	14,25,572	78,941	20,609	12,25,122	
1864-65	- -	20,71,800	1,32,561	- -	22,04,361	
1865-66	- -	18,26,435	1,38,443	- -	19,64,878	} Exclusive of the Putticondah Talook transferred to Kurnool.
Drought 1866-67	- -	15,74,400	1,00,570	- -	16,74,970	

Loss of Cattle in 1853-54.—Farm Cattle, 89,378, or 31 per cent.

The revenue collections up to the 31st October are also only about 80,000 rupees less than in last year. In respect both to the falling off of cultivation and the loss of cattle, the year contrasts favourably with 1853-54, the last year of drought; but since then population has increased, and the condition of the people improved. The difference is one of degree only; and though the substantial ryots may have passed through the ordeal with but temporary loss, it cannot be doubted that the smaller landholders have suffered severely, and that some years will probably elapse before they regain their former position. The measures advocated by Mr. Wedderburn and Mr. Ellis are designed to afford assistance to this class; but the Board's analysis of them shows that they will not materially attain that object.

14. There were in the district at the time of the last census, five years ago, 37,600 landholders paying less than 10 rupees annually, and 67,500 paying from 10 to 30 rupees. By Mr. Wedderburn's plan, the maximum loans would be but five rupees to the former, and 15 rupees to the latter class; the average advances being respectively two and a half and nine rupees. Mr. Wedderburn estimates the cost of a buffalo at 15 rupees, and that of a bullock at 30 rupees. According to Mr. Ellis' method of distribution, the average loans would, the Board state, amount to two rupees for his first-class of ryots, 16 rupees for the second, and seven rupees, or perhaps 10, for the third.

15. These sums, as the Board remark, would afford but little relief to each recipient.

16. The main difficulty of the ryots will be to make good their losses in cattle, and as from want of forage and disease the adjacent districts of the Presidency and Mysore have all more or less suffered in the same way, it is doubtful whether the wants of Bellary can be met for some years, and the effect of loans may be merely to raise the price of stock, and to draw to Bellary cattle, which are as much required and as profitably employed elsewhere. In fact, it is not practicable to devise any satisfactory scheme for replacing capital without basing it on inquiry into the resources of the people; and this in the case of more than a hundred thousand landholders is obviously beyond the power of the Government. If the loans were to be made at the current rate of interest, the ryots would have a strong inducement to take no more than they really required, and to use what they obtained as economically and advantageously as possible; but this security is lost when loans are offered without interest, the local rate being sometimes as high as 75 per cent., and rarely, the Government apprehend, less than 18.

17. The Government cannot but admit the cogency of the Board's arguments against the plans proposed by Messrs. Wedderburn and Ellis, but before finally deciding, his Excellency in Council wishes to know whether they are in possession of any later intelligence from the district which would lead to any modification of their views in this respect, or whether they would advise measures of less comprehensive scope and more manageable character, with the view of aiding the ryots to retrieve their losses and of expediting the restoration of the district to its former condition of prosperity. The numerous class of landholders paying sums under 10 and 20 rupees per annum, live partly by the produce of their land and partly by the wages of their labour, raising themselves gradually by thrift and industry from the position of labourers to that of farmers. So long as land continues as abundant as it now is, this class will always be numerous, and by it the pressure of adverse seasons is first and most severely felt. The many public works specially undertaken this season probably afford the best means of giving relief to this class to whom labour is familiar, and whose ordinary modes of employment have been temporarily suspended. The Government have already sanctioned the outlay of 2,50,000 rupees for such works, and they now sanction a further grant of 1,50,000 rupees on the same terms as the previous grants. This expenditure, though very much less than that of 1853-54, will, the Government believe, afford sufficient relief, now that the rains have fallen so copiously. If further outlay should unfortunately prove necessary, the Government will at once grant additional funds.

18. Another measure which seems likely to afford present relief, and at the same time tend in some degree to save the district from the periodically recurring droughts to which it is subject, is the affording assistance to the ryots in sinking wells, of which the district, large as it is, possesses only 17,000, or in otherwise permanently improving their lands. Loans for this purpose are opposed to the present practice of the Government, but the circumstances of the Bellary District are altogether exceptional. The only project of magnitude, holding out a prospect of such general benefit to the district as the great works of the Godavery and Kistna confer on those districts, forms part of the Irrigation Company's scheme, and is thus beyond the power of the Government to undertake. A good deal may doubtless be done in the way of improving the existing means of irrigation, but this must be the work of time. Meanwhile, it would be highly desirable also to enable the people themselves to aid in the permanent improvement of the country, thus rendering the assistance, which must necessarily be afforded now in some form or another, of a lasting character. The Government would suggest, for the Board's consideration, whether it would be advisable to place a sum not exceeding, say, 5,00,000 rupees at the disposal of the Collector for Loans, for the sinking of wells, to bear interest at five or six per cent., and be repayable by easy annual instalments along with the current assessment. The repayment would have to be spread over a series of years, so as to be payable out of the surplus proceeds of the lands watered from the well constructed with the loan, and not to absorb an undue proportion even of these. The granting of the loans will, of course, require the exercise of care, but

as the number of recipients is not likely to exceed 2,000 or 3,000, precautions may be adopted which are impracticable under such schemes as those already considered in this Order. The measure would, of course, be open to the objection that it is partial, but this cannot be helped when the means at the disposal of Government are necessarily limited. If the plan is found to answer it can be followed up on a larger scale, for it will clearly be most advantageous to the Government by loans on interest to save the heavy losses which these droughts occasion both to the State and the people. In the famine of 1853-54 the ryotwary net revenue fell from 22,38,000 rupees to 16,60,000. In the following year it rose again, but only to 19 lacs, and it did not quite reach its former level for eight years. And while in 1853-54 the "dry" cultivation fell off by more than 400,000 acres, and the wet by 15,000, the well cultivation was slightly in excess of that of the previous year. But it is not merely as a source of irrigation that wells are especially valuable in bad seasons. Man and beast depend on them for life, and it is only after a succession of droughts that they generally fail.

19. The Board of Revenue will place themselves in communication with the Collector on this subject at once, and favour Government with an early expression of the conclusion at which they arrive, adding, if this be favourable to the measure, such suggestions as occur to them for its speedy and successful adoption.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. D. Sim,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Accountant General; the Public Works Department; and the Sanitary Commissioner.

(Public.—No. 9.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
Fort Saint George.

India Office, London,
28 February 1867.

My Lord,

Para. 1. Your Despatches in the Revenue Department, dated 13th December 1866, No. 58, and 11th January last, No. 1, have been laid before me in Council.

2. I rejoice to find that you consider the distress caused by the famine to be so far at an end, that you are able to order the discontinuance of the weekly reports from all the suffering districts, with the exception of Bellary and Kurnool.

3. I approve the measures you have taken with regard to the supply of funds for the purpose of repairing the tanks and other works which the Public Works Department were unable to supply.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cranborne.*

(Revenue Department.—Miscellaneous.—No. 12 of 1867.)

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for *India*.

My Lord,

1. In continuation of our Despatch dated 11th January 1867, No. 1, we have the honour to forward, for your information, the further Season Reports received by us from the districts.

2. The only fact calling for notice is the unusual number of deaths from fever in the town of Kurnool. You will observe from the letter of the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, recorded in our proceedings dated 15th January 1867, No. 146, that additional medical aid has been sent to that place.

3. The prospects of the season are very favourable in most of the districts, and prices of provisions are falling. We, therefore, propose

Proceedings of Government :		
9	January 1867,	Nos. 111, 112.
11	"	" 187, 188.
11	"	" 191-193.
14	"	" 219, 220.
15	"	" 305, 306.
15	"	" 313, 314.
24	"	" 494, 495.
25	"	" 524, 525.
30	"	" 565, 566.
31	"	" 589, 590.
1	February 1867	" 1, 2.
7	"	" 69, 70.
7	"	" 71, 72.
8	"	" 95, 96.

propose to discontinue sending you the periodical reports of the Collectors. If necessary, the particular circumstances of any district will, as usual, form the subject of a special Despatch.

Fort Saint George,
12 February 1867.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Napier.*
T. Pycroft.
H. D. Phillips.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 9 January 1867.

No. 111.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27 December 1866.

Read the following:—

STATEMENT showing the State of the Season in the District of Nellore, up to 15 December 1866.

Rain-Fall.	State of the Crops, and the Cultivation Operations.	Prices, whether High or Low, Rising, Falling, or Stationary.	Further Remarks.
<i>Inches.</i>			
Rapur - - 9.50	1. In the northern and western talooks dry crops, viz. jonna, oil-seeds, chillies, horse-gram, &c., have been extensively cultivated, and kesari in Rapur and Nellore. The transplanting of raggy in Ongole is commencing.	Prices, generally speaking, are high and stationary.	Cholera prevails to a small extent in Atmakur, Kanigiri, and Ongole talooks. Small-pox in Rapur. Cattle are in a healthy condition in all the talooks, except Atmakur, where murrain is reported to exist. Water and pasture are in abundance in all the talooks.
Nellore - - 14.87			
Atmakur - - 7.57			
Kavali - - 8.80			
Udayagiri - 4.85			
Kandukur - 4.73			
Kanigiri - - 2.	2. Reports have been received from Ongole and Kanigiri that the dry crops have suffered slightly from the late rains, and in places where the injury caused is great, have been re-sown. The standing crops promise well.		
Ongole - - 1.07			

Nellore, 20 December 1866.

(signed) *J. W. B. Dykes*, Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 112.—ORDER thereon, 9 January 1867, No. 57.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)
(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 11 January 1867.

No. 187.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7 January 1867.

Read the following:

(No. 2.)

SEASON REPORT for Fifteen Days ending 31 December 1866.

Season.—All that could be desired.

Cultivation.—Sambah crops looking well; gram and yellow also doing well on dry lands.

Harvest.—Kar is still being reaped, but little remains to be got in.

Rain-fall.—Quite sufficient, and has come from time to time just when required.

Exports.—Still being made to Madura and Dindigul, but on the decrease.

Prices.—Have steadily fallen, and kar paddy can now be purchased for *Rs.* 1. 8. per Harris Cullum of 24 Madras measures, which gives nearly eight measures of rice per rupee. Influential ryots, with whom I have spoken, state that they expect after the Sambah harvest to see paddy at one rupee for 24 Madras measures, and gram hereafter at 20 measures per rupee. Cholum, raggy, and varagoo are all equally cheaper.

Health.—Better than usual at this season of the year. As the condition of the district is in point of fact exceptionally good, perhaps no more fortnightly returns are requisite.

Trichinopoly, 3 January 1867.

(signed) *G. Banbury,*
Collector.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
2. Copy to the Relief Committee.
3. The fortnightly report from Trichinopoly district may be discontinued.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 188.—ORDER thereon, 11 January 1867, No. 96.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

To the Board of Revenue.

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

Read the following Telegrams :—

No. 191.—From Collector Bellary to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 8 January 1867.

Reports from talooks from 26th ultimo to 2nd instant. Prices generally falling. Markets moderately supplied. Public health generally good, but fever is reported to prevail in five talooks. Pasture abundant.

No. 192.—From Collector, Kurnool, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 7 January 1867.

Season promising. Slight showers fell in Pattikonda, Nundial, Sirwell, and Cumbum. Prices stationary. Market well supplied. Health—fever still prevails. The deaths in this town amount to 77 during the week. Pasture sufficient.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 193.—ORDER thereon, 11 January 1867, No. 98.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 14 January 1867.

No. 219.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5 January 1867.

Read the following Letter from the Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Vellum, Tanjore Talook, 1 January 1867, No. 1 :—

1. DURING the fortnight ending 31st December 1866, the rain-fall has been pretty general in the coast talooks, and slight in all the others, except Puttukottai, where there has been no rain at all during the period under report, and the tanks contain not more than one or two months' supply.

2. The rivers have considerably subsided, but the cultivation under them has so far advanced that there need be no apprehension of any failure of crops this year in the delta.

3. Prices have now a downward tendency, and pasture for cattle is everywhere abundant.

4. Cholera prevails more or less throughout the district, as it generally does at this time of year, but not to any considerable extent. There are no diseases among cattle.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.
 2. Copy to the Relief Committee.
-

(Land Revenue.)

No. 220.—ORDER thereon, 14 January 1867, No. 111.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 15 January 1867.

No. 305.—Read the following Letter from the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Fort Saint George, 11 January 1867, No. 9 :—

I HAVE the honour, with reference to Proceedings of Government, as per margin, to report that a medical subordinate has been sent up from Madras to assist at Kurnool, and that the Deputy Inspector General, Ceded Districts, has been directed to afford any further aid that may be needed.

Revenue Department, No. 45, of 8th January 1867.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 306.—ORDER thereon, 15 January 1867, No. 146.

Communicated to the Collector of Kurnool.

(True extract.)

„ (signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Kurnool.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 15 January 1867.

No. 313.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Kurnool, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 14 January 1867:—

SEASON promising, save in Markapoor and Koilcoontla. Rain-fall none. Prices as last week. Markets supplied, except in Markapoor and Koilcoontla talooks. Public health—fever still prevalent; forty-eight deaths in Kurnool town during the week. Cattle disease called moossara rogam, in Markapoor talook. Pasture sufficient.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 314.—ORDER thereon, 15 January 1867, No. 149.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 24 January 1867.

No. 494.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Kurnool, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 21 January 1867:—

SEASON promising in all talooks but Cumbum and Markapoor. Blight is affecting white cholum crops in Nundikoitkur and Pattikonda. Rain-fall none. Prices are as last week, save in Nundial where slightly fallen. Market as last week. Public health—fever still prevalent; 74 deaths in Kurnool town last week. Pasture sufficient.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 495.—ORDER thereon, 24 January 1867, No. 235.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 25 January 1867.

No. 524.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21 January 1867.

Read the following Letters:—

From the Collector of Tanjore to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Vellum, Tanjore Talook, 16 January 1867, No. 17:—

1. DURING the fortnight ending the 15th January 1867 there has been no rain-fall in this district to speak of. The rivers have, moreover, almost entirely subsided, as might be expected at this time of the year.

2. The harvest of the Samba-peshanam crop, which is the staple produce of the district, has already commenced in some parts. The out-turn is expected to be abundant and above the

the average, which fact, added to the export of grain having much decreased of late, has caused a great fall in prices. In the Delta the new car paddy is selling at Rs. 1. 4. per kullum, and I think that a further fall may be anticipated when the harvest is over.

3. Cholera and fever still prevail in some parts of the district, but no diseases of any note exist among cattle. Pasture is at present sufficiently abundant.

REPORT on the State of the Season in the District of Cuddapah during the first Fortnight in January 1867.

1. Scanty showers of rain fell in a few localities. Agricultural operations were still carried on in parts of the district.

2. The standing crops, with few exceptions, were in good condition.

3. Cholera and fever existed in several localities.

Cuddapah, 19 January 1867.

(signed) *T. Ward,*
Deputy Collector.

Submitted for the information of Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 525.—ORDER thereon, 25 January 1867, No. 250.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 30 January 1867.

No. 565.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 22 January 1867:—

Reports from talooks from 10th to 21st. No rain. Prices stationary on the whole, but with a tendency to fall. Markets generally well supplied. Public health impaired by fever, which is very prevalent in eight talooks. Pasturage abundant.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 566.—ORDER thereon, 30 January 1867, No. 271.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 31 January 1867.

No. 589.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26 January 1867.

Read the following:—

SEASON REPORT for the fortnight ending 15 January 1867.

1. THERE has been no rain whatever during the fortnight under report, and several tanks in the Trippatur, Trichengode, and Namkul talooks have run very low, while a few in the last-named talook have been completely dried up.

2. Punjab crops have been generally doing well, and Nunjah crops thriving, except in certain localities, in the Trichengode and Trippatur talooks, where a total failure is apprehended from want of rain. Sugar-cane excellent in the Trippatur and Ussur talooks, and the out-turn in some places remarkably good. Pulses, such as dholi, horse-gram, black-gram, Bengal-gram, &c., have been plentifully cultivated in several talooks of the district. Rain is wanted to bring them to maturity. Nunjah crops have been in almost all the talooks reaped, and the out-turn is reported to be somewhat above one-half the average yield in the Dharampury, Trippatur, and Kistnagherry talooks.

3. There has scarcely been any fall in the prices of grain, except in the Dharampury talook, where paddy has been sold at 220 rupees per garce, and rice at 505 rupees. Namkul presents a contrast, where paddy has been selling at 387 rupees, and rice at 775 rupees.

4. General health has not been good, except in the Dharampury and Namkar talooks. Cholera, fever, and small-pox have prevailed more or less in almost all the talooks, and proved fatal in some instances.

5. Cattle have been free from disease, except in a few villages of the Uttengherry talook, where a few head have been attacked with a disease called gômāri, which affects the hoofs of the animal. Fodder and water have been sufficient.

(signed) C. N. Pochin,
Acting Collector.

Salem, 19 January 1867.

Submitted for the information of Government.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 590.—ORDER thereon, 31 January 1867, No. 283.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. Grose,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 1 February 1867.

No. 1.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Kurnool, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 28 January 1867:—

SEASON as last week, save that the blight extends to Sirwell and Ramalkota talooks also. Rain-fall none. Prices as usual. Markets as last week. Public health—fever as usual; 51 deaths in Kurnool town from Monday to Saturday last. Pasture failing. Cattle suffer from diseases called galicuntu and musara rogum in Nundicotkur, Cumbum, and Markapoor talooks.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 2.—ORDER thereon, 1 February 1867, No. 284.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. Grose,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 7 February 1867.

No. 69.—Read the following Telegram from Collector, Bellary, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 29 January 1867:—

REPORTS from talooks from 21st to 28th. No rain. Prices stationary in some talooks, and slightly falling in others. Markets moderately supplied. Fever prevails in nine talooks. Pasturage abundant.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 70.—ORDER thereon, 7 February 1867, No. 319.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

No. 71.—Read the following Telegram from Deputy Collector, Kurnool, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Madras; dated 5 February 1867:—

SEASON favourable; same in Cumbum and Markapur talooks. Rain-fall none. General prices stationary. Market supplied in Koilkuntla and Markapur talooks. Public health—fever continues; forty deaths in Kurnool town from Sunday to Sunday inclusive. Cattle suffer in Markapur and Ramulcota talooks from certain diseases.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 72.—ORDER thereon, 7 February 1867, No. 320.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 8 February 1867.

No. 95.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 29 January 1867.

Read the following:—

SEASON REPORT for the fortnight ending 15 January 1867.

1. FEVER prevails in eight talooks, and a few deaths have resulted therefrom. The district is free from cholera. Cattle are healthy, except in the talook of Tadpatry, where a few cases of the mosara disease have occurred.

2. There has been no rain during the past fortnight, except a slight drizzle on the 12th at Penkonda; but the cloudy weather and the cold winds that prevailed during the latter part of the fortnight are reported to have injured the crops at Moka and other places in the talook of Bellary. Pasture is very abundant.

3. The white or later cholum crops are stated to be blighted in some places, and fading in others. In some villages in the Bellary talook they are reported to be completely withered, so that the straw is being sold. The corra, cumboo, and other crops are also said to be fading in some of the villages of the Bellary and Raidrug talooks, but the later dry crops are flourishing. All the early dry crops have been reaped. The Vysak or later wet crop has been planted under channels, wells, and tanks. Cotton is being exported to Koomptee and other places.

4. The severity of the distress has been very much alleviated by the late harvest. Famine works are, however, still in hand, and relief houses are still open. Supplies are being brought in from Bangalore, Cuddapah, and Kurnool.

Bellary, 3 January 1867. (signed) *W. S. Lilly*,
Head Asst. Collr., for Collector.
Submitted for the information of Government.

(Land Revenue.)

No. 96.—ORDER thereon, 8 February 1867, No. 334.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)
(signed) *J. Grose*,
Under Secretary to Government.

(Public.—No. 14.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.

My Lord, India Office, London, 30 March 1867.

YOUR Despatch, in the Revenue Department, No. 12, dated 12th February last, has been laid before me in Council. I rejoice to perceive, from the papers you forward, that the prospects of the districts lately suffering from famine are so promising, and trust that the fever which is prevalent, especially in the town of Kurnool, may shortly disappear.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stafford H. Northcote*.

REVENUE LETTER from Madras, dated 27 February, No. 16 of 1867.

Proceedings of
Government,
15 February 1867,
Nos. 204, 205.

1. IN continuation of our Despatch, 12th instant, No. 12, we have the honour to forward, for your information, the accompanying letter from the Acting Collector of Madura, reporting that very great distress is felt in the Melur talook of that district in consequence of the crops, both dry and wet, having been lost from want of seasonable rain. The Collector has made arrangements to feed such of the inhabitants as are unable to work from infirmity, disease, &c., and we have sanctioned, at that Officer's request, a special grant of 10,000 rupees, to be expended on certain public works for the purpose of providing the able-bodied destitute poor with the means of earning a livelihood. We have requested the Collector to keep us informed of the condition of the talook by frequent reports.

Proceedings of
Government,
26 February 1867,
Nos. 361, 362.

2. We also forward the Famine Relief Committee's Report for the months of November, December, and January last. The Committee, it will be seen, promise a final report of the whole of their proceedings from July to the close of March, when it is anticipated that the Fund may be wound up.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 15 February 1867.

No. 204.—Read the following Letter from Acting Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George; dated Madura, 8 February 1867, No. 194:—

1. I REGRET to report that, in most parts of the Melur talook, both dry and wet crops have been lost from want of seasonable rain, and the distress of the people is in consequence very great. The people even now are partly subsisting upon roots, &c., which have greatly accelerated

accelerated the spread of cholera and fever. Almost all the tanks and channels are now dry, and most of the wells are drying up. The scarcity of labour has, to a greater extent, aggravated the sufferings of the people. I have, with a view to alleviate the distress of the people as much as possible, placed at the disposal of the tahsildar 300 rupees, out of the balance of the money supplied to the district by the Famine Relief Committee at Madras, to establish poor-houses in the three places noted in the margin. Arrangements have been made to feed such persons only as are unable to work either from infirmity, disease, &c. Thousands of able-bodied poor are quite ready to take employment on public works, provided works are sanctioned by Government.

Melur.
Kottampatti.
Nattam.

2. I therefore request the sanction of Government for the execution of the relief works enumerated below, at a cost of 10,000 rupees. No money is available from the local funds for any of these works.

3. The completion of the channel from the Palar river to Pullapattee, and enlargement of the existing channel of Pullapattee, Kottampatti, and other villages, will increase the revenue by 10,000 rupees.

	Rs.
1. Pullapattee Channel - - - - -	4,000
2. Repairs to tanks and wells - - - - -	2,000
3. Improvement to roads from Kottampatti to Dindigul -	2,000
4. Ditto - - ditto - - from Melur to Pudukottai -	2,000
TOTAL - - - Rs.	10,000

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 205.—ORDER thereon, 15 February 1867, No. 388.

1. THE Government sanction, as a special grant for relief purposes, the proposed expenditure of 10,000 rupees, for the purpose of providing the able-bodied destitute poor in the Melur talook with the means of earning a livelihood.

2. Mr. Arbutnott will keep the Government informed of the condition of the talook by frequent reports.

3. These Proceedings will be reported to the Secretary of State.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. Hudleston,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Acting Collector of Madura; the Accountant General;
the Revenue Board; the Famine Relief Committee; and the
Public Works Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 26 February 1867.

No. 361.—Read the following Letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Famine Relief Fund Committee, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated Madras, 16th February 1867 :—

1. With advertence to the Government Order, dated 5th September 1866, No. 2363, I have the honour to submit the following report of the operations of the Famine Relief Committee during the months of November, December, January, as preliminary to the committee's final report, which will embrace the whole of their proceedings from July to the close of March, when it is anticipated that the fund may be wound up.

2. The very favourable change which took place in the season at the end of October, and in the early part of November, rendered it scarcely necessary for the committee to take any further action for the relief of distress in most districts, and their operations have been consequently so limited, that they have not deemed it requisite to submit monthly reports of their proceedings.

3. The previous reports of the committee have shown their remittances to the several distressed localities up to the end of October, and since that date only the sums noted in the margin have been despatched to the Provinces. It will be observed, that it has not been found necessary to grant assistance to any considerable extent to any districts except those of Bellary and Kurnnool. As already reported, a sum of 19,000 rupees was despatched to the former district in July and August, and 20,000 rupees in

	Rs.
8 October - to Kurnool - - -	2,000
4 September, to Kurnool - - -	3,000
4 September, to Shevagungah - - -	3,000
20 December, to Madras District - - -	250
20 December, to Bellary - - -	10,000

was also informed that the committee was prepared to make further grants if necessary. The funds previously despatched to the districts of Coimbatore, Madura, Salem, North Arcot, and South Arcot, have proved sufficient for the maintenance of such of the relief houses in those districts as it was thought desirable to keep up. The relief houses in Coimbatore and Trichinopoly were closed before the end of December, as also the greater number of those in North Arcot, Salem, and Madura. The committee, however, regret to have to report that during the current month an application for assistance has reached them from the Collector of the last-named district, who describes the position of Meyloor talook as critical, in consequence of the failure of the late rains there. Mr. Arbuthnot, however, has apparently taken prompt measures to relieve the distress, and reports that, happily, it does not extend to any other portion of the district. A sum of 3,600 rupees has, during the present month, been sent to the Collector by this committee for the relief of this talook. From the reports which have reached them, the committee are of opinion that the relief operations in the Provinces have, on the whole, been conducted in a satisfactory manner, but they will enter into more details on this point when submitting their final report, as they expect then to be in possession of more complete information on the subject than has as yet reached them from some districts.

4. The annexed statements exhibit the relief operations in the town of Madras during the last three months. It will be perceived that an expenditure of Rs. 18,593. 5. 7. has been incurred at the several relief houses during these months, that 6,600 rupees have been expended in relieving the sufferers by other means; and that the total outlay for the alleviation of distress within the town up to the 31st January was Rs. 41,329. 1. 3.

5. In accordance with a resolution of the committee at their meeting on the 15th ultimo, an inferior diet was adopted at all the relief houses on the 1st instant, in view, if possible, gradually to reduce the number of applicants for relief, and, under the terms of the same resolution, all the relief houses were finally closed this day, as the price of third sort rice is reported to be $8\frac{1}{2}$ measures per rüpee.

STATEMENT FOR NOVEMBER 1866.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Gross Sum advanced to each Sub-Committee up to 30 November.	Name of the Poorhouse.	Total Number of Meals Issued in November.	Average Number of Persons Fed each Day.	Total Cost of Food issued in November.	Average Cost of each Meal.	Number of Families to which Money Payments were made.	Total of Money Payments in November.	Cost of Establishment and Contingencies in November.	Total Expended in November, as shown in Columns 5, 8 and 9.	Expenditure in July, August, September, and October.	Total Expenditure up to 30th November.	Cash in Hand and Value of Grain, &c. in store on 30th November.	Total Columns 12 and 13.
<i>Rs.</i>				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Pies.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
6,400	Black Town Relief House, opened on 10th August.	33,845	1,128	1,661 15 8	9 $\frac{1}{16}$	157	347 8 -	82 - -	2,091 7 8	3,916 7 7	6,007 15 3	392 - 9	6,400
3,550	Mylapore Relief House, opened on 7th August.	22,610	754	918 12 11	7-80	83	123 8 -	39 - 7	1,081 5 6	2,144 9 10	3,225 15 4	324 - 8	3,550
4,750	Vepery Relief House, opened on 15th August.	30,611	1,020	1,151 5 2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	160	250 14 -	96 12 1	1,498 15 3	2,887 15 5	4,385 14 8	363 1 4	4,750
5,500	Triplicane Relief House, opened on 15th August.	41,071	1,369	1,625 4 9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	121 8 -	26 0 4	1,772 13 1	3,036 11 4	4,809 8 5	690 7 7	5,500
2,000	The Rev. S. Fennelly and J. G. Coleman, Esq.	-	-	-	-	300	500 - -	-	500 - -	1,500 - -	2,000 - -	-	2,000
	Total - -	1,28,137	4,271	5,337 6 6	-	756	1,343 6 -	243 13 -	6,944 9 6	13,485 12 2	20,430 5 8	1,769 10 -	22,200
	Grants in aid to the Friend - in - Need Society.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600 - -	1,800 - -	2,400 - -	-	-
	Grants in aid to the Comalaseverempetah Relief House.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 - -	850 - -	1,150 - -	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,844 9 6	16,135 12 2	23,980 5 8	-	-

STATEMENT FOR DECEMBER 1866.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Gross Sum advanced to each Sub-Committee up to 31 December.	Name of the Poor House.	Total Number of Meals issued in December.	Average Number of Persons Fed each Day.	Total Cost of Food issued in December.	Average Cost of each Meal.	Number of Families to which Money Payments were made.	Total of Money Payments in December.	Cost of Establishment and Contingencies in December.	Total Expended in December, as shown in Columns 5, 8, and 9.	Expenditure from July to November.	Total Expenditure up to 31 December.	Cash in Hand and Value of Grain, &c. in Store on 31 December.	Total Columns 12 and 13.
<i>Rs.</i>				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Pies.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
8,400	Black Town Relief House, opened on 16th August.	20,519	952	1,320 3 8	8½	153	339 - -	133 14 7	1,793 2 3	6,007 15 3	7,801 1 6	598 14 6	8,400
4,800	Mylapore Relief House, opened on 7th August.	22,993	742	939 15 5	7¾	95	175 - -	35 15 7	1,150 15 -	3,925 15 4	4,376 14 4	423 1 8	4,800
6,000	Vepery Relief House, opened on 15th August.	24,336	785	868 5 1	6½	152	201 5 -	75 12 10	1,235 6 11	4,386 14 8	5,622 5 7	377 10 5	6,000
6,700	Triplicane Relief House, opened on 15th August.	43,108	1,390	1,612 4 4	7	59	125 - -	30 11 1	1,767 15 5	4,809 8 5	6,577 7 10	122 8 2	6,700
2,500	The Rev. S. Fennelly, and J. G. Coleman, Esq.	-	-	-	-	300	500 - -	-	500 - -	2,000 - -	2,500 - -	-	2,500
	TOTAL -	1,19,956	3,869	4,740 12 6	-	759	1,430 5 -	276 6 1	6,447 7 7	20,430 5 8	26,877 13 3	1,522 2 9	28,400
	Grants in aid to the Friend - in - Need Society.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600 - -	2,400 - -	3,000 - -	-	-
	Grants in aid to the Comalaseverempettah Relief House.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 - -	1,150 - -	5,650 - -	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,547 7 7	23,980 5 8	35,527 13 3	-	-

STATEMENT FOR JANUARY 1867.

1. Gross Sum advanced to each Sub- Committee, up to 31 January, 1867.	2. Name of the Poor House.	3. Total Number of Meals issued in January 1867.	4. Average Number of Persons Fed each Day.	5. Total Cost of Food issued in January 1867.	6. Average Cost of each Meal.	7. Number of Families to which Money Payments were made.	8. Total of Money Payments in January 1867.	9. Cost of Establishment and Contingencies in January 1867.	10. Total Expended in January 1867, as shown in Columns 5, 8, and 9.	11. Expenditure from July to December 1866.	12. Total Expenditure up to 31 January 1867.	13. Cash in Hand, and Value of Grain, &c., in Store on 31 January 1867.	14. Total Columns 12 and 13.
Rs. 10,400	Black Town Relief House, opened on 10th August 1866.	29,842	963	Rs. a. p. 1,293 3 1	Pies. 8 $\frac{5}{10}$	159	Rs. a. p. 371 8 -	Rs. a. p. 114 13 -	Rs. a. p. 1,779 8 1	Rs. a. p. 7,801 1 6	Rs. a. p. 9,580 9 7	Rs. a. p. 819 6 5	Rs. 10,400
5,550	Mylapore Relief House, opened on 7th August 1866.	22,967	741	796 7 10	6'66	81	121 - -	40 14 2	958 6 -	4,376 14 4	5,335 4 4	214 11 8	5,550
6,650	Vepery Relief House, opened on 15th August 1866.	23,270	751	617 3 1	5 $\frac{1}{10}$	152	228 2 -	81 - 2	926 5 3	5,622 5 7	6,548 10 10	101 5 2	6,650
8,500	Triplicane Relief House, opened on 16th August 1866.	42,793	1,380	1,386 11 6	6 $\frac{1}{5}$	59	125 - -	*25 5 2	1,537 - 8	6,577 7 10	8,114 8 6	383 7 6	8,500
2,500	The Rev. S. Pennelly and J. G. Coleman, Esq.	-	-	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,500 - -	2,500 - -	- - -	2,500
	TOTAL - - -	1,18,872	3,835	4,093 9 6	-	451	845 10 -	262 - 6	5,201 4 -	26,877 13 3	32,079 1 3	1,520 14 9	33,600
	Grants in aid to the Friend - in - Need Society.	-	-	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	600 - -	3,000 - -	3,600 - -	- - -	-
	Grants in aid to the Comalaseverempet- tah Relief House.	-	-	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,650 - -	5,650 - -	- - -	-
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	-	-	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	5,801 4 -	35,527 13 3	41,329 1 3	- - -	-

* N.B.—It will be observed that the cost of establishment at the Triplicane Poor House has been almost nominal. This is owing to the liberality of Mr. Sum Saum Ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, who has kept up a considerable establishment of servants for this Poor House, chiefly at his own expense.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 362.—ORDER thereon, 26 February 1867, No. 466.

Ordered that the above report be forwarded to the Home Government.

(True extract.)

To the Famine Relief Committee, and the Board of Revenue.

(signed)

W. Hudleston, Secretary to Government.

(Public.—No. 16.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 16 April 1867.

1. YOUR Despatch in the Revenue Department, No. 16, dated the 27th February last, has been laid before me in Council.

2. I regret to observe the amount of distress still existing in the district of Madura, but trust that the advance you have sanctioned for expenditure on public works in that locality may have the effect of reducing its severity.

3. I am very glad to see that the Famine Relief Fund Committee has felt justified, from the price to which rice has fallen, in closing the relief houses in your Presidency town.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stafford H. Northcote.*

REVENUE LETTER from Madras, dated 11 April, No. 27 of 1867.

Proceedings of Government, 27 March 1867, Nos. 467, 468.

1. IN continuation of paragraph 1 of our Despatch, 27th February 1867, No. 16, we have the honour to forward the accompanying Report from the Collector of Madura on the state of the Melur Talook in that district, together with our Order thereon, dated 27th ultimo, No. 732, sanctioning a grant of 5,000 rupees for the purpose of aiding the inhabitants of the talook in clearing out and deepening the wells and small tanks on which they are dependent for the supply of drinking water, which the Collector reported was much needed.

* Proceedings of Government, 28 March 1867, Nos. 471, 472.

† Reported in Despatch to Home Government, 11 January 1867, No. 1.

2. We also forward, in continuation of paragraph 2 of our Despatch, 11th January 1867, No. 1, the papers marginally* noted, containing a very satisfactory account of the present condition and prospects of the Bellary District. Under the circumstances stated in these papers, we have abandoned the idea referred to in our Proceedings of 22nd December 1866,† No. 3484, of making large advances to aid in the sinking of wells. The other measures of improvement suggested by the Collector, and the Orders passed by us in reference to those suggestions, are stated in the Proceedings of 28th ultimo, No. 734, now forwarded, to which we beg to refer you.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 27 March 1867.

No. 467.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25 March 1867.

Read the following Letter from the Acting Collector of Madura to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Camp, Melur, 13 March 1867, No. 60:—

Number of Coolies.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1. Pottapatti channel - | - 1,158 |
| 2. Pallapatti channel - | - 123 |
| 3. Road No. 13 - | - 357 |
| 4. Road No. 5 - | - 268 |
| 5. Attapatti tank - | - 248 |
| 6. Thumbapatti tank - | - 20 |
| 7. Cottampatti tank - | - 88 |
| 8. Melur Teppakkulam - | - 41 |
| 9. Tiruchunai tank - | - 50 |
| 10. Kutcharayanpatti tank - | - 12 |
| 11. Puthamangalam tank - | - 107 |

1. IN obedience to the Order of Government of 15th ultimo, No. 388, calling for frequent reports on the state of the Melur talook, I have the honour to inform you that the works noted in the margin have been commenced, and that 2,472 able-bodied poor are employed daily thereon, and that the number will probably increase to about 3,000. This number does not include the coolies employed by the Public Works Department, or those employed on Local Fund works, amounting to nearly 1,000 more.

2. The sum of 3,600 rupees having been placed at my disposal by the Madras

Madras Famine Relief Committee, three relief-houses have been established at the places noted in the margin, and upwards of 600 helpless poor are fed daily. I have personally inspected the relief-houses, and also all the works in course of execution, and I think every precaution has been taken both for the efficient performance of the work and the prompt payment of the labourers.

1. Melur
2. Nattam.
3. Kottampatti.

3. One of the chief causes of anxiety now is the want, not of food, but of wholesome water, which is becoming extremely scarce in many parts of the talook. I have assisted the people with small sums to deepen their wells and to clear mud out of their small drinking* tanks; but farther steps will have to be taken in this direction should rain not fall during the next month.

* Called "Uranies."

4. In organising the works, the Range Officer, Mr. Colquhoun, has rendered me the greatest assistance; in fact without his assistance the most important works, viz., the Pottapatti and Pallapatti channels, could not have been commenced without much delay.

5. These two works, besides being of the greatest utility to the people, will, I believe, increase the revenue by about 10,000 rupees.

1. Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The want of wholesome drinking water is a serious matter, and the Board recommend that a sum of 5,000 rupees be at once placed at the Collector's disposal, to enable him to aid the people in clearing out and deepening their wells and small tanks. If, unhappily, rain should not fall next month, the consequences would be grave, and the Board deprecate incurring such a risk.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 468.—ORDER thereon, 27 March 1867, No. 732.

1. Ordered accordingly, that a sum of 5,000 rupees be placed at the disposal of the Acting Collector of Madura for the purpose of aiding the inhabitants of the Melur talook in clearing out and deepening the wells and small tanks on which they are dependent for the supply of drinking water.

2. The charge will be debited to the special account of expenditure incurred for relief purposes.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. Hudleston,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Accountant General.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 28 March 1867.

No. 471.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27 February 1867, No. 1207.

Read the following Letters :—

From the Collector of Bellary to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Camp at Hindupur, 5 January 1867, No. 3.

1. I have had the honour to receive the Proceedings of Government, dated the 22nd December 1866, forwarded with the Board's Proceedings of 24th idem, requesting my opinion, with as little delay as possible, on the suggestion of Government to place at my disposal the sum of 5,00,000 rupees for loans to the people, to bear interest at five or six per cent., repayable over series of years, so as to be met from the surplus produce of lands improved by the construction of new wells.

The Board look to me for the latest and most accurate information as to cultivations, collections, and the state of the district, and ryots generally.

2. On being called on, in October last, to state in what manner the ryots could be best assisted in the matter of seed grain, and in replacing the losses from destruction of cattle, I submitted a sketch-plan of the classes of ryots, who would be most benefited by loans for seed-grain and cattle, pointing out that the smaller holders of land, whether wet or dry, must from the nature of the case, their smaller holdings, and consequently less forage, have suffered most; and by their less assets, have to pay a higher interest for money borrowed.

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To advance money to all without restriction of class or amount would have been impracticable; therefore the line was drawn at the class paying up to 30 rupees per annum, who contributed half the land revenue, who however might not all require or apply for the advance, leaving it for discretionary consideration as to whether some of the class above might be admitted to the benefits of the loan. The subject was beset with difficulty, and I intended during my settlement to consider in detail the state of each talook I visited, in view to carry out the requirements of each.

Meanwhile, as the time for sowing was rapidly passing, I distributed, under the terms proposed, advances to applicants where the sowing season had not closed.

3. The sum of five lacs I proposed as a maximum limit, having no intention of going beyond the exact requirements of the case during the period of settlement, when details could be ascertained by myself and subordinate European officers.

State of district.

4. I have travelled through six talooks, and observed the state of crops and people, and have finished the settlement of two talooks of the subdivision; I have received reports from the Head Assistant's division, and though there is some diversity in the state and prosperity of each talook in this district, the whole may be now said to be generally good, agricultural labour generally in demand; and when I found that the famine money rates of wage, fixed at a time when grain was excessively dear, and grain had subsequently fallen in price, were enhancing the rates of ordinary agricultural labour, I reduced the amount, so that while still affording to the unemployed a very sufficient means of subsistence, the inducement should not be such as to withdraw labour from its ordinary avocations. The result has been varied, while in the Head Assistant's division, the reduced wage has not, together with an abundant harvest, induced the labourers to remain, and works will perhaps remain not quite completed; in other talooks there is still a demand for this labour. In Alur, for instance, Mr. McCarthy informs me that about 1,000 people are still employed under his supervision. At Bellary, Mr. Buick writes that the reduction of wage has not had a very marked effect as yet in diminishing the demand for employment, and he attributes this to work being found at an easy distance from home, and being less laborious than other work. The propriety of a still further reduction of wages will be for future consideration. In the subdivision, a very moderate number of persons seek labour on famine works. The conclusion I come to is, that although it may be advisable to carry on public works for a month or two longer, the general state of the district has much improved, and has almost recovered from its late depression. Another favourable feature is, that there has been a most excellent season in Mysore, and raggy was procurable on the borders of this talook at an unusually cheap rate.

Latest returns.

As regards the latest and most authentic information regarding the extent of cultivation and collections, these returns compiled in my Deputy Collector's office at Bellary will reach the Board, to whom they are sent direct, much sooner than I could procure and forward them.

From the general state of the season, I have little doubt that the ordinary extent of cultivation will be reached, and the land revenue collections not have fallen off in a very marked degree. The only talooks I am not quite relieved from anxiety about are Bellary, Gooty, and Alur; but I trust that a sufficiency of forage may yet be stored, so as to last during the dry season.

Wells.

5. I am now called on to state my views regarding the proposal to advance to the amount of five lacs of rupees for the construction of wells. It has been observed, that wells form a safeguard against famine; that although in 1853-54, the dry cultivation fell off by more than four lacs of acres, and the wet by 15,000, the well cultivation was slightly in excess of that of the previous year.

Say that there were 17,000 of these wells, and each watered on an average one-and-a-fifth acre, 20,500 acres would appear, by the accounts, to have been cultivated, and most likely were; but what effect the drought of that season had upon these wells is not before me. I have freely advocated the utmost extension of well digging in the Cuddapah district, for there the water is found at much less depths, and at a much less cost, than in this higher table land, there being nearly 1,000 feet difference in the levels of the towns of Cuddapah and Bellary, and perhaps a general average difference of 400 or 500 feet; but I wish I could depend on the extension of wells to save Bellary from famine. They also participate in the effects of the season, and apparently to a greater degree in a high table land than in a lower level. The water in the Bellary talook wells had sunk from 15 to 20 feet below the original water-mark; the water was bad and brackish. The gardens which these wells had watered were then burnt up, and water was only obtained by digging into the solid rock. The expense of raising water 50 or 60 feet is a most formidable charge on cultivation, not to mention the interest on 1,000 rupees, the probable cost on each.

Usefulness doubted in famine time.

6. I do think that five lacs of rupees could be profitably expended in advances for wells; for whatever they are in Cuddapah, I do not think in Bellary they are safeguards against famine. A different level and a different stratum may make very material differences in the general advantages of such reservoirs, and to spend 1,000 rupees to water an acre and a half of land, when the Irrigation Company might do it for 100 rupees, is not economy.

Other projects.

7. Government are well aware that I have always advocated a supply of sweet water from the Tungabudra river, independent of vicissitudes of season. The expense is enormous, but the necessities are great. It was a sad mistake of the Madras Irrigation Company,

pany, under the lead of the unrivalled Engineer General Cotton, to fix Kurnool as the keystone of their irrigation and navigation projects. Had they taken the upper Bellary project as their keystone, they would have been by this time realising profits instead of applying for an additional loan. No one wants to go a mile an hour in boats in this district, by a tortuous canal, nor would cotton or other produce stand such a dilatory mode of conveyance, but a supply of good water for paddy, garden crops, and grass, would have saved a greater amount of animal and human suffering than I like to contemplate. It is not a question of the comparative profits and advantages of a rain-fed or a river-irrigated cultivation, deducting the average returns of the latter from the profits of the former, and striking a balance of profit; but it is a question of certain against uncertain supply of the necessary of life, which cannot be shown in figures. I place no reliance on wells in Bellary district, as a prevention of famine; cultivation accounts do not show actual returns of out-turn; and brackish water and blighting winds do greatly diminish the out-turn of this forced and extravagant cultivation.

8. I would propose that estimates for the improvement of existing works of irrigation in Bellary be dealt with in a spirit of great liberality, and that Bellary be allowed a more than average amount of expenditure for the improvement and enlargement of her reservoirs; that any subsidiary project found to be feasible, should be at once sanctioned, instead of being relegated to a future Budget, and the general efficiency of the irrigation works being improved, a greater supply of grain will remain, after good seasons, with which to tide over the bad.

Recommends improvements of existing works.

9. If existing irrigation works are improved to the amount of five lacs extra expenditure, that is, if bunds of first class tanks are raised where practicable and safe, and supply channels improved, I consider that a better outlay of public money will be made than in digging new wells to obtain a brackish and unwholesome water. If the great irrigation project is found feasible, and recommended by the Government Consulting Engineer, a most material stop will be gained; but the raising of the bunds of large tanks a yard in height, and their outlets a foot, will conserve two or three months additional water, render full cultivation possible in good seasons, and so provide a fund of produce against the recurrence of bad ones. I am now taking steps to ascertain the capacity of the several tanks for watering their full ayacut, and if any projects for obtaining a larger capacity of holding water can be recommended, will submit them.

Liberal grants to be made on submission of estimates.

10. In the meantime the immediate repair, on emergent estimate, of all breached tanks, such as the Patacottacheroo, for which an estimate has not yet been prepared by the Department of Public Works, the improvement of the Narraindaverkerri supply channel, which would have doubled the supply of water to the tank, and for which the estimate today received, is 12,000 rupees, and such works of repair and improvement, though exceeding the usual allotment to irrigation purposes of this district will, in my opinion, be the best scheme of improvement under existing circumstances.

Conclusion.

From the same Officer, dated Camp at Errattimarayacheroo, Talook Gooty,
7 February 1867, No. 21.

1. Referring to the request contained in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24th December 1866, No. 9165, that I should keep them acquainted with the prospects of the district, as ascertained from the most authentic sources, I have the honour to inform the Board, that since my arrival in this district in June last, I was detained for three months, from July to September, in Bellary, in the urgent supervision and carrying out of measures for the general safety of the district. During October I was detained, pending the visit of the Sanitary Commissioners, on the 10th idem, to the town of Bellary. On his departure in the early part of November, I commenced a tour of the district, and have in three months up to date ridden slowly through eight talooks, inspecting with one exception all the principal irrigation works of the district, and the famine works under construction in these talooks. The irrigation works are in good order, and still contain a large supply of water. The famine work is fairly and even well done, and the distress is confined to the ordinary pauperism of the country.

2. I have no hesitation in stating, from my inspection of the crops and extent of cultivation (though less than in last year in poor dry land, and precariously irrigated wet land), that no apprehension regarding the comfort and safety of man or beast during the next six months of the current calendar year need be entertained. Grain will be harvested in sufficiency. There is pasture enough for the cattle at present, and there will be enough of forage stored to tide over the usual dry weather, even if somewhat protracted.

3. The opportune and plentiful fall of rain in October of last year, has brought about a very material fall of prices. The reduction, however, have been slow, and I have no doubt a further downward tendency will much depend on the character (*i. e.* rain-fall) of the early part of next cultivation year, beginning about May next, and on the facility, or otherwise, of import. Very great caution will be exercised in sales, and I doubt not grain will be hoarded by all classes, in remembrance of the events of last August.

4. If there is any lesson to be learned from the trial Bellary has undergone, it is that an inland district, subject to drought, requires as an essential of its welfare, railway communication. I dwell upon this point the more, because it is not adverted to among the Sanitary Commissioner's "remedial measures." I ask the support of the Board to press this subject most forcibly.

5. One and no inconsiderable merit of a railway over a road is that it does not take a natural advantage of the laws of supply and demand. I mean, that it does not, like the Cuddapah and Bangalore cart-owners, raise its rates on the occurrence of an increased demand, nor is it subject to the contingencies of animal carriage. In good seasons, it will carry grain at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ a ton a mile, or whatever the rate may be, and in bad seasons it does not ask more.

6. Bellary being at present 100 miles from the nearest terminus, grain conveyed by cart from the nearest railway point was only obtained from Cuddapah in July of last year, by the merchants, at 100 per cent. on cost price in the transit of 100 miles. I speak of inward traffic. Cart hire from Bellary outward was not enhanced. To arrive with a load in Bellary involved 100 miles transit of a fodderless region and a like difficulty in return; certain deterioration, if not death, of the bullocks, and, in many cases, of the drivers by cholera. This actually occurred also on my importing a small quantity of grain for the support of the helpless poor from Bangalore. Actually, the rate of cart hire in August of last year, from the finished end of the railway, was two per ton per mile. Mercantile enterprise is paralysed by such a state of the carrying trade.

7. The first step I took on arriving at Bellary last year, was to request the agent of the North West Railway to press on its works. I would even now offer a premium on their more speedy construction. The embankments are not completed on the part of the line on which I am at present.

8. With grain imported at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ton per mile, at 20 miles per hour, we could never revert to the state of anxiety and anticipated and nearly irremediable distress caused by the rate being two per ton per mile, carried at two miles an hour, and, at the most, 15 miles per day. Enfeebled unfed bullocks cannot even do that over a cotton soil road. Even the Indian Carrying Company broke down in the attempt.

9. The great irrigation work suggested to be undertaken by the Madras Irrigation Company will take five years to carry out. We may have another bad season, or even two successive ones, before it is completed, if, indeed, it be undertaken. The minor schemes require professional investigation and report, and have not a like certainty of success. If the railway could be speedily brought over the 100 miles of cotton soil (on which ordinary road making and carriage are conducted at the greatest outlay, both of cost and in animal labour, and at the least return for the money), from the Cuddapah frontier into the town of Bellary, and centre of the province, I would have no future misgiving for the safety of the district. If the rail could be pressed on and completed in a year, or if a tramway were laid, the advantage would be incalculable. Enterprising contractors might be found to anticipate the ordinary time of construction. It is, in my opinion, the present and immediate safeguard against future calamity.

10. Whether proper precautions were taken by the district authorities to ward against the consequences of distress during last year, whether they were altogether possible, whether they were timely or untimely, whether the state of distress was exaggerated or understated, or properly described, appear, after the event, to be subordinate to the all-important point of future prevention of disaster. And I trust, in pressing on the attention of the Board of Revenue, with the view of enlisting their timely support in the recommendation of the early, even hurried, completion of the railway to the town of Bellary, I am not overstepping the line of duty which the responsibility for the welfare of this vast province seems to entail upon me.

From the same Officer, dated Camp at Goontakul, Gooty Talook, 11 February 1867,
No. 26.

1. In reply to the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24th December 1866, and 3rd January, and reminder, 6th February 1867, No. 102, requesting me to report on the scheme of advances for digging wells, and to give the maximum, minimum, and average rates, I have the honour to state that I replied to the general question on the 5th ultimo, and, with the view of obtaining the details, sent circulars to all the talooks, but have only received replies from a few.

2. The cost of well-digging varies in every talook. The maximum cost of digging and permanently improving a well may be laid down as 3,000 rupees.

3. The maximum cost and minimum profit are frequently combined on the black cotton soils of Bellary, Alur, Adonie, and half of Gooty, and part of Hurpunhully. The depth is generally greatest; the chance of getting a spring most precarious; the cost of raising the water heaviest; the quality of the water, saturated with lime, the worst.

4. The

4. The cost of digging wells ranges from, say, 3,000 rupees for a stone-faced well of 60 feet depth from the surface, though perhaps three feet of water at bottom, cut through alluvium, hard soil, and finally rock, to 20 rupees in Hindupur and some of the subdivision talooks, for a hole, scooped out in the sandy bed of a river, supplied by the percolation of the water from the same.

5. The medium average for the district may be taken at about 350 rupees; a sum which is quite within the power of the people (who are in a position to work the wells when dug), without any assistance from the State.

6. To find out additional sites where water is likely to be procured, by sinking shafts, throughout this district, would take a long period.

7. I have myself dug wells, and have observed the digging of a good many by ryots in the ceded districts, and can therefore testify to the risk of the undertaking.

8. To advance money from the public purse for this purpose will be attended with disadvantages.

9. A State loan does not impose the same amount of personal care in the selection of favourable localities. Wells may be dug and no water found, and the money wasted.

10. Few people, on an average, who would be in a position to work a well when dug, would be unable to dig it for themselves. A well, without one or two pairs of strong bullocks (valued about 200 rupees) and appliances to work it, would be a useless gift.

11. I am, therefore, in favour of leaving to private, unassisted enterprise, the digging of wells for the ordinary purpose of cultivation.

12. The inducements to such enterprise, where feasible, are very strong.

13. It is a source of much gratification to me to relate, as I am sure it will be to the Board to hear, that the reduction of assessment in the well lands of Bellary, which was advocated by me, when Acting Collector in 1863, and strongly recommended by the Board, and sanctioned by the Government, has had a most beneficial effect. At the village in the Gooty talook, where I am now writing, there are a number of wells, in red soil, with a substratum of gravel, which have yielded an unfailing supply, even during the whole of last year; when the Bellary talook wells, and those of other talooks, either dried up or yielded undrinkably brackish water. The assessment on the wells was reduced from its former charge (equal to that of irrigated land) to that of the first class dry land in the village, and, moreover, the charge on the second crop was altogether abolished.

14. The result is that the land near which my tent is pitched (and similarly so over the district), which was charged eight rupees per acre for the first crop, and four rupees for the second, or 12 rupees annually if two crops were raised, is now only charged two rupees per acre.

15. By this liberal, just, and most prudent reduction of assessment, Government have supplied a greater incentive to the improvement of land, and rendered it independent of the season, than if they had disbursed many lacs of rupees, in advances for the same purpose. It has led to embarkation of capital, formerly applied to mercantile adventure, in the permanent improvement of land.

16. The value of agricultural produce is very high. I believe that more than a million sterling has been poured into this district by the high price of cotton during the American war. There is a large expenditure of money by the North West Railway, which will traverse almost the worst part of the district. Agricultural wages are high; there is rather a deficiency than a surplus of labour. The district is steadily improving.

17. Seeing, then, that money is plentiful, that wages are high, demand for labour (especially by the railway) in excess of the supply, I am inclined to advocate that the people be left to the natural course of improvement, rather than that a stimulus (which I have tried to show is uncalled for, and has been already applied, by the liberal measures of Government), by advances of money, should be attempted, where there are so many chances of failure, and a doubtful hope of success.

18. For the benefit of travellers and traffic, and for the formation of plantations, we are now digging wells, at Government expense, along the line of roads where water was scarce.

19. After a tour of nearly three months in the district, travelling at the rate of 10 miles every third day, I am of opinion that the liberal remissions authorised by the Board, the forbearance in the collection of the revenue, until a crop had been reaped, the large public expenditure of funds in relief works, as also in the construction of the railway, will fully provide for the exigencies of the district, and enable it soon to recover its former career of prosperity, which is evinced by the slight traces the effects of the drought, arising from the failure of the south-west monsoon, have left, and by the large amount of private charity contributed by the better-off classes to their poorer neighbours during the pressure, which also was owing more to the temporary difficulty of replenishing from abroad the existing store of grain than to its positive deficiency.

20. Having adverted to the objections which occur to me in the scheme of advances for digging wells, I am quite ready to carry out the final instructions of Government, should they determine on giving effect to the scheme. For that purpose applications will have to be called for, by parties desirous of obtaining Government loans. I have not called for such applications, nor have any been made to me during my tour. To call for applications, unless it were fully intended to grant them, would tend to disappointment, so I have refrained from doing so until final instructions are received.

1. In his letter and telegram recorded in the Board's Proceedings, dated 27th November 1866, No. 8542, the Collector of Bellary urged the necessity of suspending the collection of the State dues in the district, and of making an advance of 6,20,000 rupees to the poorer ryots, for the purpose of purchasing seed grain, and replacing the serious loss of agricultural stock which they had sustained during the past year. The Government, in their Order, dated 30th October 1866, No. 2938, sanctioned an advance of 20,000 rupees for seed-grain, and again in their Order, dated 20th November 1866, No. 3169, sanctioned further advances for the same purpose, to such an extent within 1,00,000 rupees as might be found necessary. The Board, in their proceedings noted above, supported the Collector's recommendation for the temporary suspension of the revenue demand, but demurred to granting any advances beyond those which had been already sanctioned for the purchase of seed-grain. Meantime the Sanitary Commissioner's first report on the Bellary district, in which he made very similar recommendations to those of the Collector, had reached Government, and, in the Government Order, dated 7th December 1866, No. 3304, the Government called on the Board for an early expression of their opinion on his suggestions. The Board complied with this requisition in their proceedings, dated 12th December 1866, No. 8819, and, after pointing out the erroneous character of some of the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks on their alleged refusal to grant the remissions of assessment which Mr. Hathaway had recommended in the previous year, they analysed his proposals to make advances, and showed that while, on the whole, the measure of individual relief would be inadequate to produce any sensibly beneficial effect, the cost to Government would be considerable, the risk of malversation great, and its result in demoralising the people certain. They accordingly adhered to the recommendations contained in their previous proceedings, adding to them a suggestion that the Collector should be permitted to bring forward the subject of advances later in the season, if he found it necessary to do so. They further proposed that he should be permitted still longer to postpone the revenue demand, if needed, and to make remissions of a still more liberal description than those authorised by the rules. In support of their opinion that the measures of relief would be sufficient for the occasion, the Board, in the same proceedings, alluded to the exceptionally favourable prospects of the cultivation season which has just expired.

2. In their Order, dated December 22nd, No. 3484, the Government sanctioned the Board's recommendations on the subjects of suspending the revenue demand and granting liberal remissions of assessment; and, while concurring with the Board that neither Mr. Wedderburn's nor Mr. Ellis's proposed scheme of advances was likely to attain the object in view, suggested for the Board's consideration "whether it would be advisable to place a sum not exceeding, say, 5,00,000 rupees, at the disposal of the Collector for loans, for the sinking of wells, to bear interest at five or six per cent, and be repayable by easy annual instalments along with the current assessment. The repayment," Government added, "would have to be spread over a series of years, so as to be payable out of the surplus proceeds of the lands watered from the wells constructed with the loan, and not to absorb an undue proportion even of these."

3. In the same Order, the Government drew a comparison between the distress in the Bellary district in 1853-54 and 1866, very favourable to the latter year, and pointed out that the public works already undertaken in the district were probably the best means of giving relief to the distressed. The Government also observed that sanction had been already granted for the outlay of 2,50,000 rupees on such works, and they then sanctioned a further grant of 1,50,000 rupees for the same purpose, stating that they were prepared to make still further grants if necessary.

4. The proposals of Government were communicated to the Collector of Bellary for his opinion, with the Board's proceedings, dated 24th December 1866, No. 9168, and in a memorandum from the Board's office, dated 3rd January, Mr. Wedderburn was requested to submit, with his reply to these proceedings, a statement showing the lowest, highest, and average cost of sinking wells in the Bellary district.

5. The first and third letters, recorded at the head of this paper, are Mr. Wedderburn's replies to the Board's requisitions, and the second, in which he makes a suggestion regarding the extension of the railway to Bellary, may conveniently be disposed of in connection with them.

6. After a tour of nearly three months in the district, in the course of which he carefully looked into the state of the crops and the condition of the people, and inspected nearly all the principal irrigation works, the Collector records his opinion "that the liberal remissions authorised by the Board, the forbearance in the collection of the revenue until a crop had been

been reaped, the large public expenditure of funds in relief works, as also in the construction of the railway, will fully provide for the exigencies of the district, and enable it soon to recover its former career of prosperity, which is evinced by the slight traces the effects of the drought, arising from the failure of the south-west monsoon, have left, and by the large amount of private charity contributed by the better-off classes to their poorer neighbours during the pressure."

7. In deprecation of the proposal of Government to make an advance of 5,00,000 rupees for the special purpose of sinking wells, Mr. Wedderburn states that he is not of opinion that the expenditure of this sum in this manner would be any safeguard against future famines in the Bellary district. He explains that the cost of such works would vary from 20 rupees for the scooped-out hole in the sandy bed of a river, to 3,000 rupees for a stone-faced properly constructed well in some other localities of the district, and that the maximum cost and the minimum profit would frequently be combined, inasmuch as in the black-cotton soils of a great portion of the district, the depth is generally greatest, the chances of finding a spring most precarious, the cost of raising the water heaviest, and the quality of water, when raised, the worst. He also points out that in a year of drought, such as that which the Bellary district has just passed through, the wells participate in the effects of the season in a greater degree on high table land than when placed in a lower level, and that on such occasions the water falls many feet below the usual water-mark, and the gardens dependent upon the wells become burnt up like the rest of the country. He further considers that few people who would be in a position to work a well, when excavated, would not be able to construct one at their own cost, and that the present revenue system of the district affords ample encouragement to the expenditure of private capital in this direction.

8. In lieu of the expenditure of 5,00,000 rupees in advances for wells, Mr. Wedderburn would be glad to see a special famine grant to the Bellary district of a like sum, in addition to the usual Public Works grant, to be laid out in improving and enlarging the existing irrigation works of the district, and in the immediate repair, on emergent estimate, of all breached tanks. He also strongly urges the necessity of undertaking what is known as the Toongabudra project, pointing out that it is not a question of the comparative profits and advantages of a rain-fed or a river-irrigated cultivation, but of a certain against an uncertain supply of a necessary of life which, if it had been available during the past year, would have saved a large amount of animal and human suffering. In still stronger terms he advocates the immediate extension of the railway from the Cuddapah frontier to the town of Bellary, being of opinion that were this means of communication with the coast once open, there would be no further cause for anxiety in regard to the Bellary district in any year of scarcity.

9. In the face of this strongly expressed opinion against the measure by the officer in charge of the district, the Board do not feel justified in recommending the Government to make advances for the construction of wells. The cultivation returns for the month of January show that the present cultivation throughout the district is within one per cent. of what it was in January last year, is in excess of the extent under cultivation in January 1864, and within about two per cent. of the cultivation in the same month of 1865. The present dry cultivation is 19,17,725 acres against 19,27,580 acres in January 1866, and the wet cultivation is 1,34,993 acres against 1,46,889 acres. Similar evidence as to the returning prosperity of the district is furnished by the statement of revenue collections, which shows 7,85,698 rupees brought to account in the present revenue year against 10,21,117 rupees in the past revenue year at the same period, notwithstanding the sanctioned suspensions of a portion of the Government demand.

10. These circumstances, and the Collector's assurance, after personal inspection, of the favourable appearance of the district, tend to show that, severe as the trial has been, the people have passed through it without any very serious or permanent impairment of their means, and that they are already recovering from its effects with a rapidity which indicates that it is no longer necessary to resort to such exceptional means of relief as advances or loans. At the same time the Board cordially support Mr. Wedderburn's recommendations, as recorded in paragraph 8 above, in order to ward off the worst consequences of another visitation such as that through which the district has just passed. The liberal grant of funds for the improvement and extension of the irrigation works of the district is specially needed, and the early completion of the railway from the Cuddapah frontier to the town of Bellary, and through the northern portion of the district, would, in the event of any similar contingency recurring, enable supplies of food to be speedily and cheaply thrown into the district. The Board trust, therefore, that these measures will commend themselves to Government, and that the Government will be pleased to make a strong representation as to the necessity of at once carrying them into effect to the Government of India, and to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, respectively. The Toongabudra project has always received the constant support and advocacy of the Board, and its early commencement is, they believe, now under the consideration of Government. The Board can add nothing to the urgent representations of the Collector on the advantages of this work being speedily undertaken.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 472.—ORDER thereon, 28 March 1867, No. 734.

1. The Government are glad to receive so satisfactory an account of the present condition and prospects of the Bellary district as is conveyed in the above papers.
2. Under the circumstances stated, the idea of the Government making large advances to aid in the sinking of wells must evidently be abandoned, and it remains to consider the other measures of improvement suggested by the Collector, which are, a liberal expenditure on the improvement of the existing reservoirs and other works of irrigation, such as the Narraindevakerri supply channel; the immediate repair on emergent estimate of all breached tanks, such as the Patacottacheruvu; the execution, if found feasible, of the Toombudra project for irrigating part of the district, and the acceleration of the railway works.
3. The Government are anxious that no possible means of guarding the district against the calamity of famine, from which it has repeatedly suffered in seasons of drought, should be left untried, and the above suggestions will be carefully considered in the Department Public Works, in view to the adoption of the most fitting measures for attaining the object in view with the least possible delay.
4. The practicability of the Toombudra project has yet to be established, and while it forms part of the Irrigation Company's scheme, and must be left to them if they are prepared to undertake it, its execution appears likely, from the consulting engineer's report, to occupy much more than five years, as estimated by the Collector.
5. The railway works are being pressed on with the utmost rapidity, and from the latest report on the progress of the line, it seems not improbable that engines may be running into Bellary by the middle of next year. It does not appear that Government can do anything to accelerate the progress of these works, but careful attention should at once be given to the formation of the necessary feeders from local funds, as already directed, so that the fullest benefit from the extension of the line may be derived at the earliest possible moment.
6. Nothing should be left undone by the superintending engineer that is necessary or possible for the repair and improvement of the existing works of storage and irrigation, and for adding to their number when circumstances will admit, and the Government will be prepared to make the most liberal provision of funds in their power for the execution of what is a duty of the State as the guardian of the lives of those committed to its care, and no mere revenue improvement.
7. In Mr. Maltby's report on the state of the district after the famine of 1853-54, the following works were named as specially deserving attention :—
 The three incomplete anicuts across the Toombudra at Moodulkutta, Soogoor, and Munchala.
 The construction of anicuts across the Pennair at Hindupur, in the Pennacondah talook, and at Roddum for the supply of the Anuntapoor and Singumala tanks.
 The construction of an anicut across the Huggry to supply the Kunnacul tank, and to irrigate a large area of land in the Raidroog talook.
 Suggestion for turning to account the waters of the Chittravutty, the Hindry, and the Chinna Huggry rivers.
8. Much has been done in the interval since Mr. Maltby wrote, for improving the condition of the irrigation works of the district, and attention has been given to several of the above projects, but it will now again be fully considered in the Department Public Works what more can be done, and how satisfactory results can be most speedily attained.
9. The condition of the Toombudra channels will also receive special attention.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. Hudleston,*
 Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Public Works Department.

(Revenue.—No. 19.)

To his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
Fort St. George.

India Office, London,
29 June 1867.

My Lord,

Para. 1. I HAVE considered in Council the Despatch from your Excellency in Council, numbered 27, and dated the 11th of April last, in which you report your having sanctioned a grant of 5,000 rupees for the purpose of aiding the inhabitants of the Melur talook, in the Medura district, in clearing out and deepening the wells and small tanks on which they are dependent for drinking water, and submit three letters from the Collector of Bellary, Mr. Wedderburn, on the present condition and prospects of that collectorate.

2. The reports from both these quarters are satisfactory, and it is very gratifying to me to find that efficient measures have been taken to alleviate the distress which was at one time prevalent, and that there is now no apprehension entertained of further suffering from that cause at present. It is especially gratifying to learn, that the speedy recovery of the people of Bellary, after the calamity, was very much owing to the reduction of the assessment of well lands in Bellary, which received the approval of the late Secretary of State, Sir Charles Wood, in his Despatch of the 17th of February, No. 5 of 1865.

3. It is, however, as you state in your order in the papers now before me, a duty of the State, "as the guardian of the lives of those committed to its care, and no mere revenue improvement," to prevent, as far as may be, the recurrence of such calamities, and I, therefore, entirely approve the readiness which you have expressed "to make the most liberal provision of funds in your power" for the repair and improvement of existing works of storage and irrigation. After the report of the Collector, it was quite necessary to abandon the proposal which had been thrown out of advancing a large sum to aid in the sinking of wells, as it is clear that a large sum would have been expended, and but little, if any, benefit derived from the expenditure.

4. Your instructions as to the formation, from local funds, of feeders to the railway stations, so as to obtain, immediately on its completion, all the benefit for the district which can be drawn from that important work, are likely also to prove of very great service to the district.

5. Of the other works recommended, nothing need here be said, as they have been transferred to the Public Works Department, in which they will be reported to me, but the rest of your proceedings, transmitted with the Despatch under reply, have my cordial approval.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stafford H. Northcote.*

(Revenue Department.—Miscellaneous.—No. 36 of 1867.)

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

Right Honourable Sir,

1. THE accompanying narrative of the Ganjam famine of 1866 was drawn up by Mr. Grigg, Assistant to the Collector of Ganjam, and a few copies were sent with a demi-official note to our Revenue Secretary by the Collector, Mr. Forbes, who at the same time mentioned that he contemplated sending a copy to the Famine Committee in Calcutta, to supply certain information which they had sought from him.

2. It was not received here as an official paper, nor is it accepted as a complete narrative of the measures adopted by Sir. W. Denison's Government for the relief of distress in Ganjam, commencing in November 1865, but as it has apparently been communicated in Calcutta to a portion of the press, and is noticed in the "Friend of India" of 18th April, we think it right to place you

in possession of a copy, accompanied by a short memorandum of omissions in it, which has been prepared in this office.

3. It was irregular in Mr. Forbes to allow the use of official records for the compilation of a narrative to be printed at his office press, and circulated by him without the permission of Government as an authoritative statement of facts, but considering the importance of rendering readily available all information of value relating to this calamity, we do not intend to take any other notice of the irregularity than that which is embodied in the Government Order of this day's date, No. 1186.

4. Mr. Forbes has stated that he furnished copies only to Honourable Mr. Campbell, the Famine Commissioner in Calcutta, to the Madras Famine Relief Committee, and to Mr. Molony, the Cuttack Commissioner.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Napier.*
T. Pycroft.
H. D. Phillips.

Fort St. George, 25 May 1867.

A SHORT ACCOUNT of the GANJAM FAMINE of 1866, with a brief Notice of previous Years of Scarcity, and Appendices, by an Officer of the District.

THE GANJAM FAMINE.—1866.

IT may be well before entering upon the subject of the distress of the present year to give, by way of preface, a brief survey of the famines, or rather periods of scarcity, which have heretofore befallen the inhabitants of Ganjam.

These may be stated as three, though there have been several years of dearth, but they hardly deserve the name of famines. The first, 1789 to 1792; second, 1799 to 1801; and third, 1836.

Of these periods of drought, the first was the most severe, far surpassing that of the present year in intensity. But the records which exist are very meagre in the information they give, either of the extent of the suffering or the measures taken to alleviate it. Of the second period, there are no English records at all; the Collector of the day having found it convenient to do away with them.

The tract of country known as the Northern Circars, has been occupied by the English in 1766. That part of it under the control of the Company's representative at Fort St. George, Ganjam, only extended as far south as Itchapoor. The Chicacole Taluk was attached to the Circar of Vizagapatam until 1803.

Though much lawlessness prevailed amongst the zemindars, the condition of the people seems to have been prosperous at our advent to the country, and continued to improve until the severe check it received in the years 1789 to 1792. The way in which the Circars have been changing hands had rendered the zemindars almost independent, and for some time previous to the British occupation little or no peshcush had been levied. The circumstance had, doubtless, in some measure, increased the wealth of the country; for the zemindars, though usually unenterprising and burdensome landlords, frequently employed their wealth on works of piety and usefulness. The numerous small pagodas and tanks, often of noble dimensions, show their concern for their people. The decline of native arts of every description tell their own tale. The benefits derived by the natives from our rule in this country are incalculable, especially with regard to the administration of criminal and civil justice, and the protection of people; but it may be well questioned whether the condition of the ryot class, except in Government Taluks, has been much improved; and the checks we have placed on the creation of Inam villages have hindered the growth of a more independent and intelligent race of ryots. However, many zemindars still show themselves competent and prudent managers in developing the resources of their estates.

The great famine which desolated Bengal in 1770-72 did not extend to Ganjam, and probably the people reaped no small profit from the export of grain. The great grain trade, however, was with Madras; and we find that serious complaints were made by the people in 1787, on the ground that the large importations to Madras from Tanjore had driven the Ganjam rice out of the market, owing to its superior quality and cheapness.

The extent of the famine of 1789-92 is not anywhere, as far as the writer has examined, exactly given. The Madras Government in their despatches always speak of it as the "Famine to the northward," and there is an incidental reference, from which it may be inferred that it extended to the Kistna. But towards the north, it did not extend beyond the Bengal frontier, and even the bordering estate of Callicote did not suffer much. Contrasted with the present, it is worthy of note that the two earlier famines of

1789 and 1800 began in the north of this district, and increased in intensity towards the south; whilst that of 1836, like the present year, was felt with greatest severity in Orissa and parts of the district adjacent to Bengal. The famine in the region of the Godavery, about 1824, does not appear to have extended to Ganjam, though the crops were endangered by a partial failure of rains in 1825.

From a minute of Mr. R. Munro, Member of the Ganjam Council, dated May 1790, it appears that the crops had been very scanty in 1789, and he warns Government not to attempt the full collection of kist on the Havelly or Government lands, though apparently to no purpose. But the south-west monsoon rains having again failed, the Government of Ganjam, which consisted of a President and Council, took most prompt measures to ward off, as far as possible, the misery and starvation that awaited the people. The president's name was Crawford. These measures, however, were in accordance with the economic doctrines of the day. As early as the 7th November, a proclamation was issued suspending all import and transport duties on grain and other edibles on the Havelly lands, stationing a guard of sepoys at Cunchelly to prevent exportation to the south, and laying an embargo on the export of grain from the seaports.

The distress was further aggravated by the depreciation of the copper coin, owing to large importation of Dutch dubs. Mr. Webb, the Havelly Collector, estimates it at 25 per cent. The effects of this depreciation were chiefly felt by the labourer and the vendor of Government monopolies. Government seem to have taken fitting measures to mitigate the evil. A noteworthy proposition was made at the same time to the Madras Government for permission to seize and confiscate all the villages granted for "eleemosynary purposes," or apply them to their original purpose, "at a time," in the words of the Ganjam Council, "when the ryot and traveller suffer accumulated evils." The Madras Government however took no notice of the proposition, though in their Proceedings, dated 20th November 1790, they not only confirmed the measures of the local council, but also ordered similar measures to be adopted in all "the Company's territories to the northward, whether under Councils or Collectors," including all zemindars, whom they afterwards appear to have reimbursed for any loss sustained by them through suspension of dues and customs which they were at this time permitted to levy in their own domains.

In December, we find the council interposing to check exportation of grain to Pooree for religious purposes by the Raja of Vizianagram. Crowds of his people came flocking through the district to eat at Jaggannath the rice they were denied at home. The council, however, speedily dispatched both grain and people back to the place whence they came.

The failure of this year, 1790, was most severe on the estates lying around the Mahendra Malia, south of Itchapore. Here the paddy crop entirely failed. In Pedda Kemidy, lying further to the north, only half a crop was reaped. In Soorangi, Beridi, Boodarsingi, and Daracota, the same, whilst Borraghur only gathered a third of the usual yield.

In the early months of 1791, things appear to have slightly improved in some districts south of Ganjam, and the Madras Government recalled the order suspending the collection of duties on imports in this and other northern districts. In Ganjam, however, they confirmed, though somewhat reluctantly, the reduced jumma entered into with the zemindars, holding them to be compensated for loss of crops by increase of prices. These instructions led to an indignant remonstrance on the part of the local council, and the restrictive duties were again imposed. In May, rice had fallen to 30 seers the rupee, owing to large imports from Cuttack and the restriction on exports, but even this was considered as little less than a famine rate.* The south-west monsoon rains, however, having again failed, the Madras authorities grew alarmed, and the Board of Revenue in September required the strictest observance on the part of zemindars (who appear to have been smuggling grain out of the country), of the Government proclamation, and extended its provisions to every necessary of life.

The disposition evinced by the troops caused much concern. Urgent commands were dispatched to the revenue authorities to reserve sufficient grain for their maintenance until a prosperous season. The Havelly Collector replied with great indignation to this inconsiderate order, stating that he had already applied to the Revenue Board for 30,000 bags of rice for the Havelly alone. Whether or not the rice was granted by the Board does not appear, but adequate measures seem to have been taken to support the people of the Havelly or Government lands, for Mr. Snodgrass, who had succeeded Mr. Crawford, in a letter dated 9th March 1792, states that he had anticipated sanction in extending to the Mohery Zemindary (which with its large town of Berhampoor was under Government management), the measures already adopted in the Havelly. Of these, the principal was the employment of people on tanks and roads, paying them in kind; but the method of feeding large bodies of people at chuttrums seems also to have been carried out, for Mr. Snodgrass speaking of an "Institution" (though of what exact nature is not clear) which he had established at Berhampoor, mentions that the numbers who were daily perishing there, "showed that the means of private individuals were inadequate to so extensive a benefit." He evidently alludes to some development of the time-honoured system of giving relief, common throughout Hindoostan, viz., of feeding travellers and paupers at chuttrums, whether established by private munificence or the joint undertaking of the village. All zemindars consider such institutions as essential to their dignity, though the benefits are chiefly reaped by travelling Bramins and Sunyasies.

It would also seem probable that rice was retailed in Berhampoor at cheap rates by the Government, for they sanction some sales made by Mr. Snodgrass in Berhampoor for the

* i.e. Lands granted for maintenance of Pagodas and Chuttrums.

benefit of the poor, though there is nothing to show the extent to which such kind of relief was carried.

This gentleman, who afterwards obtained a most unenviable reputation, acted throughout the distress with great energy, but at the same time with little wisdom. His general policy seems to have been to feed the people, but to take full advantage of high prices, by renting out the lands at exorbitant rates. Thus, whilst the produce had decreased in many instances 50 per cent., the rent derived from the land had only decreased 10 per cent. This will be more fully shown in another paragraph. He was, no doubt, led into this course by the constant demands for money on the part of the company. However, in the last year of the famine the renters had outdone themselves, and Mr. Snodgrass found it necessary to give large remissions, and to take other remedial measures. He refused to zuft the estates of zemindars for arrears. He imported large quantities of grain for the maintenance of the population, and supported large bodies of discharged Mohery peons, until a favourable year should enable them to cultivate the Inam lands lately bestowed on them. These grain importations seem chiefly to have come from Madras, but private individuals appear to have drawn largely from Cuttack and neighbouring provinces. It is much to be regretted that no record exists of the extent of this importation of food by Government, as from it might be drawn some estimate of the numbers fed by Government, as compared with the present year, and the proportion they bore to the population of the province.

As in the present year, the duration of the famine was increased by the failure of the dry crop in 1792, owing to the very late date on which the south-west monsoon rains began, and also by the damage caused by floods. All the relief measures adopted by Mr. Snodgrass, were approved by the Madras Council, who also decreed, even after the abundant rains gave promise of a large paddy crop, that no renter in Mohery should be called upon for balances due, and that no crop should be zufted by renters until the lapse of one year, a liberal policy which should be remembered at a season like the present. It was well fitted, had it been persevered in, to enable both ryot and renter to recover in some small degree from the ruinous condition into which many had fallen. It might be urged that the renter would be the principal gainer by such a measure, and this is without doubt true, but the refusal of permission to the renter to proceed against his tenants for arrears, enabled the latter to reap the full advantage of a good year. This measure though particularized only in the case of Mohery, was doubtless extended to all the Havelly lands then under a special Collector. All estates throughout the district, either under management or rented out on account of arrears or other causes, had their crops placed under zuft by the Government, in order that the ryots might be protected from the rapacity of the renters, until they should obtain a just settlement, and be enabled to secure their own portion of the produce. Large remissions were also made to independent zemindars.

In this the third and last year of the famine, the southern zemindaries were left completely bare, as also was the case in Darracota, Hoomma, Beridi and Paloor, whilst Goomsoor, Serghur, Borragur and Sourah yielded about half a crop. Callicote and Hautghur suffered but little, at least such is Mr. Snodgrass' account of the matter, though it seems improbable. The condition of the Havelly lands seems to have been very bad, especially in the neighbourhood of Itchapoor. The yield in Mohery and Aska was about a third. The cattle are first spoken of as perishing during the early months of this year.

As to the extent of the mortality among the people, there is no specific mention. Mr. Snodgrass often alludes to great loss of inhabitants, especially in the neighbourhood of Itchapoor and the Mahendra Zemindaries, and sometimes to whole villages being left deserted. There is no reference to any pestilence amongst the people, and consequently the mortality was not swelled by the devastations of a plague, such as cholera and small-pox, which have carried off so many thousands in the present year.

The population of the district in 1787 was 4,65,773, of whom 1,70,069 are set down as cultivators, 9,508 as weavers. The population of the same area in 1862 was 6,30,000. A rate of increase in population which contrasts strongly with that of Great Britain. The returns of 1787 are doubtless below the mark, as only the towns and settled villages would be counted. In these were 1,03,989 houses. This would be only slightly over four persons to a house—a low average in this country. What proportion of the population perished it is impossible to say with any approach to the truth, but it seems that the dreadful state of depopulation and ruin into which the province is described as having fallen in 1801 by Mr. Brown, and two years later by Mr. Cherry, prior to the introduction of the permanent settlement was rather the result of the anarchy and misrule (ending in famine, 1799) which prevailed in the district during the 10 years subsequent to the famine, than the actual effects of the famine, for the condition of the country, as described by Mr. Snodgrass in 1792, is far less wretched than it appears to have been when Mr. Brown took charge of the district.

The following statistics will give some notion of the loss in population though the numbers are doubtless very incorrect. In 11 taluks, most of which are now included in Berhampore Taluk, three only still being Zemindary, Callicote, Beridi and Jalandra, the population was returned as 1,34,429 in 1787. Mr. Cherry, in 1803, calculates the population in these same taluks at only 77,532, a decrease of 42 per cent. The number of weavers' houses in five of these taluks was in 1787, 584; in 1803, 284; a decrease of more than 100 per cent. The number of villages in these 11 taluks is stated as 574 in 1787, and only 296 in 1803. Now, allowing that the returns of 1787 are perhaps in excess of the

the truth, and taken at a time when the information regarding the resources of the district was small, yet the fact still remains, that 15 years of evil government had brought the whole province to the very brink of destruction.

It would seem probable that during the actual famine, the measures of relief must have done much to save the people from starvation, but the Government policy, which had ruined, by a system of rack renting, whilst it fed the ryot, rendered him utterly unable to recover himself in spite of the temporary remedial measures of 1792.

The Circar share of the produce in 25 estates, which were permanently settled in 1803, was in 1788 (the year before the famine), 2,16,281 rupees, whilst in 1795 it was 1,38,685 rupees, a decrease of 36 per cent. The gross Circar dowl for the five years previous to the famine was 17,08,028 rupees, whilst for the eight years succeeding the famine, *i. e.*, 1792-1800, it was 16,41,357 rupees, showing an average decrease of 40 per cent. The Circar dowl during the three years' famine, 1789-92, was 8,52,455 rupees, an average decrease of about nine per cent.

The land cultivated five years before the famine was calculated in burnums. (The burnum is a capacity measure, but also used as a superficial,—as such it represents about one-fifth of an English acre), podoro or dry land, B. 1,59,738; billo or wet land, B. 9,78,692. During the three years' famine the extent cultivated was, podoro, B. 85,442, billo, B. 4,83,479, an average decrease in podoro of about 9 per cent., and in billo of 17 per cent. The extent cultivated during the eight years succeeding the famine 1792-1800, was, podoro, B. 2,15,817, billo, B. 13,30,399, showing an average decrease of nine per cent. podoro, and 15 per cent. billo, as compared with the five years previous to the famine. The actual produce of this land for the five years previous to the famine was podoro B. 60,412, billo B. 6,13,804. During the three years' famine it was, podoro B. 29,514, billo, B. 1,95,350, showing an average decrease in the yield of 19 per cent. podoro, 46 per cent. billo. The produce for the eight years succeeding the famine, was podoro, B. 63,880, billo, B. 7,36,601, an average of decrease of 34 per cent. podoro, and 24 per cent. billo. These figures speak for themselves and show the ruinous condition into which the country had fallen, and so extended were the effects of this course of administration that Mr. Cherry even in 1810 considered that 1,58,500 rupees would be all that could be expected from estates which had paid without detriment in 1788, 2,16,281 rupees—a decrease of 25 per cent.

It might be urged that the estates were settled below their value, but the statistics, such as those given above and drawn from the most reliable sources, show that, though, doubtless as far as the Revenue was concerned it was an unwise measure to settle estates permanently at such a time, yet it cannot for one moment be doubted that as far as the present resources of these estates went, it was sufficiently high, and adapted to restore confidence and order amongst the people.

It must not be forgotten that in the above accounts, taluks, such as Cullicote, which had suffered comparatively little, are included with taluks which were left perfectly waste. If individual estates had been taken there would appear a tale of misery sad to contemplate. The way in which accounts were kept at the Huzur during the last decade of the 18th century, cannot lessen the force of the above statement, for all Mr. Cherry's and Mr. Brown's statistics were based not on Huzur but on village returns. And moreover the year 1789 was but a partial failure, so that, if this be taken into consideration, the actual yield of the second and third years must be far below the average per-centage of decrease given for the three years taken together.

The corrupt and reckless administration of Mr. Snodgrass, together with a wide-spread rebellion amongst the zemindars, reduced the district in 1799 to actual famine. There does not seem to have been any very great failure of rain, but the weak and impoverished state of the ryots rendered them unable to avail themselves of what supply there was. The state of the people was most deplorable. The prices of grain, *viz.* 71 rupees per Madras garce for second class paddy, 168 rupees second sort rice, and 75 rupees for raggy, which ruled in 1801, were only once exceeded during the following 50 years.

Mr. Brown, in a letter to the Revenue Board in 1801, speaks of the district as being reduced to "the last ebb of a depopulated and frightful waste, capable, however, of recovering from the brink of utter dilapidation and ruin." Gumsur is spoken of as half depopulated, and its villages in ruins—and the inhabitants, even of the most fertile portions of the district, as having migrated to other provinces or perished. As late as 1807, four years after the introduction of the permanent settlement, the distress was still so great that the revenue was nearly three lacs in arrears, but although a remission of half this amount was deemed necessary by the Collector, it was only granted in the case of two estates, Jалантра and Soolangi, lying to the south. Early in the year prices had risen over 100 per cent, and yet no marked failure of rains had taken place.

The rate of wages at the beginning of the century was a fanam, *i. e.* 1 anna and 4 pice a day for a man cooly, and a woman about a third less. When paid by the month cooly men received 1½ rupees, women 1 rupee. The rate of cooly wages at present prevailing in Ganjam varies from one anna six pice to two annas a day for a man, and six pice less for a woman, consequently wages of unskilled labour have risen 75 per cent. in 60 years. On the other hand, if one may judge from the fact that the price of iron agricultural instruments, of ropes and basket work, has not risen during the same period, at least in this district, it would seem apparent that there has not been a corresponding rise in rate of remuneration for skilled labour. The price of grain in the meantime has risen over 300 per cent. But it must not be forgotten that labour was chiefly remunerated in kind,

for which now a money payment is substituted. The employer has, no doubt, chiefly profited in this change, but it shows the increase of capital, and consequently the increased demand for labour, which must lead to a higher rate of wages, though custom, caste, and ignorance are obstacles, which have rendered the labouring classes slow to avail themselves of their advantage. It is a question worthy of grave consideration how far the Government might not directly interfere to raise the rate of wages throughout the country, instead of being, though unwittingly, one of the great obstacles to that rise.

The third period of scarcity, after an interval of 30 years, occurred in 1836. Cholera was very prevalent, and many of the cattle also perished. Rice which had been selling from 60 to 80 seers the rupee, fell to 20 or 30 seers the rupee. Raggy fell from 100 seers to 40 the rupee, and dhol 24 seers to 16. This great fall was enhanced by the number of troops at that time in the district to quell the Gumsur disturbance, but a judicious importation of grain relieved the pressure upon the bazaars, when even loot was anticipated. The four following years up to 1841 seem to have been unfavourable, and prices were high, but no extensive dearth is recorded.

Again after the lapse of a quarter of a century, Ganjam was visited by a severe drought during the latter part of 1865 and early months of 1866. The rains of the south-west monsoon almost wholly failed, and little fell during the north-east monsoon, nor indeed till the month of April 1866 when some heavy showers occurred, concluding with a heavy hailstorm on May 5th, hailstones being found as big as a pigeon's egg. Owing to this unusual drought, the ryots throughout the northern or principal division, including the zeminary estates, are calculated to have reaped on an average less than half a crop of paddy, and many of them were in danger of utter ruin.

In the southern division, which comprises chiefly the Government taluk of Chicacole and the estates of Purlakimidy (now under the Court of Wards), Turla and Tekkaly, there had also been a partial failure of crops, but this region is beautifully intersected by large streams, which form almost a doab of the Chicacole taluk, and seem never wholly to have failed. Beginning here in the south, the effects of the drought gradually increased in intensity towards the north, reaching a climax beyond the border, in the Bengal provinces of Pooree, Balasore, and Cuttack.

The ryots were ill prepared to bear up against this calamity, for the crops of the two previous years had been but scanty, and many of them had already exhausted their resources, before the more severe suffering of the present year overtook them. Consequently, to meet the demands of their respective landlords, or the Government, as the case might be, these men had in the present year to resort to money lenders for assistance, and ultimately, in too many cases, to resign their holdings and migrate elsewhere, or sink to the grade of village cooly labourers. This was especially the case among the ryots in the zeminary estates, and particularly in Callicote and Beredi, where the people had suffered most, and are proverbially poor. From the cultivation returns of Fasli 1275, compared with Fasli 1274, there appears an increase of more than 6,000 acres in the Government taluks, but this is no criterion of the crop reaped in 1275, for the early part of the year promised well, and the ryots exerted every nerve to avail themselves of the prevailing high prices, and make good the losses of the previous years. Yet it must not be forgotten that, prior to the last two years of scarcity the Government ryots had been making great progress in wealth and prosperity. The land revenue alone had increased 1,57,552 rupees between Fasli 1264 and 1274, whilst the total revenue of the district had risen from 15,74,143 rupees in Fasli 1264 to 27,29,045 rupees in Fasli 1274—net increase 11,54,902 rupees, chiefly due to salt manufacture.

The great export of grain, which had been going on for years, had also exhausted the surplus produce which had been stored during abundant seasons, and which most ryots usually reserve against a year of famine, but the prevailing high prices had induced them to part with these private hoards. It is not, however, possible to form any accurate notion of the extent to which this export had been going on, or what proportion the grain exported bears to the actual produce of the country, for it had been usual to import largely from Cuttack to make good any deficiency from over exportation. Ganjam has always from the earliest times relied upon these Bengal provinces for assistance in the time of dearth. The sea Customs returns in an ordinary year would include the Cuttack grain exported from Ganjam seaports. There is at present no accounts kept of the grain imported to the country from Cuttack by way of the Chilka. However, no assistance could be looked for in this quarter, but rather the opposite, and as early as the second week in October 1865, the usual importation of grain from Cuttack had ceased. This was followed by a general closing of the stores, and led to various attempts at loot in Berhampore. The greater demand and higher prices in Cuttack kept up a constant export not only of sea-borne but also of district-grown rice whenever it could be obtained, even during the months of greatest scarcity. The grain merchants were the great and chief gainers by this traffic, and though great relief was afforded to many people by the large employment given to labour in transporting this grain to the ports of the Chilka, yet no one can reasonably doubt that the community as a whole have been great losers by over-exportation in this particular instance, as well as in the excessive export of the last few years. They may, by exporting, have reaped the benefit of high prices, but they have had to import again at more than double the prices at which they had sold their grain. Meanwhile the productive forces of the country have suffered immensely by deaths among the labouring classes, a loss which is incalculable in a thinly peopled country like India,

India, as the vast tracts of unreclaimed land too plainly prove. But the question is difficult and not to be treated here.

The Table marked A. will show total grain imports and exports from Fasli 1272 to 1275 (1862 to 1865), as well as of the first three months in the present Fasli, but as stated above, they are of little value, as showing the *bond fide* produce of the district exported, and the proportion of exported grain to that consumed in the country. Owing to the usually large and constant rain-fall in Ganjam, where in some years it has averaged as much as 60 inches, and where in the month of January alone, occasional showers seldom fall, the ryots depend far more on the chance of a copious rain-fall for cultivation, than upon works or contrivances for irrigation, consequently in a time of unusual drought they seemed unable to take any extraordinary measures to lessen the calamity. In many places the contrivance of a picota (which plays so important a part in cultivation in the southern districts of the Madras Presidency, where often months pass without even a shower) might have done something towards saving part of the crop, but it is little known, and less used. Moreover the very fact of this copious rain-fall has led the inhabitants to take but little intelligent interest in providing artificial means to prevent or alleviate calamities like the present.

Also we must not pass unnoticed the slothful and unthrifty character of the people, more particularly of the Ooriyas, who will often allow their crops to perish rather than depart from the course which an ignorant custom has sanctioned; or voluntarily to perform any work they conceive to be the province of others, or which they are not actually compelled to perform. Not to do anything he can get done for him, may with truth be said to be a law of the Oriya ryots' moral code. Still a well or pit here and there met with in the corner of a field, where some ryot, more thrifty than his neighbours, sought water to save some small portion of his crop, redeems in some measure the above unfavourable character.

How far anicuts and similar irrigation works would avail to arrest the effects of a drought, is very problematical, at least in the Northern Division. The streams rise in the Maliah ranges where the rain-fall is but little more certain than in the plains, and consequently, in a year like the last, an anicut would be useless at any great distance from the hills. There was but one fresh lasting four days in the Ganjam river, which rises in the Gumsur Maliahs, and the lands of Gumsur alone reaped any extensive benefit from this rain-fall, as the river is fed by many small streams, which issuing from these hills which encircle the greater part of the Taluk, spread a net work of small channels over the whole area. The Gumsur ryots did their best to utilize this small supply. In an ordinary year perhaps such anicuts or dams would be of great usefulness and profit, and, by increasing the wealth of the agricultural population, would render them better able to survive an occasional drought. A work of this nature has been recently completed across the Godahulla river, near Ingelly, under the superintendence of Captain Darrah, R.E. It irrigates a large extent of country lying on the south bank of the Ganjam river between Ingelly and Korratola Tumpara, and has been, so far, a complete success. But it must not be forgotten that adverse levels raise insuperable obstacles to any great work of this kind across the Ganjam river, for the irrigation of the Government Taluks.

The construction of large reservoirs adapted to hold a supply of water for two or three years would probably be a far more effective remedy. The small irrigation tanks, of which there are 2,785 in this district, are of little use in a time of drought, as they will not retain water for many months. Moreover, the fact of their shallowness and large area render the process of evaporation very fast, not taking absorption by the soil into consideration. A system of deep tanks is a great desideratum, though the cost would be greater. However, the Public Works Department regard such tanks with little favour, on what grounds it is not easy to perceive. A large tank or reservoir of this description was constructed in the year 1860 near Gangupoor, between Aska and Russellconda. It has worked well.

The Table marked B. will show the total rain-fall of the whole district in 1863, 1864, and 1865, and also in the Northern Division separately, as well as the fall in the months of June, July, August, September, and October.

The district of Ganjam has an area of 6,400 square miles, with a population at the last census of rather over 11,00,000 souls. The area of that part (coloured brown on the map) which extends from the Chilka Lake on the north, southwards as far as Itchapoor, and then turning again towards the north, forms a sort of basin enclosed by the Khond Hill ranges, amounts to about 2,500 square miles, with a population of 6,31,929. Of this number, 3,63,288 are cultivators. The other classes number 2,68,641. This is the tract of country in which the drought was most severe. The population of the Government Taluks at last census was 4,95,246. Of this number 1,47,763 are in the southern division. The number of Government villages in the whole district is 1,695, inclusive of 222 Inam villages. Of these 1,695 villages, 1,293 are in the northern division, the remaining 402 in the Chicacole Taluk. In the whole district 153 villages reaped less than half a crop, and 135 less than a quarter crop.

We will now take in detail the various divisions of the district, which especially suffered, and specify the relief afforded in each. First in this list will come the tract of country lying to the north of the Ganjam river, which is coloured black. It consists of five estates. The most important of these are Callicote and Hautghur, the property of the Callicote Zemindar, with a population of 90,584. The other three, Hoommah, Paloor, and Beridi, are small, containing at last census a population of 20,301. The last estate named is

under the Court of Wards. The crops almost entirely failed, and but for the assistance rendered by Government (and the Court of Wards, in Beridi,) more than half the population must have perished in the last three estates. What the loss of life has been in the whole of the five estates it is impossible to say, but a small conception may be gathered from the following facts, known in the case of the Beridi estates. An examination was made in August, at the villages, of every family. In 47 villages, containing 952 houses, 1,102 deaths had happened from January up to August. Taking a household at about six persons (this is rather above the average) the population of these villages would be 5,712. Consequently the deaths are rather less than one in five, *i. e.*, one-fifth of the population of these villages has perished in spite of all the efforts which have been made. The village of Rumba is not included among the above 47 villages, as the deaths there were largely increased by the people who came from Callicote and the Bengal provinces. The mortuary returns of the village curnums cannot be relied upon, but even they show the following facts. In the villages of Beridi, exclusive of Rumba, the deaths, from October 1865 to October 1866, amounted to 1,051, of which 586 are set down from starvation. The population of these villages at last census was 7,775. That is a rate of mortality of rather less than one in seven, yet this is far below the truth, for the village officers paid little attention to the deaths among the agricultural coolies, and often failed to make true returns of the deaths that occurred in families receiving weekly batta, lest the quantity should be reduced. In two substantial villages, viz., Borapally and Buyabayi, containing 66 houses, 110 deaths had occurred. Among the 47 villages given, are included the largest and most important on the estate. Thus in Beridi alone, with a population of about 10,000, the total number of deaths falls little short of 2,000 people. And yet upwards of 3,000 people have been feeding at the four chuttrums of Rumba and Beridi, on the estate, Hoomma and Ganjam close adjoining. Many of them were Beridi coolies; more than half the ryot population have been receiving batta relief from the beginning of July, and later about two-thirds. What then must have been the loss of life in Callicote and Hautghur, where the same measures of relief have not been extended, it is easy to conceive. The total number fed by the zemindar never exceeded 2,000. In Hoomma and Paloor, however, besides having the four places of relief above-mentioned for the maintenance of the labourers, about half the ryots have been in receipt of batta since July. Total number thus relieved on these two estates and Beredi, numbered over 7,000 in October. Of 5,617 deaths, being the total number reported in Callicote and Hautghur, 2,061 are from starvation. Of 8,720 deaths reported on the five estates, including the town of Ganjam with a population of 5,700, 3,601 are set down from starvation. This will give a total average of deaths over 75 in the thousand. Probably double this number would be nearer the truth.

Next in point of suffering comes the Government Taluk of Berhampore, including Poo-baconda and Itchapoor, with a total population of 2,12,499. It contains 360 villages paying a land revenue to Government of nearly 2,50,000 rupees. Most of the 288 villages already mentioned as having reaped less than half a crop, were in this taluk. The town of Berhampore, also with a population of about 15,000, was in the centre of this distress, and though the measures taken to relieve the labouring population found their centre in this town and neighbourhood, yet deaths during May and June from starvation were not less than 10 or 12 a day. In Berhampore town also the cholera which prevailed in the early part of the year, made its greatest ravages, carrying off nearly 2,000 persons.

Of the ryots, about 10,000, and latterly as many as 17,000 have been in receipt of weekly relief. In the houses of relief at Berhampore, Chetterpore, and Poorooshottapore, for some time nearly 4,000 persons were fed. The relief afforded by Government in public works, remission, tuccavi, and employment of weavers will be mentioned later. Total number of deaths set down as from starvation is 3,655, and 5,616 from cholera and small-pox.

Turning to the north, Gumsur and Surada and the neighbouring estates of Daracota and Aska, with a total population of about 1,75,000, suffered much, though there was no extensive failure in crops, especially in Gumsur, which reaped two-thirds of a crop, yet the labouring classes felt the pressure of high prices greatly. It is worthy of mention that, though the stores of grain were reported to be large in Gumsur, the retail prices, which obtained there, were even higher than in Berhampore. This was probably owing to the popular belief that the famine had yet a third year to run, and consequently the possessors of grain were unwilling to part with it. Food could often not be obtained for money, and many of the people migrated to Sumbulpore and other places. For the relief of the labourers, houses were maintained at Russellconda and Soorada. In Aska, the proprietors of the Aska factory, assisted by the grants from the famine funds, most liberally maintained a house of relief. At these three relief houses, since June, about 1,800 people have been fed. About 2,000 deaths are reported from starvation, and 5,400 from cholera and small-pox.

Lying to the west of Berhampore are the two zemindary estates of Chinna and Pedda Kimedy, with a population of about 70,000. They suffered in some parts equally with the Berhampore Taluk, but no accurate details are procurable. These estates met with most opposite treatment at the hands of their respective zemindars. The former, though wealthier, moved not a finger to assist his people, and allowed them to starve, emigrate to Sumbulpore and other districts, or partake of the charity of his neighbours. He continued in this line of conduct in spite of repeated admonitions on the part of the Collector, and a letter addressed to him by Lord Napier had not the smallest effect. On the other

hand,

hand, the zemindar of Pedda Kemidy acted with the greatest generosity. He not only fed all comers at various places, but what is still more deserving of notice, employed a large number of his people on various useful works. Such conduct ought not to be forgotten; 1,043 deaths from starvation are reported, and 1,722 from cholera and small-pox in these two estates.

South-west of Daracota and Gumsur lie the estates of Bodagada and Sarugada, the property of the Bodagada zemindar. The population is about 21,000. This tract also suffered much. Only slight assistance was afforded by the zemindar. Of 1,590 deaths reported, 390 were from starvation, 837 from cholera and small-pox. To the south-east of Chinna Kimedy and south of Berhampore lie the estates of Cheekaty and Soorangi, with a population of over 44,000. The state of the people was less miserable, though the drought had been partial. In the latter estate a relief house was maintained by the zemindar; 160 deaths are reported from starvation, and 1,225 from cholera and small-pox.

South of this again in Jaluntra and Baroowa, the scarcity was felt, but these estates as well as Mundasa, Turla, Teekaly, Purlakimedy, and the taluk of Chicacole, as already stated, did not suffer from actual famine, still the condition of the people was far less prosperous than in ordinary years. At all these places relief houses were maintained by the proprietors, Court of Wards, and private charity respectively. Only 31 deaths from starvation are reported throughout all this tract of country, with a population of nearly 5,00,000. The table marked C. gives the population and deaths in each of these taluks and estates.

Several of the measures of relief have been already mentioned, but it is hoped that a short account of the course of events from January to October will fully exonerate the officers of the district from any charge of indifference or sloth.

Though prices had risen greatly as early as September 1865, and though, as already mentioned, on the cessation of imports from Cuttack, a panic had prevailed in the bazaars early in October, followed by an attempt at loot, in which the sepoy of the 11th Regiment were implicated, yet the scarcity did not appear sufficiently severe to call for any special measures on the part of Mr. Thornhill, the Acting Collector. Moreover the Khond outbreak which was at its height during the months of November and December, demanded Mr. Thornhill's presence at Russellconda, and absorbed wholly the attention of the authorities. On January 21st, Mr. Forbes assumed charge of the district on return from England. The Khond disturbance had still to be quelled. For this purpose he set out immediately for the hills. However, the miserable state of the people at once attracted his attention, and on his arrival at Russellconda, he addressed a letter to the Revenue Secretary to Government, dated January 27th, setting forth the state of suffering to which the people were reduced, and the measures that he desired the Government to take to meet the approaching crisis. "The grain in store," he writes, "is known to be inconsiderable. Prices are already so high as to render it difficult for the labouring class to maintain themselves, and they have begun to emigrate in considerable numbers; and the poorer sorts are even now in great straits, and are forced to eat wild roots and plants. I do not venture to propose that Government should interfere in the way of direct relief, which will be obtained as far as may be from local contributions; but the pressure on the grain bazaars may be lightened in large towns by putting the troops and public establishments on rations, rice being imported for the purpose at once in sufficient quantities to continue the system for eight months." Anticipating the objection that trade interests would suffer, he mentions that some of the large importers had expressed their willingness to contract, and consequently their interests would not suffer. In the same letter the Government were applied to for instruments for boring artesian wells for cattle, the scarcity of water being already very great. The Madras Government, in its Proceedings, February 20th, objected to the first proposal on general grounds, and referred the second to the Geological Survey Department of Bengal, who, after a lapse of some considerable time, returned answer that, as there had been no survey, they could not express their opinion on the suitability of Ganjam for such wells. The necessity of the first proposal was afterwards seen by the Government, and large quantities of grain were imported for this purpose during August.

On the same day, the Collector issued a circular addressed to all the wealthier inhabitants, calling upon them to subscribe funds to import and store rice before the high prices had extended to other districts, and also to form committees in all places where the poor were already congregating, who might arrange for the distribution of raw and cooked rice as might be deemed advisable. Orders were also dispatched on same date to all taluk officers and sub-magistrates, directing them to solicit subscriptions from all persons capable of subscribing, and to report the names of villages in which distress was especially felt. On the same day 13 bags of rice were sent to Soorada, with orders to begin relief at once.

Farmanas were also sent to all zemindars encouraging them to take immediate steps to relieve the poor of their respective zemindaries, and to report at once to the Collector full particulars.

The January season report reveals the miserable state and prospects of the people. From it we find that the tanks and wells were getting exhausted, that drinking water was difficult to be obtained, especially in Berhampoor, that the dry crops were perishing in the most favoured spots, and that even pasture for cattle was scarce. Cholera and small-pox were making terrible ravages. No less than 1,234 deaths from the former and 110 from the latter were reported during the month; and several deaths had already occurred in the

Berhampoor taluk from starvation. The wholesale prices which prevailed during the month are given in the Table marked D. at the end, but this gives no notion of the actual price at which rice was retailed. These tables will show the average prices of grain in the district during 1864, 1865, and 1866, as well as the prices in Berhampoor from October 1864 to September 1865, and from October 1865 to September 1866, compared.*

* Table D. 3, the average price in the whole of the district from October 1865 to September 1866.

The Collector's appeal found a ready response on the part both of natives and European residents. On February 20th, a list of local subscriptions, amounting to 3,571 rupees was published. Many of the zemindars also reported the plans they had adopted to relieve their people. The Cheekaty zemindar, on the 8th February, had begun the distribution of cooked food, and was arranging special relief works.

The Callicote zemindar opened a relief house for 1,300 people at his fort on the 17th February, but small-pox and cholera, which afterwards carried off six members of his own family, and led to the closing of his house in May, had already broken out among this concourse of people. The zemindar of Mundasa also extended his usual charity to all comers.

On February 20th, the Court of Wards were applied to, to sanction a monthly outlay of 250 rupees in Purlakimidy for establishing a relief house. On March 14th, 2,500 rupees were placed at the disposal of the Collector from the funds of the estate for this purpose. The sub-magistrates also, who had been ordered to form local committees in the smaller stations, reported the willingness of the wealthier natives to co-operate and subscribe, but in Soorda and Berhampoor only, relief houses had as yet been opened, the former under the superintendence of the sub-magistrate and a Roman Catholic clergyman, the Reverend Mr. Dupont. However, much difficulty was experienced, as the people, even habitual beggars, objected to eat cooked food at the hands of the Circar. At one time it seemed almost a question whether the better caste coolies could be induced to receive relief in this way, although an Oriya Brahmin cook was entertained to prepare the food. So strong was this prejudice, that even the Panoos, a low and degraded race, refused the rites of burial to any of their caste who fed at a Circar Chuttrum.

The feeling of caste, which prevails far more strongly in the north than in the south, may have had something to do with it; but it is curious that the reason usually alleged was not the mode of cooking, but the fact that it was Circar food. Yet they did not scruple to take raw rice. The relief house at Berhampore was opened on the 24th; but so great was the difficulty of distribution, owing to the number of applicants, that it had to be closed for a few days in March.

The local subscriptions at the beginning of March amounted to 4,445 rupees. Prices had not risen during February. The deaths from cholera were on the decrease, but those from small-pox had risen from 110 in January to 727.

On the 6th of March the Court of Wards was applied to, to sanction the opening of relief houses in the Beridi, Jaluntra, and Barwa estates. This was granted on the 20th, and houses were opened early in the following month. The sum of 3,000 rupees was granted for Jaluntra to feed 300 ryots, 2,000 rupees for Beridi to feed 200 ryots, and 1,000 rupees for Barwa to feed 100 ryots for five months. Each person daily was to receive $\frac{1}{4}$ seer rice and $\frac{1}{4}$ seer raggy as cooked food.

On the 16th of March houses were opened at Ganjam and Chetterpoor, each to maintain 50 persons. During the month the zemindars of Pedda Kimeddy and Turla reported that they had been feeding their people. The Daracota zemindar was, however, severely reprimanded by the Collector for still refusing to assist his people, who were affirmed to be in great distress. All zemindars were again called upon to report as to the extent of the relief they were affording, and warned against lavish and indiscriminate charity; and orders were given to Adinaraidu Chetty, a wealthy grain merchant of Berhampoor, to have a large supply of rice and raggy on hand, to furnish both of the Government chuttrums and those of the Court of Wards, so that no stoppage might happen. The small funds at the disposal of the Collector compelled him to buy in the local market, but the terms offered by this Chetty were liberal, as he undertook to supply at cost price.

The distress was daily extending, and even cattle were beginning to perish. In hardly a tank was water to be found. Deaths from starvation were daily increasing, but the means to stay the approach of this calamity were slow in coming. In vain had the Collector addressed urgent appeals to the Madras, and later to the Calcutta and Bombay press. No response had as yet come from Madras.

Local subscriptions were but small, and had to be husbanded. In this state of things, he applied to the Financial Secretary to the Government of India for a grant of 5,000 rupees out of two lacs presented by the Bombay Cotton Famine Committee to the North-West Famine Fund, urging that the people of Ganjam were rapidly approaching absolute famine. This letter is dated March 27th. Though four months later a grant of 20,000 rupees was made from this fund, the treatment this application received at the time is already known to the public. The assistance, however, came too late to save numbers from a miserable death. Previously to this, in a letter dated March 16th, to the Revenue Secretary, written on receipt of the Government Order dated 20th February, in which sanction to the measures proposed by him in his letter of January 27th was refused, but funds offered for any special relief works, the Collector proposed the construction of a road at Berhampoor, connecting the Chetterpore and Itchapoor trunk roads on the northern side of the cantonment, at an estimated cost of 4,700 rupees, to be superintended by the civil officers of the station; the digging of wells near the cantonment, and the repair of the tank at Chetterpoor, estimated at 500 rupees; and also requested permission to begin the

The letter to the "Madras Times," is dated March 6th, and those to the "Friend of India" and "Bombay Times," March 31st.

the excavation of the Chilka Canal, urging that work was most suitable for the employment of labour, situated as it would be in the midst of the most distressed parts. Permission to begin these works at once was requested by telegram, dated March 20th, pending the receipt of this letter in Madras. Other trifling works were also proposed about the same time. The commencement of the canal was refused, though sanction for minor works was granted in Government Order, April 5th. The Berhampoor road afforded employment to about 600 people during the following five or six months. Mr. Horsfall, the acting senior assistant, had the entire supervision of the making of this road, as well as another road to the west of the cantonment connecting the Itchapoor and Aska trunk roads. This latter was begun a short time afterwards, at an estimated cost of 5,535 rupees.

The formation of a general committee to organize the system of relief as regards the distribution of food, and the arrangements for the employment of labour, were matters which especially demanded attention at this time. A general committee was formed, composed of the chief European and native officials. The accounts were made up to the 28th April. The total expenditure incurred at the poor-houses of Ganjam, Surada, Chetterpoor, and Berhampoor was found to be 2,417 rupees. About 1,000 persons were being fed at these houses, and 600 more at the houses established by the Court of Wards in the Northern Division. The zemindars were said to be feeding about 4,000. The local subscription to the fund amounted at this date to 5,842 rupees. During this month (April) there had been slight showers, and some promise of an early dry crop, but prices continued to rise in the bazaars. A poor-house was opened towards the end of the month in Russellconda. The zemindar of Bodagada also began to distribute food. There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths from cholera and small-pox.

The state of the ryots was becoming daily more and more a subject of concern. In order to alleviate their distress in some slight measure, the Collector applied towards the end of the month to the Board for grant of remission of half kist to all ryots who had reaped less than half crop. There were 288 villages in this condition. The amount of these remissions will be given elsewhere. Refunds of surplus collections were also ordered in July, amounting to 27,666 rupees. Matters were becoming worse and worse; and the hope of an early dry crop was, with the failure of rain after the first few days of May, entirely blighted. But the efforts which had been made in March and April to awaken public interest in the miserable condition of the country seemed about to be rewarded.

Early in May the first Madras subscription was added to the local list, which on May 12th had reached 5,852 rupees. Public sympathy once aroused, subscriptions flowed in fast, and by the 26th the money subscribed amounted to 8,593 rupees. Previously, however, on the 2nd, the Government had called upon the Collector by telegram for a detailed report of the extent of the scarcity. A takeed was at once despatched to all taluk officers and sub-magistrates to send in detailed reports. On receipt of these, the Collector, in a letter dated May 16th, after giving an account of the general state of various parts of the district, in all of which, in his own words, there was "an universal struggle between the poor and starvation, the people grinding tamarind stones from hunger, and eating roots found in tank beds;" he goes on to state that more than 200 deaths from simple starvation had been reported, though, of the 15,435 deaths from cholera and small-pox, many had been the result of want and hunger; also, that the class relieved at chuttrums were chiefly pauper, the ryots preferring death to receiving relief in this way, "which," he adds, "is the only form in which we are able offer to relief, owing to our limited means, though they would gladly receive uncooked rice." And in reference to the aid afforded by ordinary and special works, amounting in all to 108,000 rupees, he observes that, as agricultural operations would require the labour of the country when the rains set in, the agricultural population would not derive from such a source the assistance it would have afforded two months earlier; and further, that as months of scarcity were still before the people, the means of maintaining existing houses of relief would not hold out through that period without external aid; and, moreover, that the classes fed there were incapable of labour.

Later in the month the estate of Beridi was visited for Jammabundy. The state of the district on that side of the river was terrible. The Callicote zemindar had early in the month, owing to severe sickness, ceased to give relief. The people came flocking into Rumba and Ganjam. Among these came wretches from beyond the Bengal frontier in the last stage of starvation. Numbers were perishing daily. A house was immediately opened at Rumba to feed 100, but four times that number came, and though the quantity of food was quadrupled, many had still to be denied. The ryots were also in the most deplorable condition, and utterly exhausted. They had consumed their seed grain, and consequently the prospect of next year's cultivation was miserable. The Collector at once anticipated sanction by spending 3,000 rupees in the purchase of seed grain. The Court of Wards, besides approving this, granted 1,500 rupees to be spent on works. The letter of the Collector, describing the wretched state of the estate, is dated May 23rd. It had been written several days before, but had been delayed in dispatch.

The few showers at the beginning of the month had led to the planting of seed throughout the district, but no rain fell again for more than three weeks, and the crops were only saved by a heavy fall on May 31st. It is hard to imagine the state of dejection to which the unfortunate ryots had fallen during these weeks. They seemed to have resigned themselves to despair; the belief in a third year's famine being general. But this fall of rain raised their hopes. On the same day came the news that Government

had resolved to supplement the funds subscribed by private charity with a grant of 10,000 rupees.

The relief houses had now been in working for nearly three months, but necessarily on an utterly inadequate scale. Government had as yet rendered no assistance, except in small grants for public works, yet, with one or two exceptions, the whole responsibility and personal direction of the relief houses had fallen upon the officers of the district, both European and native. This task, as every actor in the scene can bear witness, was no light one. To reduce a starving and clamorous crowd to order, to be compelled to send many empty away, though their emaciated appearance showed too clearly their impending fate, or to have it only in his power to grant a handful of rice, insufficient to support a child, much less save a starving man, was a work which might well dishearten the most sanguine.

The committee's means were limited. Subscriptions, though now swelled by external contributions, came in but slowly. At the end of May local subscriptions amounted to 6,700 rupees, those in Madras to 2,000. The help of Government was as yet withheld, and prudence forbade reckless expenditure, for months of famine were still before the people, and the long-delayed rain seemed to threaten another year of drought. The scene at the relief houses at this time was very different to what it was two months later. Instead of orderly rows of recipients, were disorderly and discontented mobs, clamorous for food, to most of whom it was utterly impossible to render aid. In many cases the assistance of the police was absolutely necessary to keep order. As soon, however, as the people understood that sufficient food was prepared for them, their quiet conduct was most praiseworthy.

A letter addressed to the public was already printed by the committee, setting forth the urgent need of help, and the utter insufficiency of the means at their disposal, and was on the point of being forwarded to various individuals throughout the Presidency, when information of the Government grant of 10,000 rupees was received. With what gratitude that news was welcomed is not likely soon to be forgotten. All alike shared in that joy, whether native or European. Upon the former had fallen the superintendence of all the matters connected with the giving out of rice, &c., to the cooks, as well as the minor arrangements in the preparation of food, and in some cases the whole charge of the relief houses. This threw a great deal of work into their hands in addition to their ordinary official duties, as besides work of active supervision there was a great deal demanded in the way of account keeping, especially when the relief was conducted on an extensive scale. All this work has been in nearly every case performed without any special remuneration or even a demand for such. Such laudable conduct ought not to go unrewarded. The writer of this can bear record to the true spirit of self-denying charity evinced by many of these men; and the whole community on their part have shown, by the loud expression of their gratitude, that they are not unmindful of the conduct of those on whom the chief responsibility fell.

The telegram alluded to was dated May 30th, but previous to this all houses had been ordered to increase the number fed as far as possible. And now that adequate help was to be expected, it became the chief object of the Collector to see that the money was effectively employed. Orders were at once given to establish new houses at Purushothapore and Paloor, to the Beridi manager to prepare a list of the most impoverished ryots, and to the officers in charge of poor houses to feed double the present number of 1,500, to enlarge the kitchens, to construct thatched bamboo sheds for the shelter of the people, who had settled round the relief houses, from the coming rains, and to organize a more regular system in the distribution of the food. The difficulties here encountered have been already mentioned. The plan which was found to succeed best was to enclose the open space round the chuttrum with a fence, and to admit within the enclosure all comers. Then to arrange the people into rows of men, women, and children, who were all made to sit down on the ground. Some person of authority then went round, and ordered all who seemed undeserving of relief to leave the enclosure. After this the distribution began. The children and mothers were fed first, then the women, and lastly the men. A responsible person accompanied the distributors, as they went along the rows with their large baskets of cooked rice, pots of umbly or ragged porridge, and saw that the quantity given to each was proportioned to the need of the receiver, though this portion was small enough, and at first only given once a day. Afterwards, when the funds at the disposal of the committee were large, the quantity of the dole was increased, and the very weak were allowed a second meal in the morning, the main distribution being at about four p.m. At most places there was only one house of relief, but when the numbers exceeded 600 or 700, it was found convenient to divide the people and have separate kitchens. At Berhampore, where the numbers at one time reached 3,000, there were three separate houses of relief. At Rumba there were two. A relief house was also opened at Aska, in conjunction with the manager of the concern, as also on a small scale at Gopaulpore.

Whilst the Collector was thus engaged, a telegram was received from the Board of Revenue, dated 5th June, offering still further assistance. The Collector was ordered to telegraph at once, if necessary. Government also were anxious for information. The Collector replied by telegram, dated the 9th, asking for 1,500 bags of rice for distribution to 1,000 poor ryot families in Government taluks. His request was granted 11th June, and the rice dispatched at once from Madras by the steamer "Arracan." On the same date, the Collector dispatched a letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, detailing the

the whole system of relief adopted, and the way in which he proposed spending the 10,000 rupees supplemental grant, and the details of the manner in which the 1,500 bags of rice would be distributed to the poorest Government ryots. The plan was simple. The names of a thousand most needy families were gathered from the village records of the crop reaped by each ryot. These ryots were to receive a weekly batta of raw rice calculated at the rate of half an adda, or the third of a seer, per diem to each member of a household. It was estimated that these 1,500 bags at the above rate would last for three months until the dry crop should be ready. The 10,000 rupees had been used in extending the relief given to the poor at relief houses, and already the number of recipients was doubled, at a total monthly cost of over 3,000 rupees. But as large numbers were still unfed, he proposed that the expenditure should be doubled, and asked for a grant of 3,000 rupees a month for five months. "Private contributions," he remarks in this letter, "come in but slowly now, and I can only calculate with certainty upon the aid of Government, which, if given, must needs be given effectually;" anticipating the receipt of this letter by the Government, he applied for sanction for the additional outlay by telegram, and received an affirmative answer dated 18th June. The steamer "Arracan" arrived in Gopaulpore on the 17th, but was unable, owing to heavy surf, to land any part of her cargo for several days. The greatest anxiety was felt lest the relief houses should have to be closed, as it was impossible to purchase rice in the bazaars except of the very worst quality. Meanwhile the hardships endured by the subordinate servants of Government were not passed over. The under-gumastas and peons had felt severely the pressure of the current high prices, which in fact were increasing every day. Rice had been selling in the local bazaars for some time past for less than seven seers the rupee (a Ganjam seer is 80 tolas or 2 lbs.); an ordinary family consists of about seven individuals, adults and children; each individual would require, on an average, a half seer or 1 lb. rice per diem; *i. e.*, one rupee would supply such a family with rice for two days. Consequently a peon on seven rupees would have just sufficient to supply his family with rice for 14 days, no balance allowed for any other necessary expense. The Board of Revenue were applied to, to grant batta to all huzur and taluk subordinates in the Principal Division (excepting Goomsoor) receiving 30 rupees and under, at the rate of 20 per cent. on their salaries, for five months, dating from 1st July. The monthly cost to Government would have been 630 rupees. Number of recipients 320. The application was granted, Government Order July 13th, in another form, *viz.*, a monthly batta of two rupees for three months to those receiving 15 rupees and under. The benefit was afterwards extended to Goomsoor, September 13th. The total cost to Government has been Rs. 2,028. 12. Previously, on June 28th, a grant of 15,000 rupees for special relief works was given, but this was made to include all previous estimates for special relief works.

The interest taken in the affairs of Ganjam by the Madras Government, and by many persons throughout the Presidency, was known to have the warm approval of Lord Napier; and for his fuller information, Mr. Forbes, on the 25th June, in a letter to the Private Secretary, dispatched further particulars as to the exact extent of the famine and the measures of relief, enclosing an explanatory map, a copy of which is appended to this paper. In this month the famine had reached its crisis; at the end of May affairs were at the lowest ebb, but each day, as the month advanced, brought some sign that the tide had turned. Still the misery of the people was very great. No less than 2,932 deaths were registered from cholera, small-pox, and starvation.

The number receiving relief at the Government poor-houses in the principal division averaged about 8,000. In spite of the stream of imports, prices continued to rise.

The Paloor zemindar having shown no inclination to exert himself, the house was transferred to Hoomma, directly under Government management. The sepoy of a wing of the 11th Regiment subscribed amongst themselves, and fed a large number of poor. Their efforts were encouraged by a small grant from the Famine Fund as long as they continued their relief.

The Famine Fund was further augmented by a grant of 20,000 rupees from the North-west Famine Fund. The telegram was received 3rd July, and immediately the Madras Government were requested to sanction the commencement of the Chilka Canal from this money. It seemed to the Collector that relief, without exacting work in return, was objectionable, except in the case of the very weak, which was doubtless the state of the large majority of the recipients. But there was a large class who had hitherto not resorted to the relief houses, who claimed to be saved this demoralising necessity. That any original subscriber to the fund should object seemed scarcely credible. On the other hand it was hardly consistent with the dignity of Government to make a profit out of a private charity. This reason probably led to the refusal by Government of sanction for any such use of the money. But whilst, however, present sanction was withheld, the necessity of some great work for the employment of the able-bodied poor was not ignored; and three weeks later Lord Napier was so fully persuaded of the necessity of some such work to give employment for some time to come to the labourers of this part of the district, that he obtained permission from the Supreme Government at once to begin the work. There are many reasons, at a time of famine, for preferring some one great undertaking to numerous petty works, where the intention is not to relieve the ryot, but the whole labouring population of a country. In the first place, labour is undoubtedly more productive as well as cheaper, as efficient supervision is practicable, and the proper quota of work obtainable without oppression; and secondly, it is always possible to combine with it a system of medical supervision and relief for the more reduced labourers who may generally be reckoned on in a time of scarcity.

Such supervision and treatment would be impossible where the labourers are scattered over the country in small gangs. The only grave objections are based on sanitary grounds, but the force of these will be felt to be trifling when it is remembered that precautions can always be taken in the construction of the buildings which in most cases it would be absolutely necessary to erect. The services of a dresser could be obtained at slight cost to take charge of the sick.

The Chilka Canal had been for some years under the consideration of Government, and estimates were prepared by Sir W. Denison's time. The object proposed is, to unite the river and port of Ganjam with the Chilka Lake. At present, as elsewhere stated, all the grain trade with Cuttack and neighbouring districts is carried on from Rumba and other ports of the lake. Merchants have, at some expense and loss of time, to convey their grain in bandies to and from Ganjam. This grain is conveyed across the lake in large boats of about 12 tons burden. Should this canal succeed, the boats will at once receive or discharge their cargoes at Ganjam, and all delay and risk of the present land carriage be saved. The length of the proposed canal is about nine miles, its breadth about 26 feet, and depth about six feet. Its cost is estimated at 1,18,200 rupees. It leaves the Chilka at Calyabada near the sea, and runs along the coast almost in a direct line to Ganjam. The plans are at present for an open canal, but it remains yet to be seen whether, after all, locks will not have to be constructed. The digging of the canal will probably extend over two years, but when finished it is to be hoped that the town of Ganjam will regain its old prosperity, as it has its salubrity.

To resume, the 20,000 rupees North-west grant was at the disposal of the Collector. As all deserving applicants were already provided for among the classes fed at the chuttrums, it was felt that any further extension in the way of distribution of food should be for the benefit of the ryots, whose patient endurance and fortitude are just subjects of praise. What they suffered none but those who have visited the villages can conceive. The class of village coolies and servants could not be included, as they were supposed to feed at the relief houses, but hundreds of them refused with dogged resolution to accept such relief, and died miserably. Large numbers of ryot families in Government taluks were added to the list. Many of the ryots of Beridi, Hoomma, and Paloor were also included. About 600 families were now relieved, and during the two following months the list gradually increased to nearly a thousand families. Special efforts were now made to finish the construction of sheds for the poor; and the subject of dispensaries was at this time first entertained. On the 13th the Collector applied by telegram to Madras for a pensioned apothecary to take charge of the poor house at Rumba, and to undertake the establishment of a temporary hospital for the sick; 50 rupees a month was offered. A pensioned apothecary could not be obtained, but the services of an assistant apothecary were procured. At Berhampoor, Chetterpoor, Aska, and Russellconda, dispensaries were already in existence, and all that was required was to build sheds, and to procure some simple articles of hospital furniture to accommodate the sick; but little was done until the visit of Lord Napier.

On the 15th a telegram informed the Collector of Lord Napier's intended visit. His Lordship, accompanied by Colonel Fordyce, Private Military Secretary, and Dr. Porteus, landed at Gopaulpore on the 20th from the "Arracan" steamer, which had also brought a cargo of 2,000 bags of rice and raggy from Madras and Cocanada, being an additional grant for distribution to the ryots. Immediately on landing, Lord Napier proceeded to Chetterpoor, where, on the same afternoon, he visited the relief house and the temporary hospital. The establishment and efficiency of such places especially occupied his attention, and on the day of his arrival the subject was fully arranged with Mr. Forbes. The latter offered, on the part of the fund, to provide the necessary diet, and to construct sheds, whilst Lord Napier undertook, on the part of Government, to supply the hospitals with furniture and other necessary articles, and also to provide servants' pay, &c. For these objects a donation of 500 rupees and a monthly allowance of 350 rupees were estimated as sufficient, and the sanction of Government at once obtained.

On the afternoon of the following day his Lordship proceeded to Ganjam. The relief house here presented the worst cases of starvation and disease, and as yet no dispensary had been opened. The immediate establishment of one was at once ordered, and a house selected which had been the judge's court, but as the owner demurred, a large room in the fort was used for the purpose, and some short time afterwards the relief house was also removed to the space within the walls—an arrangement which was found convenient. The next day, Sunday, the party proceeded to Rumba. Mr. Ross, the assistant apothecary, whom Lord Napier had brought from Madras, was placed in charge of the relief houses, as well as of the hospital, which was opened without delay. The necessity was very urgent. The ruined stables belonging to the large house there, the property of the Aska Company, was well fitted for such a purpose. The liberal consent of the proprietors was anticipated, and the work of roofing-in the stables (for the walls are still in perfect repair) begun, and by Tuesday morning sufficient area was covered in to accommodate 40 to 50 of the worst cases as in-patients. An equal number received medical treatment as out-patients. On Monday Lord Napier visited some villages which had more especially suffered, and saw with his own eyes a specimen of the state to which many of the villages were reduced.

On the next day he visited Callicote and induced the zemindar to re-open his relief house, which, from superstitious feelings rather than want of liberality, he had discontinued for nearly two months. On Wednesday the party proceeded to Purushottapoor, a distance

distance of 17 miles. After visiting the relief houses, and providing for the care of some orphan children, on the following morning the journey was continued to Aska, a distance of 25 miles, whence, after a day's halt, during which the relief house and dispensary, also partly maintained by the liberality of the Aska proprietors, were visited, the party went on to Russellconda, and remained there two days, returning by way of Aska to Berhampoor, where his Lordship remained two days, and visited the relief house, dispensary, gaol, regimental lines, and also weavers' quarters. To these a small order was given for 3,000 yards of cotton cloth. On 4th August Lord Napier began his journey to Chicacole, where he arrived on Sunday morning, leaving again the same evening after inspecting relief house and dispensary.

The most important results of Lord Napier's visit were the commencement of the Chilka Canal and the establishment of dispensaries, as well as the encouragement it gave to all to continue their efforts on behalf of the suffering. It was now the month of August, and as nearly all the seed paddy which was likely to be sown was already in the ground, it was evident that, owing to the want of seed, the extent of wet cultivation bid fair to be very deficient. The truth of this opinion was easily arrived at, as it is well known that the plants of an acre of seed bed will, on an average, be sufficient to plant out 35 to 40 acres. Without any notice to the ryots of the object intended, the three Revenue Inspectors were dispatched through the Berhampoor taluk, with orders to ascertain at once the exact extent of the seed beds. Their reports proved the opinion too true.

The Board of Revenue was, on 7th, applied to by telegram for 2,000 bags of seed paddy by steamer. The request was immediately complied with, and the seed dispatched as desired. The ryots were furnished with tickets, and ordered to be in waiting at Gopaulpoor, with bandies for the immediate transport of the seed to their respective villages. By this means no less than 2,500 acres have been added to this year's cultivation. It was necessary to leave the application till the last moment. Otherwise, had the Collector's intention been known, he would have been overwhelmed with applications, and much interruption caused to the work of cultivation. In a letter to the Board, dated August 25th, the Collector says, "The Board may reflect with satisfaction that their efforts have arrested a tide of misfortune which, if unchecked, would have depopulated half the taluk, and occasioned great loss of revenue to the State." And further, with regard to the recovery of this and the previous grant of takavi in May of 17,562 rupees, he proceeds to say, "I feel sure that the Board will be prepared to approve a very considerate course of dealing with that portion of the agricultural class which has been so near total shipwreck."

Towards the end of the month the Government again placed at the disposal of the Collector a cargo of rice from Burmah by the "Jane Henderson." At first only 5,000 bags were offered; but upon the commissariat not requiring the rice, the whole cargo of 11,300 bags was presented to the Ganjam Relief Fund. The "Jane Henderson" did not, however, arrive till the middle of October. The gift of rice was most opportune, as the store for distribution to the ryots was only calculated to last till the end of September. However many ryots, who at first did not seem to have suffered much, were reduced to the greatest straits by the partial, and in some villages total failure of the raggy and gingelly crop, owing to the excessive rains. (This was especially the case to the north of the Ganjam River.) Consequently, the list had been daily growing, and by the end of September it had reached 17,500, and by the end of October just 23,000 persons; of this number one-third were the ryots in the zemindary estates of Hoomma, Paloor, and Beridi. Among the latter were included a small number of the village coolies. The suffering of this class was undoubtedly the most severe. Many of them were impoverished ryots, who had been driven to relinquish their lands, and others belonged to castes esteemed respectable among their fellows. These people refused resolutely to partake of any such charity as was offered at the relief houses, and preferred a miserable death to the supposed degradation. Yet in many cases, when the parents held out, the children were sent. The Dundasies and Bavuries, at least many of the latter, alone availed themselves without hesitation of the relief afforded at the chuttrums. It was employment that the coolies as a class demanded, and this could not be given to any great extent.

The mortality was chiefly among this class of agricultural labourers, and the effects of the famine will consequently be chiefly shown for some time to come in the want, not only of sufficient labour power to increase the area of cultivated land, but even to cultivate lands already reclaimed. The Chilka Canal (especially intended for their relief) could not be begun owing to the excessive rains, which had flooded the whole line of country to be traversed by the canal; and all that could be done was to construct sheds large enough to accommodate the coolies who would resort to the spot. Some relief, however, was afforded to these people by the special works already mentioned near Berhampore, as well as in the neighbourhood of Chetterpoor, where the repairing of the Conamana causeway between Chetterpoor and Gopaulpoor, estimated at about 2,500 rupees, and the cutting of the channel from the end of the Chetterpoor Lake to irrigate some land belonging to the village of Nowgaum at a cost of about 1,400 rupees, kept 200 to 300 people in employment. They were chiefly paid in kind.

The state of the people during the months of August and September had been gradually improving, and deaths from cholera had greatly decreased. The returns show 1,131 deaths. Of these, 463 are set down as from starvation. About two-thirds of these happened in Ganjam and the neighbouring estates. In September, the total deaths reported were 844; of these, 354 were from starvation. They mostly occurred in Gumsur; the deaths

from this cause having decreased in the neighbourhood of Ganjam to less than half the number reported in the previous month. Prices had been slowly declining, so that at the beginning of October 10 uddas or five Madras puddies of rice could be obtained for a rupee. The numbers seeking relief at the chuttrums had also showed a marked decrease; whilst in July they averaged 8,000, at the end of September the number was 6,700, and at the end of October about 6,000. By the third week in November the number had decreased to 5,200. The decrease in the numbers had chiefly taken place in Berhampoor.

At the beginning of November the early paddy was in many places cut, and this produced a great change in prices, and fresh paddy could be bought in Berhampoor for 16 uddas the rupee, and in Rumba, whither a considerable quantity had been dispatched from Cuttack, as many as 20 uddas; in fact, the market was overstocked, as the demand was small, so large a portion of the people being fed. Doubtless the fall of prices caused much relief, but it must not be forgotten that the impoverished condition of the people placed even cheap food above their reach. The present crop must be reaped and in the market before the condition of the people will be such as to warrant the total discontinuance of the present assistance. There must be some accumulation of capital among the people before the labourer can be left to shift for himself. This will depend chiefly upon the prices which will obtain in the market during the next few months, for if the ryots are compelled to sell their paddy crop at once, in order to raise money (as is greatly to be feared will be the case), their recovery will be very slow, and the share which will fall to the coolie population utterly inadequate to maintain them without the help of Government until next year's crop is reaped. The Chilka Canal excavation will, it is hoped, be sufficient to afford employment to all those who may thus require assistance.

The failure of the dry crop has rendered the period during which relief of all description has been necessary, of much longer duration than was at first anticipated, but the gathering of the paddy crop will end in all, save the most distressed villages, the allowance of batta, as well as the distribution of rice at the houses of relief, except on a very limited scale. The continued distress in the Government taluks in the north, as well as in the Beridi estate, was not aggravated by undue pressure for the sist, which fell due in October, but the collection has been deferred, in all cases where it is necessary, until the middle of December. The necessity of this is self-apparent, as undue pressure for rent would only have induced the ryots to mortgage their crops at cruel rates of interest, in order to raise the money. The number obtaining relief at the chuttrums has been gradually lessened since the end of October, by the expulsion by all but those who were in an enfeebled condition and unfit to work. In the middle of November, the relief house at Hooma was closed, the poorest people being removed to Ganjam. At the same time the hospital at Rumba, which had ceased to be absolutely necessary, was amalgamated with that of Ganjam, the few sick remaining in the hospital being removed thither. The worst cases of emaciation had been, for some time past, arriving by the east side of the Chilka Lake from Pooree, and thence people usually resorted to Ganjam; consequently as the numbers decreased in Rumba, they increased in Ganjam, and the hospital in the latter place became the most important.

That the relief measures which had been taken were fully adequate to support the people may be shown by reference to mortuary returns from the hospitals, whilst the deaths at the six pauper hospitals during the second week in September numbered 140, inclusive of the deaths in the chuttrums; in the corresponding week of November they amounted to 44. Cholera and small-pox had almost disappeared; and crime, a still surer index, had decreased in an equal degree.

After organising the system of relief, and procuring the assistance of Government in the supply of seed grain, the Collector's attention was chiefly directed towards affording relief to the weaver class, placing the orphan children who had gathered round the chuttrums under proper care and guardianship, supplying the most wretched of the people at the chuttrums with cloths, as well as procuring the postponement of the introduction of the Municipal and District Road Cess Acts into the district.

The weavers, a class very numerous at one time in this district, especially in the town of Berhampore, once so famed for its manufactures of cotton and silk, have suffered, in common with the same class throughout India, greatly during the last few years, owing to the large export demand for raw cotton, and in some measure to their inability to compete with foreign manufacture. But competition has not had so much influence as might be supposed; the natives do not care for, and will not buy English manufactured cotton, when they can obtain the home-spun cloth, which is far more suited to their purpose, and far more enduring in texture. But the general enormous rise in the prices of all necessaries of life, owing to the increase of the export trade of the country, not merely of that in cotton, has not been followed by a corresponding rise in the rate of wages, consequently whilst the price of cotton rose, the demand for it on the part of the bulk of the people grew less and less, and when absolute famine set in, it became almost nil; and as these weavers are dependent upon the people of the surrounding country for the sale of their goods, and not on any extensive export to other districts (excepting, perhaps, Cuttack and Pooree), when famine set in their condition was most distressing. In 1785 there were in Mohery 461 looms, and 2,300 weavers, and their annual manufactures were estimated at over a lac. Taking the general rise of prices into account, this is equivalent to about three lacs in the present day. There are now in Berhampore 380 weavers, who, with their families, number about 2,000. These men between the years 1860 and 1865 wove cloth to the value of 5,29,480 rupees, *i.e.* about a lac and 6,000 a year, so the value of each

weaver's

weaver's work would be about five rupees in a week. Of this probably about two-thirds would go for cost of material, and the balance for remuneration and profit. This does not show any very thriving condition. But during the present year up to the end of September, exclusive of the work given them by the Collector, the total cloth manufactured was only 17,781 rupees, which is a sufficient index of the straits to which they were reduced. The condition of these people in a time of famine contrasts favourably with that of the weavers of Lancashire, who in a very few months were reduced to absolute starvation. These men, however, forming a sort of co-operative society, though reduced to great distress, were still not brought to the abject state of misery so well remembered in the north of England.

To afford temporary relief to these men, an order for 3,000 yards of cloth was given in July, and money advanced from the Famine Fund. The price of this cloth was agreed upon at eight annas the yard. The Commissariat Department took this batch, and in September gave a further order for 43,000 yards, which is now in course of manufacture. Advances, recoverable from the Commissariat, have been made to the amount of 8,000 rupees. They have also been employed in manufacturing cloth distributed to the very poorest people feeding at the chuttrums; nearly 9,000 yards of cloth have been distributed, at a cost of about 3,000 rupees. The miserable state of nakedness and rags to which these paupers were reduced was pitiable to see, and the approach of the cold weather rendered the gift doubly urgent. The relief to the weavers is of necessity but temporary, but it is to be hoped that the returning prosperity of the district, and the fall in the price of cotton, will do much to check their gradual decline.

There are at present 537 children, 281 male and 256 female, mostly under 13 years of age, who, having lost their parents in the famine, are left as waifs and strays in the country, and are now supported out of the Famine Fund. Most of them are the children of various village coolies and paupers. The question of the support of these children has already been laid before Government by the Collector. As the present general relief will soon cease, it is certain that these children, unless in some way provided for, must be turned into the streets, many of them to grow up as thieves and vagabonds. On the other hand, some will, no doubt, return to their villages, or be taken into the houses of the more respectable natives; yet there will still remain a large number to be cared for. At present 191 of the children are under the care of the Roman Catholic Missionaries, and 147 with the Baptist Missionaries, the remainder are taken care of at the chuttrums, and a few are with the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Ottley. The Roman Catholic missionaries and the chaplain will undertake their maintenance and education at Rs. 2. 8. a month. The Baptists at Rs. 2. 12. The scheme proposed by Mr. Ottley for establishing an orphanage in connection with the church, the Government paying for the simple maintenance of the children, is now before the Propagation of Gospel Society. It will be very difficult to keep these children together unless some system of compulsion is used; and it is questionable whether it is wise to do much more than simply support them until they are of an age to undertake cooly work, when they would soon be absorbed amongst the people. The children are usually of degraded caste, and of low physique and intellect. It may be doubted whether it would repay Government to educate them. Such a work, if undertaken, would be better performed through missionary agency.

To sum up now the relief measures already mentioned, and to give the approximate cost of each. There will come—

- 1st. Remissions and Refunds to Ryots.
- 2nd. Distribution of Seed Grain to Ryots.
- 3rd. Distribution of Raw Rice as Batta to Ryots.
- 4th. Distribution of Cooked Food in Chuttrums.
- 5th. Establishment of Hospitals.
- 6th. Public Works, Ordinary and Special.
- 7th. Batta to subordinate Public Servants.
- 8th. Distribution of Cloths to the Poor.
- 9th. Employment to Weavers.

1st. The total remissions granted to Government ryots throughout the district amount to 1,25,405 rupees; of this, 1,12,313 rupees were granted for loss of crop in 315 villages to 17,528 ryots, paying sist of 2,14,166 rupees. These were chiefly situated in the Berhampore taluk. Included in the above is the refund of surplus collections amounting to 27,468 rupees in Berhampore and 197 rupees in Chicacole talooks. In the Beridi estate collections of sist were suspended in May. The remaining balance of 4,366 rupees has not yet been collected, and it is to be hoped this be written off.

2nd. The Tuccavy grant in May amounted to 17,500 rupees; moreover, the Government gave 1,500 bags in June, and 2,000 more in August. The total cost of this to Government (for it is hoped it will be held a free gift) was about 29,000 rupees. 3,000 rupees have also been expended in the purchase of seed-grain for the Beredi estate, under sanction of Court of Wards.

3rd. Batta to ryots was first given in June in the Berhampore talook; it was afterwards extended to some zemindary ryots north of Ganjam river. At the end of November 11,185 bags had been distributed, and over 23,000 ryots fed weekly. The rice supplied to the ryots north of the river was paid for out of the relief fund, and latterly some of the 11,300 bags in September were used for this purpose. The cost of this measure, if con-

tinued till the end of December, will be about 85,000 rupees. The cost of maintaining each person may be calculated at about Rs. 1. 4. per head per mensem.

4th. There were nine relief houses maintained out of the funds of the Famine Committee. The cost of these houses may be stated at 60,000 rupees up to the end of the present year, at (with all the outlay in carriage, buildings, servants, &c., included) a cost per head Rs. 1. 8. This mode of relief was more expensive than that of the distribution of uncooked food, owing to expenses incurred in buildings for shelter and cooking, servants' wages, and utensils; but the people usually fed here could not be relieved in the other way, as there were large numbers of strangers and beggars who had come from distant places. Besides, it was necessary to check the number of applicants, which would have been unlimited had merely a distribution of uncooked rice been adopted. Few of the labouring classes who could obtain work would degrade themselves by feeding at these chuttrums.

We have already remarked the method of distribution; but with regard to servants, we may add, that there was usually some responsible man who had the general supervision of the relief house. In some cases he was paid; in others he was not, being a subordinate official or peon. For a house feeding about 500 people, three to four cooks were retained on a monthly salary of from three to six rupees each. They were assisted at the time of distribution by village servants and the police, the former receiving some small remuneration. It was carefully ascertained how many persons a certain quantity of rice and raggy was capable of supplying with a good meal. At the time of distribution, some person of authority, being a member of the local committee, was present to see that all received a proper allowance. Occasionally the boiled rice was measured, and thus a check was kept upon cooks and other servants. A bag of rice, containing on an average 90 uddas or 70 seers, together with half a bag of raggy containing rather more, was usually found sufficient to feed from 200 to 250 people, varying according to the proportion of children to adults and the physical condition of the recipients. As many of those who fed at the chuttrums came from distant villages and from other districts, it was found necessary to provide shelter for them during the rains; consequently, as already stated, sheds were built usually within the chuttrum enclosure. The construction was simple and inexpensive; a long bamboo shed, about eight feet high and 10 feet wide (the length varying according to circumstances), thatched with straw, and partly walled with bamboos covered over with mud, afforded sufficient shelter. Many of the people, however, preferred sleeping upon some friendly pial in the villages. One or more such sheds were constructed at each relief house.

In addition to the houses already mentioned, are the relief houses maintained by the Court of Wards at Kimedi, Barwa, Jaluntra, and Beridi, at a total cost to the estates of 8,500 rupees. Between 600 and 700 people were fed at these houses on an average. Six zemindars also maintained houses, but at what cost and what the number of people was who were relieved cannot be exactly given. About 4,000 may be set down as the average numbers of those who were thus maintained during the worst months. The total cost may have been 30,000 rupees; consequently, the money expended on this species of relief throughout the whole district may be roughly estimated at a lac.

5th. The hospitals or dispensaries established in July were six in number, viz., Chetterpore, Berhampore, Aska, Russellconda, Ramba, and Ganjam. The constant arrival of persons in the last stage of starvation, who required careful medical treatment and gentle use of stimulants to restore them, rendered these hospitals highly necessary, and not the prevalence of any disease amongst the people excepting small-pox. The large mortality at these places shows the wretched state in which many arrived, yet measures were taken to ensure all bad cases being at once conveyed to the hospital shed; but as many had been a long time without food, diarrhoea generally followed upon their partaking of it, and to this numbers succumbed in a very few days. The people were very unwilling to enter these hospitals at first, but their prejudices were in most instances soon overcome. All these hospitals, with the exception of Ganjam and Rumba, were placed under the care of the medical officer of the station. The sheds were constructed at the cost of the fund, but all other expenses, excepting rice and rum, were debited to the Government monthly grant of 350 rupees and the donation of 500 rupees. Of this latter, 485 rupees had been expended by the end of November. The 350 rupees monthly grant was found quite sufficient to meet all the charges for which it was intended. The cost of these hospitals, up to the end of the present year, may be roughly stated at 3,000 rupees, exclusive of building expenses and food. During September the average number daily treated was about 700. Of this number, about one-half were in-patients, the rest living outside, but receiving food and medicine according to the directions of the officer in charge. Accurate statistics of the six dispensaries have as yet not been obtained; but in the case of the Rumba Hospital, which was opened 26th July and closed on the 15th November, returns have been completed: 590 persons were admitted, of whom 157 died and 412 were cured; the average weekly sick was $262\frac{2}{3}$, or $77\frac{2}{3}$ per diem. The number of deaths represent about a third of the actual deaths in Rumba. The total deaths during the same period, including the village and chuttrum returns, were 429; a few of these, however, were from natural causes, the rest mostly from starvation, numbers reaching the chuttrum only in time to die. That the measures of relief here were adequate is clear from the fact, that whilst the deaths from July 25th to August 28th were 196, in September they were 145, and in October 70, and from 1st to 15th November 16. The deaths previous to the establishment of the hospital averaged eight or nine a day in June and July. At the relief house during the same four months the weekly average of recipients was 8,366, or 1,198 per diem.

diem. The expense was about 10 pie per head per mensem, exclusive of the cost of rice and raggy. This rate of expenditure was very low. The care of this house and hospital was entirely left to Mr. Ross. He was most nobly assisted by the brother of the curnum, who devoted his whole time to the work without any remuneration. As the other hospitals are still in working, any account of them is deferred until they are finally closed. The want of uniformity in the weekly returns also renders any accurate statement very difficult.

6th. With regard to public works, we have already spoken. The total amount sanctioned for ordinary Imperial works in 1866-67 is 1,10,215 rupees (that allotted to new works, 43,802 rupees; repairs, 66,413). For the Chilka Canal, estimated at 1,18,200 rupees, of which 60,000 rupees is the grant for the present year. For especial relief works, 15,000 rupees; but a small portion of this money is devoted to irrigation purposes. Of the Imperial works grant, 5,331 rupees have been allotted for new agricultural, and 18,140 rupees for the repairs of old agricultural, works. A small portion of the 15,000 rupees has been expended on irrigation works.

7th. The total amount of batta allowance to servants in principal division was Rs. 2,028. 12.

8th. 8,660 yards of cloth were given to the poor at a cost of 2,938 rupees.

9th. As all the advances made to weavers will be recovered, the relief given in this manner will not entail any cost upon Government.

In addition to the above direct measures of relief, are to be mentioned compensation allowance to the troops and pensioners, as well as to the police constables, and also the postponement of the introduction of the Municipal and District Road Cess Acts.

The batta to the 11th Regiment from October 1865 to 6th August 1866, was 26,476 rupees; and from 6th August to 31st October, 57,866 Madras measures had been distributed to the troops in lieu of batta. The cost of this will probably be about 10,000 rupees. From 1st October 1865 to 30th September 1866, 18,255 rupees were paid as compensation allowance to the pensioners of various corps resident in the district. Thus the total cost to Government on this head for one year is at least 54,000 to 55,000 rupees. The amount of batta to police constables has not been ascertained. It is difficult to calculate the loss to Government by the delay in the introduction of the above Acts.

The total cost of this famine to Government cannot be estimated at less than 6,00,000 rupees, when the great increase of police expenditure and the probable decrease in the land revenue are taken into account. What the loss is which has been sustained by the zemindars it is impossible to say. In many cases it must have been heavy, though the high price of grain may have compensated some of them in a great measure.

The loss in labour power cannot, of course, be estimated until the district has settled down into its normal condition. That part of this money which has been expended upon, or is still to be expended upon, various works, cannot be looked upon as a loss, but as capital invested. What the return may be, direct or indirect, remains to be seen; but Government can hardly fail to be fairly compensated for the outlay. Of the money expended in the distribution of food, &c., about 46,500 rupees came from private sources, including the 20,000 rupees from the North-west Famine Fund: 25,000 rupees were contributed directly by Government, and 14,800 bags of rice.

The famine was marked by the great increase of crime throughout the Northern Division. This increase was chiefly in offences against property. The offenders belonged in the main to the very low castes, who were driven to this course through want and hunger. The cattle of the ryots were stolen and slaughtered, especially in some of the smaller and unprotected villages. These thefts were of daily occurrence, but detection was very difficult, as usually whole families were concerned in the commission, and all traces soon disappeared. However, during the last two months, few offences of this kind have been reported, and crime generally has decreased wonderfully. The offences against property were generally of a simple character, and consisted chiefly of petty thefts of grain and household utensils. Only one case of serious gang robbery occurred, and even that was not of an aggravated description. The large per-centage of convictions, as compared with former years, is worthy of notice. Of 1,466 cases filed in the sub-magistrates' courts, in the principal division, in 1864, 638 cases were discharged; in 1865, of 1,329 cases, 431 were similarly treated; whilst in the nine months of 1866 ending September, of 1,427 cases, only 286 were discharged.

The following statement will show the comparative increase in crime.

Cases disposed of at Senior Assistant Magistrate's Office:

January, to the end of September 1864	-	-	-	-	122
Ditto - - - 1865	-	-	-	-	123
Ditto - - - 1866	-	-	-	-	430

Memorandum of cases disposed of by the sub-magistrates during 1864, 1865, and to in September 1866, is appended in Table (E.).

Table (F.) will show the average numbers of convicts confined in gaols of the district from January to September 1865, in comparison with the same period in 1866. Great difficulty was experienced from want of sufficient gaol accommodation. The gaol at Berhampore was built for about 250 prisoners only, yet the average number confined during September and October was over 600.

The evils consequent on over-crowding have, in some measure, been mitigated by dispatching about 200 short-term prisoners to Chicacole, where the buildings of the old zilla

gaol are still standing, and have been easily adapted for the purpose of a temporary gaol, and 200 more to the Rajahmundry gaol. These convicts were dispatched in gangs at intervals. The first gang of 100 to Rajahmundry in April; to Chicacole, of same number, in July; the second gang to each place was dispatched in November.

We have already spoken of the loss of inhabitants during the famine, and Table (C.) will show the exact number of deaths reported during the 12 months from 1st October 1865 to the end of September 1866. No deaths from actual starvation probably occurred before December 1865. These returns fall, doubtless, far below the mark, for reasons previously stated, and the heads under which they are made cannot be relied on, as many of those set down as from cholera, were really the result of starvation. The total deaths in the whole district were 56,262, or about 50 in 1,000. Deaths from starvation, 10,898, *i.e.*, rather less than one-fifth of the total deaths. The total deaths in the Northern Division were 38,937, or about 56 in 1,000; of these, 10,867 were from starvation, *i.e.*, about one-third of the total deaths in this division. It is to be regretted that, as the Mortuary Register Office was not established in this district until August 1865, it is not possible to compare the death rate of the present with that of the previous year. The next census, however, will afford better data on which to calculate the loss of inhabitants during the year than the present mortuary returns afford. These returns have, no doubt, been somewhat swelled by the deaths of many who came into the district from Orissa; but their numbers are too small to make any very appreciable difference. This loss of life has shown itself in the decrease of cultivation in the district, which shows up to October, as compared with the same month in Fasli 1275, in the Berhampore Taluk, a decrease of 17,704 acres in extent, and 34,224 rupees assessment. In Gumsur, a decrease of 8,251 acres, and 20,944 rupees assessment. This, however, is counterbalanced by a slight increase in Chicacole Taluk. What the decrease has been in zemindary estates it is impossible to say, but probably very much greater, as they have not shared the same advantages as Government ryots. This decrease is also partly due to the poverty of the inhabitants, and their inability to purchase seed. It is impossible, however, to form any correct notion of the full extent of the decrease until the trade of the district shall have returned to its usual course; but it will probably require several abundant years for the country fully to recover from the calamity it has suffered.

Another evil connected with this famine is the increase in pauperism, which, it is feared, will long survive the present year. These paupers, for the most part, are from Orissa, but there are also included amongst them many of the people of the district. The former, it is to be hoped, will return to their country, and seek charity there, but the latter will probably long haunt the local bazaars, and be tardy in betaking themselves to labour.

There are several things which have tended in a greater or less degree to alleviate the sufferings of the people, independent of the measures taken by Government. First among these will come the absence of any extensive loss of cattle. Even in the worst months, when very many tanks and wells failed, there was always sufficient pasture to save the cattle alive. The large herds of kine, which are to be seen in every part of the country, were the means of maintaining many of the very young children, who often appeared strong and healthy when the elder children and parents were fast perishing from want. None but the very lowest castes ever violated the sacred character of the ox by killing him, consequently even the poorest villages have their cattle left intact. The immunity enjoyed by the oxen was extended in great measure to goats and sheep.

The large traffic in grain to Cuttack and Pooree afforded employment to many of the ryots, who were fortunate enough to possess bandies. There are few regular carriers; the carriage therefore is performed chiefly by village bandies. The ryots, however, of those villages lying near the main line of traffic, principally profited by this trade, and their appearance contrasted favourably with that of the outlying villages. The earnings of these bandymen were considerable, as the demand was great. The daily hire for a bandy averaged from 8 to 12 annas. As many as 300 bandies have been ferried over the Ganjam river in a day. It may, therefore, be easily imagined to how many houses relief was brought by this means. The Chilka boatmen were also kept above the reach of want through this trade.

The sustenance afforded by the leaves and roots of wild plants and shrubs must not be despised. During the worst months, women and children were to be seen scattered over the whole country diligently gathering leaves, especially those of a plant called balusu, proverbial for its strengthening qualities. Its leaf somewhat resembles the leaf of the box tree. The figs of the banyan were also used as food. Women and children, whose ornaments betokened them to belong to respectable families, might be seen engaged in this work.

The emigration of many people to the south, and from Gumsur and neighbouring estates into Sumbulpore, as well as the departure of about 800 coolies to Mauritius, lessened in some slight degree the pressure upon the food supply, for these people were not always from the lowest caste; but many of those who emigrated to other districts were tank-diggers, by no means an indigent caste; and even some few of the Mauritius emigrants were persons who had not been reduced to absolute destitution.

With regard to the measures that should be taken to lessen the effects of future famines, though the recurrence of such a calamity is, judging of the few periods of even partial drought that have occurred since our occupation of the country, very distant, still it would be well that even this remote contingency should be provided against. We have already spoken of the unsuitableness of the principal division for any great irrigation work, but

the streams which traverse the talukes of Callicote, Hautghur, Pedda Kimeddy, and part of Chinna Kimeddy, as well as the taluk of Gumsur, might be turned to greater advantage than they are at present, by the construction of works similar to the Godahulla Anicut; but these taluks, with the exception of Gumsur, are zemindary, and unless the respective zemindars undertake the work, it is difficult to see how it could be managed, for the permanent settlement precludes the Government from raising its demand in proportion to increased productiveness of the land. It might be possible, in some cases, for Government to come to an arrangement with the zemindars, or to allow private companies to enter into some agreement by which the profits of such a work might be equitably divided; but the political objections to such a course are very great. In the Southern Division there are not the same natural difficulties to be encountered, and by the construction of a weir across the Byrey river, it is believed that the extent of cultivation might not only be increased, but that the Chicacole Taluk would be placed above the chances of famine. The water supply is far more certain in this river than in the Ganjam river. When such a work shall have been constructed, should it be approved of, and when the Cuttack Irrigation Company shall have completed its scheme, the effects of a drought in the Northern Division would be comparatively light, and famine, humanly speaking, would be an impossibility. However, the growth of the people in intelligence, will do much to lessen the severity of any future failure of rains, by leading them to take effective measures against a total failure of crops, and generally by introducing an improved system of agriculture.

This end is to be obtained not simply by demanding a moderate rent, but by encouraging the rise of a class of intelligent capitalist farmers unfettered by any Government claims upon the land. This can be done without endangering the independent position of the present peasant proprietors, or affecting their interests in any way, except for good. The present isolated position of the ryot under the Puttah system, often renders any united effort on the part of the whole village community very difficult. This want of unanimity on their part, places great obstacles in the way of progress. A capitalist landlord is not thus hampered, and any improvements he may introduce, cannot fail gradually to commend themselves to the people. It is needless to remark that, under the present system of middlemen or renters, such objects cannot be attained, or if so, only in a comparatively small degree. (This is the system that chiefly prevails in zemindary estates.) The short term for which a village is rented, and the uncertainty attached to the renewal of the lease, lead these men to adopt but a short-sighted policy, by making as large a profit as possible during their term, in the main, utterly regardless of the future prosperity of the village. If, however, the zemindars would more generally undertake the personal management of their estates, the above objects might, in some measure be obtained, though the system of equal division of the produce affords little encouragement to the ryots to co-operate with energy. A class, however, resembling the English capitalist farmer, is the great want of the country, not for the purpose of superseding the ryot, but of taking the lead in progress, whether moral or material.

The writer cannot conclude this account of the Ganjam Famine, without mentioning those amongst the native officials upon whom has fallen much responsibility and great increase of work. The names of many who deserve praise are unknown to him, but besides the three who have already received the thanks of Government, viz., the Sheristadar, T. Sivaramaya, who had the heavy work of the account keeping chiefly in his hands; the treasurer, K. Murahari, who besides the extra work naturally falling to his share, undertook the dispatch of supplies to the various relief stations, as well as the distribution of rice to many of the Government ryots, and the Berhampore Munsiff Imamooden Shereiff Sahib, who, in conjunction with Mr. Horsfall, daily devoted himself to the superintendence of the distribution of food at the Chuttrums, the sub-magistrate of Purshottapore, G. Srinivasarao, and the Curnum of Rumba Ramadasu Patnayak are especially deserving of high commendation for the zeal with which they performed their work.

Chetterpore, 5 December 1866.

TABLE (A.).

MEMO. of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of Paddy, Rice, and Raggy, from Fasli, 1272 to 1276.

	1.									
	I M P O R T S.									
	Paddy.		Raw Rice.		Boiled Rice.		Raggy.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fasli :	<i>Ms.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Ms.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Ms.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Ms.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Ms.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1272 - - -	5,070	6,337	2,792	9,387	2,400	4,700	-	-	10,262	20,424
1273 - - -	6,776	10,149	16,653	36,689	898	1,796	-	-	24,327	48,634
1274 - - -	2,610	3,263	5,828	10,441	13,043	39,129	-	-	21,481	61,833
1275 - - -	7,368	27,910	84,764	5,49,820	28,104	2,17,348	480	1,155	1,20,716	7,96,233
1276, from July to October - }	230	456	32,747	1,36,510	-	-	-	-	* 32,977	1,36,966

	2.										3.
	E X P O R T S.										AMOUNT
	Paddy.		Raw Rice.		Boiled Rice.		Raggy.		TOTAL.		of
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	DUTY.
Fasli :	<i>Ms.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Ms.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Ms.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Ms.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Ms.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs. a.</i>
1272 - - -	41,108	51,385	4,06,378	8,43,587	1,83,209	3,66,418	-	-	6,30,695	12,61,390	39,425 10
1273 - - -	81,929	1,02,414	7,89,920	16,41,284	3,26,075	6,52,150	-	-	11,97,924	23,95,848	42,819 3
1274 - - -	12,265	24,326	2,71,011	8,25,502	2,68,064	6,72,092	-	-	5,51,340	15,21,920	48,846 10 1
1275 - - -	28,581	67,674	28,581	1,31,984	43,909	2,93,355	-	-	1,01,071	4,93,013	26,121 3
1276, from July to October - }	930	2,325	600	2,515	-	-	237	810	1,767	5,650	524 11

* This is exclusive of the grain imported by Government.

TABLE (B. 1).

TOTAL RAIN-FALL of the whole District from January to December 1863.

MONTHS.	Gaujam.	Chitacole.	Purlakemidy.	Chetterpore.	Mansurkotta.	Itchapore.	Poondy.	Calingapatam.	Russellkonda.	Aska.	Purushottapore.	Tekkali.	Average.
January -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10	-	-01	-	-	-	-
February -	44	10	72	-	62	35	-	-	01	84	30	30	-
March -	-	-	131	-	-	-	-	-	25	58	-	-	-
April -	10	235	84	-	06	20	35	65	208	120	147	80	-
May -	171	182	283	170	45	32	-	225	132	-	113	166	-
June -	1134	450	525	742	876	694	194	381	1254	1027	501	428	-
July -	362	350	602	357	378	695	474	464	539	488	272	711	-
August -	529	370	958	516	710	1191	686	282	1253	746	875	656	-
September -	1247	1235	960	1820	1243	1806	686	784	1082	612	1310	-	-
October -	1089	1070	820	1033	1526	1850	1230	1366	651	516	694	1090	-
November -	128	50	97	141	106	152	220	-	62	214	393	40	-
December -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	4714	3952	4532	4779	4952	6473	3835	3567	5208	3865	4335	3203	4450

(TABLE B. 2).

TOTAL RAIN-FALL of the whole District from January to December 1864.

MONTHS.	Ganjam.	Chicacole.	Purlakemidy.	Chetterpore.	Mansurkotta.	Itchapore.	Poondy.	Calingapatam.	Russellkonda.	Aska.	Purushottapore.	Tekkali.	Average.
January -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February -	·17	1·90	1·78	·68	1·71	1·56	·02	3·49	2·96	·72	1·52	3·65	—
March -	·27	·10	·78	1·20	1·55	·49	—	—	3·10	2·03	·84	·08	—
April -	·10	·10	·32	·24	—	·45	—	—	1·57	1·21	·10	·07	—
May -	·45	1·30	5·29	·57	·67	3·05	1·26	3·88	1·13	4·42	·72	3·37	—
June -	4·74	2·80	6·93	5·42	4·20	3·85	1·10	2·97	3·50	2·45	2·34	3·20	—
July -	7·91	2·80	4·99	7·66	5·58	9·03	·50	2·55	9·31	5·20	8·42	3·71	—
August -	3·78	7·50	4·39	7·84	7·16	6·69	·90	2·88	4·50	6·67	4·58	4·08	—
September -	9·38	9·50	6·96	4·19	7·40	7·46	1·80	10·79	4·47	7·03	3·66	9·15	—
October -	5·37	2·10	2·63	4·05	3·45	3·68	·80	2·55	1·06	2·33	3·87	2·30	—
November -	·98	1·10	4·63	1·97	1·81	5·07	3·61	1·73	3·12	5·35	1·75	3·80	—
December -	—	—	—	1·13	·30	·53	—	—	·11	1·25	·25	—	—
TOTAL -	33·15	29·20	38·70	34·95	33·83	41·86	9·99	30·84	34·83	38·66	28·05	32·91	32·24

(TABLE B. 3).

TOTAL RAIN-FALL of the whole District from January to December 1865.

MONTHS.	Ganjam.	Chicacole.	Purlakemidy.	Chetterpore.	Mansurkotta.	Itchapore.	Poondy.	Calingapatam.	Russellkonda.	Aska.	Purushottapore.	Tekkali.	Average.
January -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February -	1·70	1·20	2·65	2·71	4·70	5·16	—	·46	2·22	—	1·39	—	—
March -	2·60	—	1·77	5·92	1·54	·55	·61	·20	6·36	5·19	2·86	·20	—
April -	2·05	3·55	3·01	—	·05	—	1·40	2·70	2·54	1·57	·05	1·80	—
May -	1·29	2·95	3·38	1·25	2·30	2·91	3·71	2·82	5·86	5·46	3·06	5·02	—
June -	3·50	5·55	6·18	4·75	2·83	6·09	3·34	8·25	7·05	5·42	3·97	6·70	—
July -	3·83	1·15	5·19	4·17	2·30	1·01	2·92	4·45	8·51	7·39	2·31	3·40	—
August -	4·48	5·45	12·40	6·76	5·91	11·38	9·45	9·43	8·43	6·93	3·84	14·19	—
September -	4·99	3·35	3·	5·26	4·62	5·31	4·73	12·85	6·48	5·42	4·41	4·68	—
October -	—	·65	·26	—	·21	·96	—	·35	1·07	1·45	·15	2·70	—
November -	·25	·50	·66	·33	·26	—	·50	·33	·30	·20	·05	·20	—
December -	—	—	—	·02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL -	24·69	24·35	38·50	31·17	24·72	33·37	26·66	41·84	48·82	39·03	22·09	38·89	32·84

TABLE (B. 4).

TOTAL RAIN-FALL in 1863, in the Principal Division.

MONTHS.	Ganjam.	Chetterpore.	Mansurkota.	Itchapore.	Russellkonda.	Aska.	Purushottapore.	Average.
June - - - - -	11.34	7.42	8.76	6.94	12.54	10.27	5.01	—
July - - - - -	3.62	3.57	3.78	6.95	5.99	4.88	2.72	—
August - - - - -	5.29	5.16	7.10	11.91	12.53	7.46	8.75	—
September - - - - -	12.47	18.20	12.43	18.06	10.82	6.12	13.10	—
October - - - - -	10.89	10.33	15.26	18.50	6.51	5.16	6.94	—
TOTAL - - - - -	43.61	44.68	47.33	62.36	47.79	33.89	36.52	63.23
TOTAL of the remaining 7 Months -	3.53	3.11	6.19	2.39	4.29	4.26	6.83	3.80
YEAR'S TOTAL - - -	47.14	47.79	49.52	64.75	52.08	38.15	43.35	29.39

TABLE (B. 5).

TOTAL RAIN-FALL in 1864, in the Principal Division, from January to December.

MONTHS.	Ganjam.	Chetterpore.	Mansurkota.	Itchapore.	Russellkonda.	Aska.	Purushottapore.	Average.
June - - - - -	4.74	5.42	4.20	3.85	3.50	2.45	2.34	—
July - - - - -	7.91	7.66	5.58	9.03	9.31	5.20	8.42	—
August - - - - -	3.78	7.84	7.16	6.69	4.50	6.67	4.58	—
September - - - - -	9.38	4.19	7.40	7.46	4.47	7.03	3.66	—
October - - - - -	5.37	4.05	3.45	3.68	1.06	2.33	3.87	—
TOTAL - - - - -	31.18	29.16	27.79	30.71	22.84	23.68	22.87	37.64
TOTAL of the remaining 7 Months -	1.97	5.79	6.04	11.15	11.99	14.98	5.18	8.15
YEAR'S TOTAL - - -	33.15	34.95	38.83	41.86	34.83	38.66	28.05	20.44

TABLE (B. 6).

TOTAL RAIN-FALL in 1865, in the Principal Division.

MONTHS.	Ganjam.	Chetterpore.	Mansurkota.	Itchapore.	Russellkonda.	Aska.	Purushottapore.	Average.
June - - - - -	3.50	4.75	2.83	6.09	7.05	5.42	3.97	—
July - - - - -	3.83	4.17	2.30	1.01	8.51	7.39	2.31	—
August - - - - -	4.48	6.76	5.91	11.38	8.43	6.93	3.84	—
September - - - - -	4.99	5.26	4.62	5.31	6.48	5.42	4.41	—
October - - - - -	-	-	.21	.96	1.07	1.45	.15	—
TOTAL - - - - -	16.80	20.94	15.87	24.75	31.54	26.61	14.68	30.23
TOTAL of the remaining 7 Months -	7.89	10.23	8.85	8.62	17.28	12.42	7.41	10.38
YEAR'S TOTAL - - -	24.69	31.17	24.72	33.37	48.82	39.03	22.09	18.65

TABLE (C.)

STATEMENT showing the Deaths in the Ganjam District, from October 1865 to September 1866.

No.	NAME of TALUQ.	Population, last Census, taken in 1861-62.	TOTAL Deaths.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Starvation.	Other Diseases.
PRINCIPAL DIVISION.							
<i>Amani Taluks.</i>							
1	Gumsur - - - -	1,29,984	7,210	3,262	832	*1,392	1,724
2	Berhampore - - -	2,13,534	12,260	4,466	1,150	*3,655	2,989
	Ganjam Town - - -	5,741	489	130	37	*199	123
	Total - - -	3,49,259	19,959	7,858	2,019	5,246	4,836
ZEMINDARY ESTATES UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT.							
1	Barwa - - - -	8,136	242	144	1	2	95
2	Jalantra - - - -	11,568	510	267	1	43	199
3	Beredy - - - -	7,775	1,031	311	23	586	111
	Rumba - - - -	2,287	488	153	140	*92	103
	Total - - -	29,766	2,271	875	165	723	508
ZEMINDARY AND PROPRIETARY ESTATES.							
1	Calicote - - - -	36,056	2,891	1,281	103	1,214	293
2	Hantghur - - - -	54,528	2,726	1,463	82	847	334
3	Serugada - - - -	10,097	636	322	17	160	137
4	Bodagada - - - -	11,427	954	407	87	230	230
5	Chinakimidy - - -	27,052	1,602	603	129	491	379
6	Pedakimidy - - -	35,577	1,860	773	217	552	318
7	Hoommah - - - -	3,937	396	102	10	224	60
8	Paloor - - - -	6,095	699	182	9	459	49
9	Aska - - - -	15,251	615	251	66	123	175
10	Daracote - - - -	26,916	1,332	459	130	432	311
11	Suranghy - - - -	12,277	597	285	40	75	197
12	Jarada - - - -	4,939	292	147	30	6	109
13	Cheguttly - - - -	34,719	1,331	791	107	85	348
14	Budarasingy - - -	1,548	112	67	5	-	40
15	Mandasa - - - -	23,360	664	451	24	-	189
	Total - - -	3,03,779	16,707	7,584	1,056	4,898	3,169
SUB-DIVISION.							
<i>Amani Taluks.</i>							
1	Chicacole - - - -	1,47,804	4,999	2,456	133	20	2,390
	Total - - -	1,47,804	4,999	2,456	133	20	2,390
ZEMINDARY ESTATES UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT.							
1	Purlakimidy - - -	1,82,896	7,924	4,262	878	9	2,775
	Total - - -	1,82,896	7,924	4,262	878	9	2,775
ZEMINDARY AND PROPRIETARY ESTATES.							
1	Turlah - - - -	14,429	709	489	1	1	218
2	Teckkaly - - - -	39,382	1,392	1,006	20	1	365
3	Chakipally - - -	887	10	7	-	-	3
4	Koausulakotturu -	791	30	16	-	-	14
5	Jarjany - - - -	1,950	80	53	-	-	27
6	Gopalapuram - - -	4,507	105	47	4	-	54
7	Pedatungam - - -	805	21	11	1	-	9

Remarks.—(*) Only includes a few of the deaths at the relief houses.

TABLE (C).—STATEMENT showing the Deaths in the Ganjam District, &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAME OF TALUQ.	Population, last Census, taken in 1861-62.	TOTAL Deaths.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Starvation.	Other Diseases.
Zemindary and Proprietary Estates— <i>continued.</i>							
8	Chinatungam - - -	309	4	2	-	-	2
9	Yelamanchili - - -	552	22	8	-	-	14
10	Belamarapalavalasa - - -	877	14	1	-	-	13
11	Chittivalasa - - -	4,175	135	96	-	-	39
12	Urlam - - -	9,693	474	298	1	-	175
13	Saudam - - -	826	12	4	1	-	7
14	Tilaru - - -	4,210	121	72	-	-	49
15	Akkayavalasa - - -	531	21	13	1	-	7
16	Malagam - - -	668	5	4	-	-	1
17	Danta - - -	1,827	81	56	-	-	25
18	Santalakshmipuram - - -	455	10	1	-	-	9
19	Susaram - - -	183	2	-	-	-	2
20	Rajapur am - - -	110	4	1	-	-	3
21	Siddhibeharakotturu - - -	78	-	-	-	-	-
22	Jonnalapadu - - -	83	1	-	-	-	1
23	Talasamudram - - -	578	7	3	-	-	4
24	Karakavalasa - - -	13,893	633	372	22	-	239
25	Srikurmam - - -	14,161	509	259	28	-	222
Total - - -		1,15,960	4,492	2,819	79	2	1,502
GRAND TOTAL - - -		11,29,464	56,262	25,854	4,330	10,898	15,180
ABSTRACT.							
Deaths from October 1865 to September 1866, in the Principal Division - - -		6,82,804	38,937	16,317	3,240	10,867	8,513
Deaths from October 1865 to September 1866, in the Sub-Division - - -		4,46,660	17,325	9,537	1,090	31	6,667
TOTAL - - -		11,29,464	56,262	25,854	4,330	10,898	15,180

TABLE (D 1.)

STATEMENT showing the Average Prices of Grain in the Principal Towns of the Ganjam District, 1864.

MONTHS.	Paddy.		Rice.		Raggy.
	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	
	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.
January - - -	86	80	223	200	98
February - - -	85	79	221	197	99
March - - -	85	79	223	203	99
April - - -	85	79	224	206	97
May - - -	86	81	226	207	98
June - - -	86	81	223	204	101
July - - -	87	82	229	210	102
August - - -	94	88	247	228	110
September - - -	102	97	266	247	121
October - - -	108	103	284	262	122
November - - -	113	107	292	273	125
December - - -	111	104	292	268	128
TOTAL - - -	1,128	1,060	2,950	2,705	1,300
Average - - -	94	88	245	225	108

TABLE (D 2.)

STATEMENT showing the Average Prices of Grain in the Principal Towns of the Ganjam District, 1865.

MONTHS.	Paddy.		Rice.		Raggy.
	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	
	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	
January - - -	115	109	296	275	138
February - - -	123	119	313	292	150
March - - -	129	123	327	306	158
April - - -	132	126	339	312	165
May - - -	136	130	343	320	174
June - - -	143	136	363	337	194
July - - -	147	140	369	344	197
August - - -	160	150	400	373	222
September - - -	165	154	411	380	188
October - - -	176	165	434	398	201
November - - -	218	208	560	493	260
December - - -	228	215	560	503	301
Total - - -	1,872	1,775	4,715	4,333	2,348
Average - - -	156	148	393	361	195

TABLE (D 3.)

STATEMENT showing the Average Prices of Grain sold in the Principal Towns in the Ganjam District in 1865-66.

MONTHS.	Paddy.		Rice.		Raggy.
	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	
	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	
October - - -	172	162	423	385	199
November - - -	208	198	527	481	254
December - - -	212	203	530	487	296
January - - -	209	199	554	502	327
February - - -	208	198	548	504	324
March - - -	227	212	597	516	307
April - - -	219	204	555	508	308
May - - -	228	211	593	529	337
June - - -	250	239	626	573	426
July - - -	283	273	710	611	416
August - - -	273	265	689	638	378
September - - -	264	251	671	613	362
Total - - -	2,753	2,615	7,023	6,347	3,934
Average - - -	229	218	585	529	328

TABLE (D 4.)

STATEMENT showing the Average Prices of Grain sold in the Town of Berhampore in 1864-65.

MONTHS.	Paddy.		Rice.		Raggy.
	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	
	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	
October - - -	113	106	321	286	150
November - - -	110	103	329	286	157
December - - -	103	97	329	274	150
January - - -	109	100	329	286	150
February - - -	137	127	347	314	165
March - - -	137	127	366	329	165
April - - -	137	127	376	338	183
May - - -	137	127	387	347	194
June - - -	137	127	387	347	206
July - - -	150	137	387	366	183
August - - -	150	137	425	387	244
September - - -	165	150	425	399	206
Total - -	1,585	1,465	4,408	3,959	2,153
Average - -	132	122	367	329	179

TABLE (D 5.)

STATEMENT showing the Average Prices of Grain sold in the Town of Berhampore in 1865-66.

MONTHS.	Paddy.		Rice.		Raggy.
	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	
	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	
October - - -	204	192	527	507	223
November - - -	303	293	823	585	314
December - - -	329	286	799	627	342
January - - -	253	235	732	653	347
February - - -	235	220	732	659	329
March - - -	235	219	732	659	329
April - - -	235	219	732	659	346
May - - -	235	223	732	693	387
June - - -	263	258	732	627	488
July - - -	329	299	823	732	454
August - - -	313	286	878	775	411
September - - -	253	244	775	693	399
Total - -	3,187	2,974	9,017	7,869	4,369
Average - -	265	247	751	655	364

TABLE (E.)

MEMO. of CASES Filed and Disposed of in the Sub-Magistrates' Courts in the Principal Division, from 1 January 1864 to 30 September 1866.

September 1866.

YEARS.	Filed.		Disposed of.									
			Tried by the Sub-Magistrates.				Forward to the Senior and Junior Assistant Magistrates.		Committed to the Session Court.			
			Convicted.		Discharged.							
	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.		
1864 - - - -	1,466	3,712	521	1,126	638	1,996	251	483	41	89		
1865 - - - -	1,329	3,197	604	1,417	431	1,212	244	449	50	119		
From January to 30th September 1866 - -	1,427	3,099	996	1,986	286	811	72	149	54	122		

TABLE (F.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Average Number of Convicts in the Gaols in the Ganjam District, for 1865 and 1866.

MONTHS.	1865.				1866.			
	Number of Convicts in the Berhampore Gaols.	Number of Convicts in the Hill Gaols at Russellkonda.	Number of Convicts in the Sub-Gaol	Total Number of Convicts.	Number of Convicts in the Berhampore Gaols.	Number of Convicts in the Hill Gaols.	Number of Convicts in the Sub-Gaols.	Total Number of Convicts.
January - -	238	70	28	336	262	75	62	399
February - -	247	75	46	368	255	76	56	387
March - -	255	53	52	360	299	72	158	529
April - -	251	78	46	375	347*	76	60	483
May - -	253	72	72	397	312	70	91	473
June - -	276	68	19	365	316	48	143	507
July - -	271	90	24	385	367	79	126	572
August - -	263	97	64	424	465	93	172	730
September - -	241	92	97	430	573	95	159	827
Grand TOTAL	2,295	695	443	3,438	3,196	684	1,027	4,907
Monthly Average				- - 382	Monthly Average - - 545.2			

* During this month 100 convicts were transferred to the central gaol at Rajamundry.

† During this month 100 convicts were transferred to the sub-gaol at Chicacole. These are not included in the statement of number of convicts in sub-gaols during August and September.

M E M O R A N D U M.

THE Season Report received from Ganjam in October 1865, mentioned that there had been rain, but that, though some tanks had received water, the supply generally was scanty. The out-turn of the ragi crop had been good, but the young paddy was suffering from drought. Prices were rising.

2. About the end of the month information was received from the Inspector General of Police, then in the district, that there was much distress from scarcity.

3. And on the 1st November 1865, a telegram was addressed by Government to the Collector, Mr. Thornhill, to report whether he had any proposals to make for its relief, and to state his opinion as to the stock of grain on hand in the district. He was also directed to report the position of the market and of prices, for communication to the Chamber of Commerce, and to send the same information to the Calcutta Chamber by telegraph, and to the neighbouring Bengal districts. The Collector was to reply by telegraph.

4. His reply, dated 2nd November, stating that there was much distress from cessation of sales, that the supply was small, and that 2,000 bags of rice would afford sensible relief, was communicated to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Trade Association, and further steps were taken to direct the attention of the trading community to the state of the market.

5. On 6th November the Collector was informed by telegraph, that Messrs. Binny & Co., of Madras, had taken steps to reserve space for 3,000 bags of rice in the next steamer up the coast, and would send as much as they could secure within that quantity.

6. On 7th November a further telegram from the Collector, to much the same effect as that of 2nd, was similarly communicated to the Chamber of Commerce.

7. On 8th November the Collector reported, by telegraph, that a local merchant expected to be put in possession of 2,000 bags of rice by the next coasting steamer, which the Collector proposed to take on Government account, and re-sell to the Government establishments at cost price. He stated that the markets were rather better supplied.

8. He was informed, in reply, by telegraph on 8th, that if private traders were importing, the Government had better not interfere with the sale.

9. On same date (8th) the Collector inquired by telegraph whether Messrs. Binny were sending the rice on private or Government account. He stated that great scarcity of drinking water was anticipated, and inquired whether Government would grant 10,000 rupees for enlarging tanks and sinking wells.

10. The reply, dated 10th, informed him that the rice would go on private account, and that there was no need for Government to interfere while private parties were acting. He was desired to report whether he had local funds available for the proposed grant for sinking wells.

11. On 13th he replied that he had no local funds, and that prices at Berhampore, where the troops were stationed, had slightly fallen.

12. On same day (13th) he was informed by telegraph, that information had been received from Chittagong of steps being taken there for throwing in a supply of rice into his district as soon as possible.

13. On 14th he was instructed, by telegraph, to bring forward specific applications for sinking wells at Government expense.

14. In his telegram of 2nd November, the Collector had referred Government to a letter addressed by him to the Board on 25th October, and this letter was submitted by the Board to Government, in Proceedings dated 13th November. In this letter the Collector reported that the prospect of the harvest was very bad, that the supply usually received by the Chilka Lake had ceased, and that the markets were very ill supplied, and the poor suffering much. He went on to state, that he was "informed by those who ought to know, that there is no real scarcity, and although crops are bad there is every prospect of the district producing ample for its own supply during the coming harvest.

15. In Government Order, dated 17th November 1865, No. 2819, disposing of the Board's Proceedings, the Government referred to the information, which had been already communicated to the Collector, as to the coming supplies from Madras and Chittagong, and observed that they saw reason to hope that the high prices in the district would produce their natural effect in attracting large supplies, and stated that they were prepared to consider favourably any proposal for public works which might enable the poorer classes to earn a livelihood.

16. On 20th November the Collector reported, with reference to the telegram of 14th November, that he had forwarded estimates for sinking wells and enlarging tanks at Berhampore to the Superintending Engineer (most of which works were carried out in the course of the next few months); and he went on to state that the bazaars were again open
and

and fairly supplied; that some rice had arrived from Arracan, and a small supply by the Chilka Lake; that further supplies were expected daily from Cocanada and Arracan, and that holders of grain were coming forward more freely to sell.

17. On 28th November he again reported that the steamer had brought large consignments of rice; that the markets were much better supplied, both by the importation and from local stores, which the holders were now bringing forward; and that, though prices continued high, there was no longer the difficulty in obtaining food on payment, which had existed a few weeks back.

18. Such appeared to be the position of the district at the end of the year. High prices, but importation of grain on private account going on briskly, and the existence of considerable local stores of grain, proved by the supply thrown into the market in the anticipation that importation would rapidly bring down prices, and thus reduce profits.

19. It may be mentioned here that Messrs. Binny & Co. lost considerably on the cargo imported by them from Chittagong, as above mentioned.

20. There seemed every reason to believe, that though high prices might cause some distress, there would be no deficiency of food in the country, or need for direct interference on the part of Government.

21. No allusion to the above correspondence occurs in the narrative.

22. On 24th January 1866, Mr. Forbes (who had been absent on sick leave from October 1864) resumed charge of the district, and on 27th idem he addressed to Government a letter, in which, alluding to the impending distress, he suggested that the pressure on the local supply should be lightened by Government rationing the troops and public establishments, rice being imported for the purpose in sufficient quantity to last for eight months. He expressly stated that he did not propose that Government should interfere in the way of direct relief, which would be obtained from local subscriptions as far as possible. The postscript to his letter was dated the 4th February, and it reached Government on 15th idem.

23. In Government Order, of 29th idem, Government objected, on principle, to the proposal that they should ration the public establishments and troops, and observed that the only satisfactory mode in which Government could interfere on such occasions, was by affording work to the poorer classes; and the Collector was directed to report, without delay, what suitable works for this purpose could be selected, and to keep Government acquainted with the state of the grain market and the condition of the people.

24. On 13th February 1866, the Board of Revenue reported to Government that the occurrence of some deaths from actual starvation was mentioned in the Ganjam season report for January, and that the season reports were disastrous from almost every district; and, in reply, the Government directed them to instruct the Collectors of all districts, from which unfavourable reports were received, to suggest such remedial measures as they might think necessary. This is not noticed in the narrative. The resulting collector's order of the Board to all Collectors to suggest remedial measures for distress when required, was issued on 22nd February 1866.

25. In the Ganjam special season report, for the first fortnight of March, it was stated that prices were very high, but that grain of every description was still procurable in the bazaars of towns and large villages, and that relief houses had been opened for the supply of food to the poor.

26. On 16th March, with reference to the above Government Order of 20th February, the Collector forwarded an estimate for a road work which was sanctioned on 12th April, and the Collector instructed by telegram to proceed at once with the work. His proposal in the same letter to commence the Chilka Canal was not then adopted.

27. On 30th April the Board sent up the Collector's season report to 15th idem, in which he mentioned that deaths from starvation were becoming of more frequent occurrence, and that the poor houses were unable to meet the demands for relief; and on 1st May a telegram was dispatched to the Collector to report in detail the extent of the scarcity, and any case of death from starvation which he considered clearly established, and informing him that money would be granted on his special application.

28. On 18th May, on application by telegram from the Collector, the Government authorised him to make advances at his discretion for the purchase of seed grain.

29. On 16th May, the Collector replied to the telegram of 1st idem, giving the first detailed information that reached Government of the extent and severity of the distress, and from the receipt of his letter nothing was spared to alleviate it as much as possible.

(signed) *W. Hudleston,*
Secretary to Government, R. D.

Madras, 25 May 1867.

(No. 408.—Miscellaneous.)

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 25 May 1867.

Dated 25 May 1867, No. 1186.

1. THE Government have lately had under their consideration a narrative relating to the Ganjam famine of 1866, which they understand was compiled by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Grigg, at the instance, or with the approval of the Collector, Mr. Forbes, from official papers in the Collector's records, and which was printed at the Government press in the Collector's office, and circulated by the Collector to a limited extent without the previous knowledge or sanction of Government.

2. The Government have every wish to render readily available all the information that can be afforded relating to occurrences which naturally excited deep public interest and sympathy, and they are willing to give Mr. Forbes credit for being influenced by good motives in what he did in the matter. They cannot, however, abstain from noticing the irregularity and deviation from established rule into which Mr. Forbes was betrayed, in making or permitting others to make use of his official records in the preparation of a narrative which could scarcely be reserved from publicity, and to which an official character would naturally be ascribed, without previously obtaining the permission of Government.

3. Every public officer should consider that the records of his office are confided to him in trust for Government, and that only with their sanction sought and obtained, is it permitted to make any use of them for other than strictly official purposes.

4. The Government regret that they should be compelled to record these remarks, which they do alone in vindication of an important principle.

(True extract.)

(signed)

W. Hudleston,

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue; the Collector of Ganjam;
and G. S. Forbes, Esq.

(Revenue.—No. 22.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
Fort St. George.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 25 July 1867.

Para. 1. I HAVE considered in Council the Despatch from your Excellency in Council, numbered 36, and dated the 25th of May last, with which you forward a narrative of the Ganjam famine of 1866, compiled by Mr. Grigg, which, by some means or other, was communicated to certain newspapers, and noticed by them without the sanction of your Government.

2. You point out that you do not consider this as an official paper, and that you have felt compelled to notice the irregular use which has been made of it. With regard to Mr. Forbes, however, I observe that he only communicated the narrative in three instances, and only to persons who were in an official or quasi-official position.

3. The narrative has been perused by me with great interest, and confirms the view taken by Her Majesty's Government of the praiseworthy exertions displayed by the local officers, European and Native, as well as by most of the zemindars, and of the efficient support and encouragement given by your Government on this trying occasion. It is gratifying to reflect that these exertions have mitigated in a great degree the effects of this terrible calamity; but the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government have already been communicated to you in the several public Despatches since the month of September last, and these further proceedings do not therefore now call for any detailed observations from me.

I have, &c.

(signed)

Stafford H. Northcote.

(Miscellaneous.)

REVENUE LETTER from Madras, dated 25 June, No. 37 of 1867.

IN continuation of paragraph 1 of our Despatch, dated 11th April 1867, No. 27, we have the honour to forward the accompanying communication from the Collector of Madura, reporting that several falls of rain throughout the district have tended materially to mitigate the severe distress in Meloor talook.

Proceedings of Government, 4th June 1867, Nos. 35, 36.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 4 June 1867.

No. 35.—Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 29 May 1867.

Read the following: Letter from the Collector of Madura to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue; dated Madura, 20th May 1867, No. 133:

WITH reference to your memorandum, dated 14th instant, No. 517, calling on me to report fully on the present condition and prospects of the distressed parts of the district, I have the honour to inform you that several falls of rain have taken place all over the district, and that the severe distress in Meloor talook has been consequently much mitigated. A detailed account of the relief works executed, the number of poor employed, and the results thereof will be forwarded in a few days.

Submitted for the information of Government. The Board are glad to receive so satisfactory a report.

(Miscellaneous.)

No. 36.—ORDER thereon, 4 June 1867, No. 1254.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. Grose,*
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, and the Relief Committee.

(Revenue Department.—No. 24 of 1867.)

[Distress in the Meloor Talooka of the Madura Collectorate, in continuation of No. 27 of April 11.]

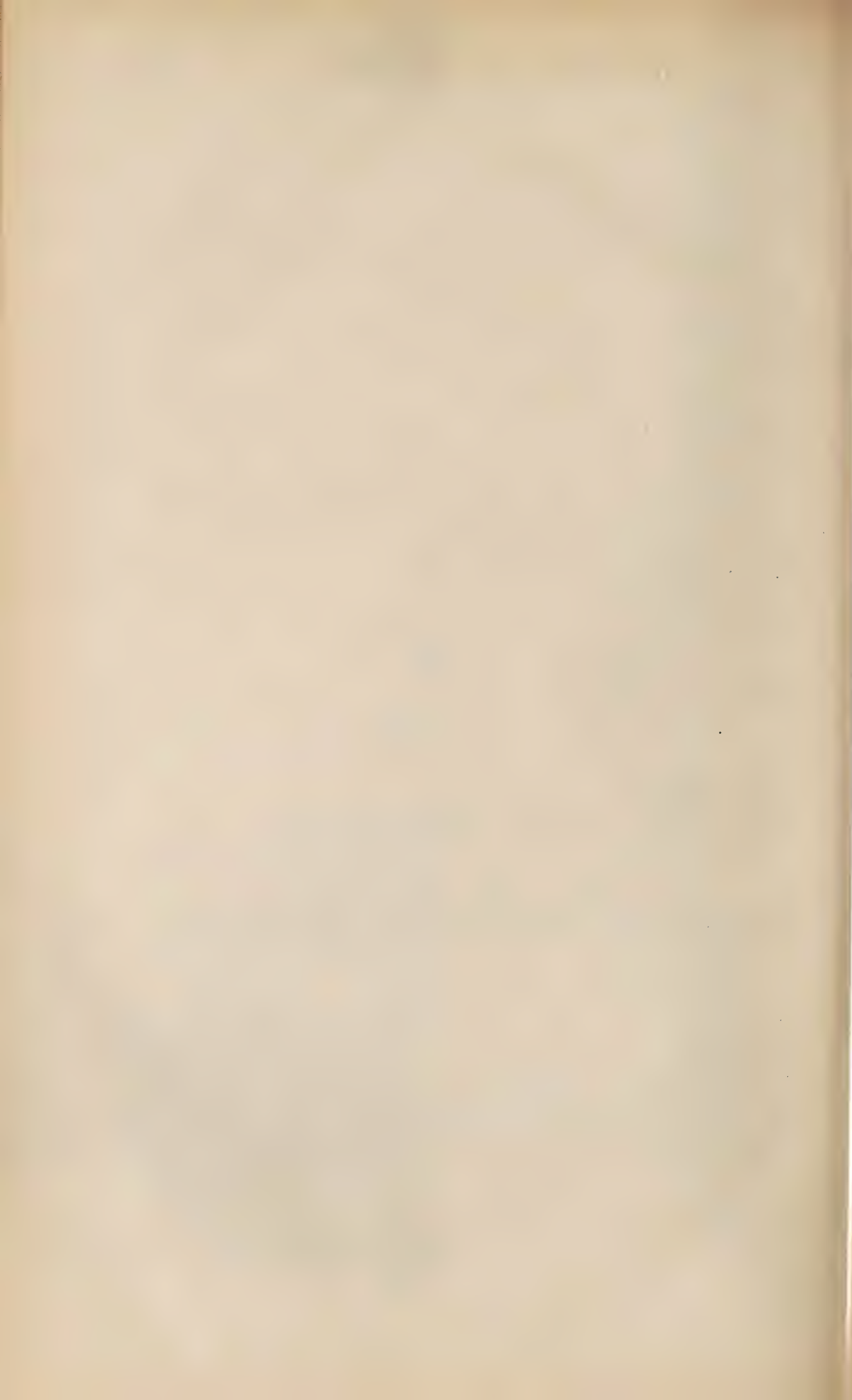
To his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
Fort St. George.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 2 August 1867.

IN reply to the Despatch of your Excellency in Council, numbered 37, Miscellaneous, and dated the 25th of June last, which has been considered by me in Council, I have only to express the great satisfaction with which I have learned that the severe distress in the Meloor Talooka of the Madura District, has been materially mitigated by the fall of rain which has taken place throughout the district.

“ I have, &c.
(signed) *Stafford H. Northcote.*



EAST INDIA (EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 25 July 1867;—for,

- “ COPIES of the Series of MINUTES, REPORTS, DESPATCHES, and other DOCUMENTS relating to the Strength, Composition, Distribution, and Description of TROOPS, EUROPEAN and NATIVE, showing the Increase of the formed and Decrease of the latter, considered to be required for the Internal Defence and Permanent Occupation of *India*, as well as for successful resistance against External Aggression, recorded by Lord *William Bentinck*, Governor General of *India*, between 1830 and 1835: ”
- “ Of MINUTES* on the same subject by Sir *Charles Metcalfe*, both as Governor General and as Member of the Supreme Council, by Messrs. *Prinsep*, *Ross*, *Blunt*, and Lieutenant Colonel *Morison*, as Members of the Supreme Council, and of the Governors and Commanders in Chief of *Madras* and *Bombay*: ”
- “ ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the FORCES, EUROPEAN and NATIVE, Regular and Irregular, of every Description, such as Contingents, Subsidiary Forces, Frontier Forces, Local Corps, &c., distinguishing the European and Native, Regulars and Irregulars, as also the Arms and Grades, viz., Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File, and showing the Divisions of *India* to which belonging, the Stations at which severally located, and whether employed on actual Service on the 1st day of May 1837, 1st day of May 1847, 1st day of May 1857, and at the latest Date for which Returns are available: ”
- “ Separate RETURN of the Strength of FORCES, EUROPEAN and NATIVE, showing the Arms and Grades serving on the 1st day of May 1857, and at the latest date, in those Territories which, on the 1st day of May 1837, were not under the direct Authority of the Government of *India*: ”
- “ And, STATEMENT of the AREA and POPULATION of the several TERRITORIES acquired by the British Government between the 1st day of May 1837 and the 1st day of May 1857, and since that Date.”

* So far as can be found.

Note.—Where dates for the Returns different from those called for have been given, Returns for the 1st of May have not been available.

India Office, }
13 March 1868. }

T. T. PEARSON,
Major General, Military Secretary.

(*Mr. Henry Seymour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 August 1867.

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P A P E R S

RELATING TO

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS

(EAST INDIA).

LETTER from the Governor General of India, in Council, dated 9 August 1834.

WE have the honour to submit, in this Despatch, a Minute, with various Cons., 9 Aug. 1834.
 memoranda and statements, recorded by the Right Honourable the Governor Nos. 1 to 6.
 General, containing a full exposition of his Lordship's sentiments on the
 important question of re-organising the Indian Army.

2. While the plan submitted by the Governor General is calculated to improve the efficiency of the army, particularly in its infantry and cavalry branches, it will at the same time effect a considerable immediate, and a large prospective reduction of our military expenditure.

3. Without increasing or decreasing the total numerical strength as at present established, it is simply proposed to raise the complement of each regiment of infantry from 640 to 800 privates, and of cavalry from 420 to 600 troopers, both retaining their present organisation, the former of eight companies, and the latter of six troops, per regiment.

4. The number of regiments of the proposed complement required to give the total numerical strength of the army as it now exists, in infantry and cavalry, or nearly so, would be—

	Infantry.				Cavalry.			
Bengal	-	-	-	- 60	-	-	-	- 7
Madras	-	-	-	- 42	-	-	-	- 5
Bombay	-	-	-	- 21	-	-	-	- 2
				123				14

leaving to be reduced in

	Infantry.				Cavalry.			
Bengal	-	-	-	- 14	-	-	-	- 3
Madras	-	-	-	- 10	-	-	-	- 3
Bombay	-	-	-	- 5	-	-	-	- 1
				29				7

Immediate Saving.						
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Infantry	5,25,055	10	-			
Cavalry	4,33,445	10	-			
Artillery	4,22,869	9	-			
Total immediate Saving	13,81,370	13	-			
Prospective Saving.						
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Infantry	29,89,452	1	-			
Cavalry	10,63,337	6	-			
Artillery	6,45,952	8	6			
Total prospective Saving	46,98,741	15	6			
Grand Total per Annum	60,80,112	12	6			

	Infantry.		Cavalry.	
	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.
Bengal	74	60	420	600
	640	800	10	7
	47,360	48,000	4,200	4,200
Madras	52	42	420	600
	640	800	8	5
	33,280	33,600	3,360	3,000
Bombay	26	21	420	600
	640	800	3	2
	16,640	16,800	1,260	1,200

5. The Governor General further proposes that the privates of the reduced corps shall be drafted to complete the establishment of the regiments retained; that the Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers be borne as supernumeraries on the strength of the army at large, to be absorbed as casualties occur; and that the European officers be considered as forming so many skeleton corps, their promotion continuing as if their regiments still existed, but, for the purpose of duty, being attached to such of the effective regiments as Government might direct. No young officers would be posted to these skeleton corps, and the plan suggested in Colonel Salmond's reply to Mr. Villiers, dated 2nd of October 1832, might, in his Lordship's opinion, be

employed with advantage in effecting the prospective saving at an earlier period.

6. With regard to the Artillery, the Governor General submits, that the same principle upon which it is proposed to re-model the infantry and cavalry, be applied to this arm likewise ; the detail of the measure will be found contained in his Lordship's memorandum upon the Artillery at the three Presidencies, one of the numbers in the packet.

Packet No. 10.

7. The alterations which will be effected in the Artillery by the proposed arrangement, are as follows :

HORSE ARTILLERY.

BENGAL.

Present Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates :	Proposed Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates :
2 Brigades of 3 European and 1 Native Troop each :	2 Brigades of 3 European and 1 Native Troop each :
9 Troops, European, of 80 Gunners each 720	6 European Troops, of 100 Gunners each 600
3 Ditto, Native, of 90 Privates each - 270	2 Native ditto, of 100 Privates each 200
12 Ditto, making a Total of Gunners and Privates - - - - 990	8 Troops, making a Total of Gunners and Privates - - - - 800

8. The reduction will consist of one brigade, that is, of three European troops and one Native.

MADRAS.

Present Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates :	Proposed Formation and Strength in Gunners and Privates :
2 Brigades, 1 of 4 Troops of Europeans, and 1 of 2 Troops of Natives :	1 Brigade of 4 European Troops :
4 Troops, European, 84 Gunners each 336	4 European Troops, of 100 Gunners each 400
2 Ditto, Native, 84 Privates each 168	
6 Troops, making a Total of Gunners and Privates - - - - 504	400

9. There will be a reduction of one brigade of European officers, and of two troops of Natives ; it is universally admitted that the low stature and inferior strength of the Madras Sepoy totally unfit him for this arm.

BOMBAY.

Present Formation and Strength in Gunners and Privates :	Proposed Formation and Strength in Gunners and Privates :
1 Brigade of 4 European Troops :	1 Brigade of 4 European Troops :
4 Troops, European, 80 Gunners each - 320	4 European Troops, 100 Gunners each - 400

10. There will thus be a diminution of 120 European Artillerymen in the Bengal Horse Artillery, which will be more than met by the increase at—

Madras - - - - -	64
Bombay - - - - -	80
	<u>144</u>

11. With respect to the Foot Artillery, a modification of the existing organisation has been suggested to, and approved by, his Lordship, as referred to in his Minute, it is proposed that each battalion shall be organised after the manner of the Bengal Horse Artillery, of three companies of Europeans, and two of Natives, the two companies of Natives having the same complement of officers as one company of European Foot Artillery, and one troop of Native Horse Artillery.

Packet No. 7.

12. The advantage of this plan is, that the Europeans and Natives will always act together ; and to those who are of opinion (an opinion from which the

the Governor General totally dissents), that this powerful weapon should never be entrusted to Natives, it will be satisfactory that the great majority of each battalion is European.

13. Uniformity also in the constitution of the Foot Artillery at the three Presidencies will be thus introduced.

FOOT ARTILLERY.

BENGAL.

Present Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates :	Proposed Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates :
5 Battalions of 4 European Companies each :	6 Battalions of 3 European and 2 Native Companies each :
20 Companies, European, 80 Gun- ners each - - - - 1,600	18 European Companies, 100 Gun- ners each - - - - 1,800
2 Battalions of 8 Native Companies each :	12 Native Companies, 100 Privates 1,200
16 Companies, Native, 104 Privates each - - - - 1,664	
<u>7 Batts. 36 Cos., making a Total of - - 3,264</u>	<u>6 Batts. of 30 Cos. making a Total of - 3,000</u>

MADRAS.

Present Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates :	Proposed Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates :
3 Battalions of 4 European Companies each :	3 Battalions of 3 European and 2 Native Companies each :
12 Companies, European, 80 Gun- ners each - - - - 960	9 European Companies, 100 Gunners each - - - - 900
1 Battalion of 6 Native Companies :	6 Native Companies, 100 Privates each - - - - 600
6 Companies, Native, 92 Privates each - - - - 552	
<u>4—18, making a Total of - - - 1,512</u>	<u>3—15, making a Total of - - - 1,500</u>

BOMBAY.

Present Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates :	Proposed Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates :
2 Battalions of 4 European Companies each :	2 Battalions of 3 European and 2 Native Companies each :
8 Companies, European, of 80 Gun- ners each - - - - 640	6 European Companies, 100 Gunners each - - - - 600
1 Battalion of 8 Native Companies :	4 Native Companies, 100 Privates each - - - - 400
8 Companies, Native, of 70 Privates each - - - - 560	
<u>3—16, making a Total of - - - 1,200</u>	<u>2—10, making a Total of - - - 1,000</u>

14. In Bengal there will be an increase of 200 Europeans in the Foot Artillery, in Madras a decrease of 60, and in Bombay of 40.

15. The total number will then stand as follows, leaving five skeleton corps of Artillery officers to be prospectively reduced under the operation of the same principle as proposed for the infantry and cavalry.

HORSE AND FOOT ARTILLERY.

Present:	Proposed:
6 Brigades of - - 22 Troops.	4 Brigades of - - 16 Troops.
14 Battalions of - 70 Companies.	11 Battalions of - 55 Companies.
<u>20</u> <u>92</u>	<u>15</u> <u>71</u>
Europeans - - - 4,576	Europeans - - - 4,700
Natives - - - 3,214 "	Natives - - - 2,400
<u>TOTAL - - - 7,790</u>	<u>TOTAL - - - 7,100</u>

16. As respects the Horse Artillery in Bengal, the Governor General suggests an immediate saving, without awaiting the result of this reference, to the extent of 1,07,244 rupees per annum, by reducing the number of guns with each troop to the scale specified in his Lordship's Minute. As this measure appears judicious and cannot in any way affect the organisation of the corps, either as

it is at present or may hereafter be constituted, we shall consider it our duty to give early effect to the suggestion.

Packets, No. 8,
9, and 10.

17. Separate memoranda and statements, explanatory of the grounds of the proposed reductions, and exhibiting the financial results in each branch, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, form numbers in the packet. To these documents we solicit the particular attention of your Honourable Court, they are so full and explicit as leave us nothing to add to the information they contain.

Packet No. 11.

18. Colonel Morrison being of opinion that the arrangements submitted in this Despatch are injudicious, as reducing the number of corps in each arm below what, in his judgment, the public interest require should be maintained, has recorded his sentiments on the subject at considerable length in a minute, which forms a number in the packet.

19. As the view of this important question which Colonel Morrison has recorded will receive from your Honourable Court every consideration, as it has received from us, to which the deliberate opinions of an officer of his long experience and intimate knowledge of the subject so justly entitle them, we deem it necessary merely to state that with reference to that part of the minute, in which an apprehension is expressed that to draft the whole of the Native officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, of the regiments to be reduced, into those intended to be increased in strength, would be liable to create dissatisfaction among the troops, his Lordship has it in intention to propose a plan for obviating this objection. The same opportunity will be taken for considering Colonel Morrison's remarks upon the organisation of the Artillery.

(Military Department.)

MINUTE by the Governor General.

I HAVE the honour to lay before Council a plan for improving the efficiency of the Indian Army, and of effecting at the same time some immediate and a large prospective reduction of our military expenditure.

Appendix No. 1.

It is simply proposed, without interfering with the constitution of regiments of infantry or cavalry, as fixed by the Court, and without increasing or decreasing the total numerical strength of the army, to raise the complement of each regiment of infantry from 640 privates to 800, which latter number had been the average peace establishment of all the Presidencies for many years, and in the cavalry from 420 to 600 troopers; I have no data to which I can immediately refer for the exact strength of regiments in each period of peace, but as far as I am informed, the amount has never been below 750 men a regiment in the infantry and 540 in the cavalry. This process will have the effect of leaving without men the following number of corps in the three Presidencies:

	Infantry.				Cavalry.			
Bengal	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	3
Madras	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	3
Bombay	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1
				29				7

and I propose that these corps shall be reduced, transferring the Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers as supernumeraries, to be absorbed by vacancies in the army at large, and allowing the European officers of each regiment to remain a distinct body, obtaining their promotion as before, but doing duty with the other effective regiments of the army.

In the Artillery the same process has been followed, care being taken not to disturb the European part of the organisation; but as there exists considerable dissimilarity in the formation of the Native branch in the three armies, I have introduced

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS (EAST INDIA).

5

introduced an uniformity of system by taking as an example the constitution, under the Court's sanction, of the Horse Artillery in Bengal, where the European and Native troops are united in one brigade. The same principle has been adopted for the construction of the battalions, and the idea not being my own, I may venture to pronounce it a very great improvement.

The saving, immediate and prospective, will be as follows—

Immediate Saving :

Infantry -	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Cavalry -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,25,055	10	-			
Artillery -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,33,445	10	-			
							4,22,869	9	-			
TOTAL Immediate Saving							-	-	-	13,81,370	13	-

App. Nos. 5 to 8,
Infantry Mem.
App. to Cav. Mem.
App. No. 3, Art.
Mem.

Prospective Saving :

Infantry - - - - -	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Cavalry - - - - -	29,89,452	1	-
Artillery - - - - -	10,63,337	6	-
	6,45,952	8	6
TOTAL Prospective Saving - - -		46,98,741	15 6
GRAND TOTAL per Annum - - - <i>Rs.</i>		60,80,112	12 6

App. Nos. 5 to 8,
Infantry Mem.
App. to Cav. Mem.
App. No. 3, Art.
Mem.

The preceding propositions require the sanction of the Honourable Court prior to their execution. But there is a saving of some amount, independent of the plan I have proposed, which I would recommend to be carried into immediate effect, and that is, to reduce the number of guns with each troop of Horse Artillery within the Provinces under the Bengal Presidency; those at Meerut, Muttra, and Cawnpore to four guns each, and the troop at Dum Dum to two guns, leaving the troops which are on or beyond the frontier, viz., at Loodianah, Kurnaul, Neemuch, and Mhow to retain their full complement. This plan has, in part, been adopted by the Madras Government, at the recommendation of Mr. Lushington, and has been approved by the Court. It may perhaps appear practicable to Sir Frederick Adam to extend it further; the immediate saving will amount to 1,07,244 rupees per annum.

Appendix No. 2.

By this reduction of guns there will be disposable the horses by which they were drawn, amounting to 400. It strikes me that these horses might be transferred to the cavalry in Bengal, and an equal number of the next year's re-mounts from the Bengal stud might be allotted to the cavalry in Madras and Bombay. Estimating these horses at the moderate value of 450 rupees per horse, there will be a diminution of expenditure in the purchase of horses of about two lacs of rupees.

Colonel Morrison has suggested to me the great advantage of substituting a proportion of camels for horses for the service of the Horse Artillery in Upper India. In the open sandy plains between the Sutledge and Indus, where the communications are heavy and difficult, the transport of a part of the ammunition on the backs of animals would always be useful, and occasionally of the first importance. It would also be the substitution of a very cheap for a very dear conveyance. I have requested Colonel Morrison to prepare a paper with the details, and I have begged him also, at the same time, to give an opinion whether the establishment of horses allotted to a troop of Horse Artillery is not more than sufficient.

Appendix No. 2.

A separate Memorandum, with statements explanatory of the grounds of the proposed reductions, and exhibiting the financial results in each branch, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, is hereunto annexed.

(signed) *W. E. Bentinck.*

Ootacamund, 23 July 1864.

Appendix, No. 1.

MEMORANDUM of the Reduction in the Number of Combatants, exclusive of Commissioned Officers, European and Native which will be occasioned by the proposed Organization of the Armies of the Three Presidencies.

				EUROPEANS.					NATIVES.					GRAND TOTAL.
				Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers and Drummers.	Privates or Gunners.	TOTAL.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers or Trumpeters.	Privates.	TOTAL.	
Bengal:														
Artillery	{ Horse	-	-	29	19	48	120	216	6	6	6	70	88	304
	{ Foot	-	-	15	10	24	-	49	35	35	10	464	542	591
Native Cavalry				6	-	-	-	6	81	75	42	-	198	204
Ditto Infantry				20	-	-	-	20	400	400	180	-	980	1,000
Madras:														
Artillery	{ Horse	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	14	14	10	168	206	216
	{ Foot	-	-	26	21	36	60	143	-	-	-	-	-	143
Native Cavalry				6	-	-	-	6	93	72	78	360	603	609
Ditto Infantry				20	-	-	-	20	400	400	180	-	980	1,000
Bombay:														
Artillery	{ Horse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Foot	-	-	12	10	24	40	86	26	25	10	160	221	307
Native Cavalry				2	-	-	-	2	30	24	24	60	138	140
Ditto Infantry				10	-	-	-	10	200	200	90	-	490	500
Total Reduction				-	-	-	-	568	-	-	-	-	4,446	5,014
Deduct Increase:														
Bengal Foot Artillery				-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto Native Infantry				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	640	-	-
Madras Horse Artillery				-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto Native Infantry				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	-	-
Bombay Horse Artillery				-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto Native Infantry				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-
								344					1,120	1,464
Net Reduction of Combatants				-	-	-	-	224	-	-	-	-	3,326	3,550

Appendix, No. 2.

SUPPOSING the distribution of the Horse Artillery to remain as it is as present, the following modification regarding the ordnance is suggested for consideration:—

BENGAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

1 troop at Loodianah	-	-	each, 6 pieces	-	-	-	6
1 " at Kurnaul	-	-	" 6 "	-	-	-	6
1 " at Neemuch	-	-	" 6 "	-	-	-	6
1 " at Mhow	-	-	" 6 "	-	-	-	6
4 " at Meerut	-	-	" 4 "	-	-	-	16
1 " at Muttra	-	-	" 4 "	-	-	-	4
2 " at Cawnpore	-	-	" 4 "	-	-	-	8
1 " at Dum Dum	-	-	" 2 "	-	-	-	2
12						Take	54
						From	72

The complement of horses allotted to a gun in Bengal is—

For the gun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
For its waggon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
									<u>22</u>

Therefore the reduction of 18 pieces of ordnance with their attached waggons would admit of a reduction of the number of horses in the whole corps, amounting to 396. The expense of each horse, including his equipments, amounts monthly to Rs. 20. 12. The expense, in point of horses, therefore for one gun would be $20\frac{3}{4} \times 22 = 456\frac{1}{2}$ per month and for 18 guns 8,217 rupees per month, or 9,860 rupees per year.

For Shoeing	-	-	-	Rs. 2	-
For Repairs of their Harness	-	2	-	-	-
For Horse-keeper	-	-	4	-	-
For Grass Cutter	-	-	3	8	-
For Feeding	-	-	5	8	-
For Re-mount 10 per cent.	-	3	12	-	-
Expense of each Horse					<u>Rs. 20 12</u>

For one gun, independent of wear and tear, the expense is per month for—

Tar and grease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.	15
Two spare waggons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		10
One cart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		<u>5</u>
For one Gun									30
									<u>18</u>
For 18 Guns per Month									540
									<u>12</u>
Ditto - per Annum									Rs. 6,480

The artificers allowed for a troop of six guns cost 84 rupees per month, the proportion for one gun, say 10 rupees, hence for 18 guns 180 rupees per month, or 2,100 rupees per annum.

The saving per annum therefore would amount to—

In horses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.	98,604
In guns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6,480
In establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		<u>2,160</u>
Per Annum									Rs. 107,244

In the purchase of horses likewise it may be considered that the saving of an immediate outlay would be the effect of the proposed measure, as it would leave 400 horses disposable, which, being valued at 450 rupees each, is equal to 1,80,000 rupees.

(signed) *Wm. Casement*, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department.

(No. 2.)

MEMORANDUM on the Regular Native Infantry.

THE regular infantry of the armies of the three Presidencies consists of 152 regular regiments, each regiment formed into 8 companies of 80 men, or 640 privates.

	Rs.
Bengal	- 74
Madras	- 52
Bombay	- 26
<u>Rs. 152</u>	

This constitution of the army was probably recommended by two considerations :

First. The establishment of officers as it stood at the conclusion of the war was thereby retained, and individual interests protected and saved.

Secondly. The skeleton of a war establishment complete in commissioned and non-commissioned officers, European and Native, was preserved, which might be filled up to any extent, and a large and effective force could be thus furnished for immediate service.

In England, similar considerations have generally, at the conclusion of a war, had their influence upon the extent of the peace establishment; but this reasoning and practice, so just at home, has been most erroneously applied to the British dominions in India. In Europe, war may break out of a sudden, the contending parties are generally in close proximity, and the greatest state of preparation may be required both for attack and defence, as the first successes often lead to important results.

In India, on the contrary, as will be hereafter explained, when the distribution of the army is considered, there is not within the large sphere controlled by our paramount authority a single chief possessing any military power whatever; and with regard to the substantive States on this side of the Indus bordering our western, northern, and eastern frontiers, they are utterly incapable of any offensive aggression, which one-fourth of our army would not easily repel.

The only enemies by which our dominion can be endangered are far distant; must come from Central Asia, or beyond it; and timely notice must always be possessed of their approach. A military organisation, therefore, formed upon the European principle of being always ready to meet the attack of enemies as powerful as ourselves, is utterly uncalled for; while the expense which it entails is a most heavy and useless burden upon our inadequate income; and further, if it were necessary to have the army in a state of extraordinary equipment and preparation, it will be clearly made to appear that its present constitution of many corps with a small complement of privates, is totally incompatible with the object in view, and renders every regiment separately, and the army collectively, inadequate to meet the demands of any exigency requiring even the most limited scale of military operations.

Appendix No. 1.

Hereunto is annexed a statement prepared by the Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, from the actual returns in 1833, showing the disposable force that could be collected upon an emergency from the principal stations of the Bengal army, after providing all the guards required for the head quarters of corps, sick, baggage, &c. Two periods have been taken, the 1st of January when all the men were present; the 1st of August when the usual proportion* were absent on furlough. Those corps at distant out-stations in the several divisions are excluded. This statement presents the following curious results, that 45 regiments of Native Infantry, consisting of their full establishment, 31,320 drummers, rank and file, could only furnish in the first period a disposable force of 16,833, or not more than one-half; and in the second, of only 13,213. No officer coming to India for the first time can look at a return from any of the greatest stations of the army, without perfect astonishment at the multitude of men and guards that are on duty. He has seen nothing to be compared to it in Europe. No doubt the indulgence, or abuse as it may be more properly called, of complying with requisitions for guards from officers, civil and military, whether for the sake of consequence, or upon the plea of protection to public and private property, had been carried to a very unjustifiable length; but during the last few years my two immediate predecessors in command and myself had very much limited the practice; and it is subsequently to these revisions and reductions that the Adjutant General's statement has been prepared.

This great demand for the employment of Native troops is easily explained by the peculiarities of the Indian service. In this country of universal poverty, where the local resources are totally inadequate to the supply of any emergent large demand, the troops are necessarily surrounded by establishments (of course upon a minor scale) as if they were in the field. At every one of

* *Bengal*.—From corps in the Presidency, Saugor and Sirhind Divisions, and in the Malwah, Meywar, and Rajpootana Forces, 15 privates per troop or company, and from all other stations, 10 per troop or company, with a due proportion of native officers. Six months in each year is the average period during which furlough is granted, generally commencing in April, and ending in October.

Madras.—From each corps, 4 men per troop or company. To men belonging to the Provinces within the Madras Presidency, from January to the end of August, and to the Purdesees to the end of October.

Bombay.—From each corps, 5 men per troop or company throughout the year.

The native soldier throughout the Madras and Bombay armies receives the same scale of pay when on furlough as when present with his corps. A deduction is made from the Bengal soldier when on furlough, to the following amount:—Monthly, subadar, 15 rupees; semadar, 7-8 rupees; havildar, naick, or drummer, 5 rupees, and sepoy, 1-8 rupees.

of the large stations mentioned in the statement there are Government establishments of all kinds, commissariat, ordnance, magazines, public cattle, pay-office, bazaars, and other deposits of public property requiring protection, and their separate guards. The largeness of the country, its perfectly open state, the extent of jungle, and the large bands of dacoits, against whose attacks effectual means of resistance must always be at hand, require that all detachments going with treasure, or any other escort, should be large and efficient. The distance intervening also between stations is a cause of great delay in the return of such detachments to their head quarters. When, also, European troops are upon their march, with their vast amount of baggage, sick, and followers, which are exclusively protected by the Native troops, the calls of the service are very great. It is unnecessary to observe that the head quarters and staff of a large and small regiment have precisely the same regimental guards. It may also be noticed that, in many of the great cantonments, and none more than at Barrackpore, the Native infantry are extremely harassed by their duties. This effect might be in some degree remedied by a greater concentration of the force; but the main cause lies in the small establishment of privates in each corps, which leaves so small a surplus for general service, after providing for all duties of a regimental and local nature. The remark is scarcely necessary, that no greater political error can be committed than that of imposing upon the sepoy during peace excessive duty, or by tormenting him with an overstrained system of drill and discipline, which too frequently occurs. Under this hot sun the Native character, like that of the European, is disposed to inertness. The comparative slowness and weakness of the human frame in these latitudes are the best proofs of the enervating effects of the climate, particularly in Bengal proper; and with the view, that always should be uppermost, of providing the best possible security for the allegiance of the Native army, in their contentment and happiness, care should be taken when estimating the total amount of force to be required, that the ordinary duty should never fall hard upon the sepoy. We may then be assured, when the hour of trial and extra exertion arrives, that this indulgence, or rather just consideration, will be amply repaid.

The operation in Coorg appeared to me at the time likely to furnish a practical example of the correctness or otherwise of many of the preceding remarks; and, with a view to this object, I requested Sir Robert O'Callaghan to preserve for me the weekly states of each regiment during the progress of the campaign. The results afford the strongest illustration of the inconveniences of weak battalions, and show the very small proportion contrasted with the total strength, which, after deductions made for absentees from sickness or guards, remain for actual encounter with the enemy. The campaign lasted only seven weeks. The troops were very healthy, and the confined theatre of Coorg precluded the necessity of those numerous and distant detachments which are required in the ordinarily protracted and extensive course of Indian warfare.

The Return shows,—

- 1st. The total of the force.
- 2nd. The present and absent of the whole force.
- 3rd. The present and absent of two regiments, taken indiscriminately, each of which, it may be remarked, had 90 men more than its complement.

Appendix, No. 2.
Appendix, No. 4.
Appendix, No. 3.

From these statements it appears that the two regiments separately, and the whole force collectively, did not in any one week bring much more than one-half of their numbers into the field. In one of the weeks the amount was less than one-half. In the fifth week hostilities had terminated. The troops passed the Coorg frontier on the 2nd of April, and the Rajah gave himself up on the 12th of May. It is easy to conceive to what skeletons the whole of the regiments would have been reduced if the war had continued, and had been attended with the usual accompaniments of hard work, hard fare, and hard fighting.

I venture, therefore, to think that the inefficiency of the Native army, as at present constituted, has been indisputably proved, and it now becomes me to offer an opinion as to the best mode of correcting this defect. The complaint is not that the army is not sufficiently numerous, but that it is so organised as

to create unnecessarily an excessive multiplication of guards and duties, which reduce the disposable numbers of every regiment to so low a scale as to leave no effective force for any particular exigency. The obvious remedy would be to reform the present weak and inefficient regiments into a lesser number of large ones; and in order to do this without adding to the present numerical force of the army, it would be only necessary to reduce so many entire corps, the privates of which would exactly complete the remaining regiments to the proposed increased establishment of each.

The question then arises, what is the proper establishment for a regiment in peace and war, due regard being had to the circumstances peculiar to the Indian Service, so different from that of Europe. I have no hesitation in fixing that amount at 1,000 privates in peace, and 1,200 in war. Napoleon's establishment for a corps was 960 privates, formed into eight companies, which was calculated to give 800 men in the field. In India, the same strength would not give at first, according to preceding statements, anything like the same amount, which a continuation of the service would still greatly diminish. There are different formations of a regiment into more or less companies. I shall reserve my opinion upon this question till I come to consider the *composition* of the armies of the three Presidencies.

But though I have thought it right to state what appears to me to constitute the most suitable and efficient establishment, I am quite aware that so great and sudden a change would be productive of great inconvenience, and I would therefore recommend, as a first and immediate measure, that the strength of Native infantry regiments should be augmented from 640 to 800* privates per regiment. This formation would make the following reduction of entire regiments in the three armies:—

Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	14 regiments.
Madras	-	-	-	-	-	10 „
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	5 „
						29

Appendix, Nos. 5
to 8.

The financial result of this plan of more efficient organisation offers, as per annexed Statements, an immediate saving of about five lacs, and a prospective one of about thirty. The principle of not injuring the interests of any of the officers, Native and European, has been adopted; the Native officers to retain their present rank and pay, and being attached to the army generally, to be admitted on the strength as vacancies may occur. The European officers to be considered as forming so many skeleton corps, their promotion continuing as if their regiments still existed, but, for the purposes of duty, being attached to such of the effective regiments as Government might direct; to these skeleton corps no young officers would in future be posted, and the plan suggested in Colonel Salmond's reply to Mr. Villiers, dated 2nd October 1832, might be advantageously employed to reduce the expense at an early period. I may return to this point hereafter.

Ootacamund,
23 July 1834.

(signed) W. C. Bentinck.

* Note.—During both the periods of peace, prior to the Mahratta and Burmese wars, each regiment of Native infantry in Bengal consisted of 10 companies of 80 men, or 800 privates. The present formation of eight companies is much to be preferred.

The Peace establishment of a regiment on the Madras Establishment, from 1814 to 1828, has varied from 750 to 850 men.

Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.	
Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.
74 640	60 800	52 640	42 800	26 640	21 800
47,360	48,000	33,280	33,600	16,640	16,800

STATEMENT showing the disposable Force that could have been collected from each of the large Stations of the Army on the 1st January and 1st August 1833; the Head Quarters of Corps, Sick, Baggage, &c. remaining at Head Quarters of Stations.

1st January 1833.										1st August 1833.									
Europeans.					Europeans and Natives.					Europeans.					Europeans and Natives.				
Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Medical Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Sejants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.			Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Medical Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Sejants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.		
Barrackpore	-	4 regiments Native Infantry	-	-	85	1,115	-	-	-	-	11	19	4	45	86	1,249	-	-	-
Dum Dum	3	19	4	-	5	69	-	-	-	-	-	23	4	-	4	55	-	-	-
Berhampore	1	1	1	-	25	330	-	-	-	-	4	23	4	14	26	312	-	-	-
Dinapore	1	12	1	-	24	270	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	195	-	-	-
Benares	1	3	4	-	2	28	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	98	-	-	-
Allahabad	1	1	1	-	37	540	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	5	11	221	-	-	-
Campore	1	9	2	-	25	382	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	14	35	550	-	-	-
Lucknow	1	1	1	-	4	66	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	5	61	-	-	-
Meerut	1	16	2	-	36	563	-	-	-	-	3	6	2	-	27	485	-	-	-
Dahli	1	1	1	-	27	364	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	35	550	-	-	-
Barrackpore	-	4 regiments Native Infantry	-	-	4	54	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	17	36	510	-	-	-
Dum Dum	3	10	3	-	45	724	-	-	-	-	3	12	2	17	36	510	-	-	-
Berhampore	1	2	1	-	4	69	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	68	-	-	-
Dinapore	1	7	1	-	30	433	-	-	-	-	4	7	1	14	35	474	-	-	-
Benares	1	3	1	-	5	64	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	68	-	-	-
Allahabad	1	16	2	-	10	138	-	-	-	-	3	10	2	8	17	173	-	-	-
Campore	1	13	1	-	19	242	-	-	-	-	6	6	1	-	41	406	-	-	-
Lucknow	1	10	2	-	40	430	-	-	-	-	2	9	2	18	30	517	-	-	-
Meerut	1	5	2	-	21	43	-	-	-	-	4	20	2	-	41	656	-	-	-
Dahli	1	3	1	-	36	84	-	-	-	-	4	5	2	28	69	1,049	-	-	-
Barrackpore	-	2 troops Horse Artillery	-	-	1	57	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	52	-	-	-
Dum Dum	3	13	2	-	24	708	-	-	-	-	3	10	2	22	53	610	-	-	-
Berhampore	1	18	3	-	12	184	-	-	-	-	2	15	1	17	17	287	-	-	-
Dinapore	1	15	2	-	15	206	-	-	-	-	5	8	2	-	40	438	-	-	-
Benares	1	8	1	-	45	441	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	18	261	-	-	-
Allahabad	1	16	2	-	21	355	-	-	-	-	4	12	1	-	35	600	-	-	-
Campore	1	7	1	-	36	647	-	-	-	-	5	14	3	33	75	1,197	-	-	-
Lucknow	1	13	2	-	60	988	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	47	-	-	-
Meerut	1	1	1	-	5	41	-	-	-	-	5	9	4	24	58	653	-	-	-
Dahli	1	1	1	-	83	979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT showing the disposable Force that could have been collected from each of the large Stations of the Army on the 1st January and 1st August 1833, &c.—continued.

1st January 1833.										1st August 1833.									
Europeans.					Europeans and Natives.					Europeans.					Europeans and Natives.				
Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Medical Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Sejants and Havildars.	Drummers, Rank and File.				Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Medical Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Sejants and Havildars.	Drummers, Rank and File.			
Muttra -	{ 1 troop Horse Artillery - 1 regiment Light Cavalry - 2 - ditto - Native Infantry -	-	-	-	-	64 212 1,113	4 17 65	-	8	28	1	1	1	1	-	4	66 307 609		
Agra -	{ 2 companies European Foot Artillery - 1 regiment European Infantry - 2 - ditto - Native Infantry -	-	-	-	-	125 608 617	8 30 38	-	-	21	1	4	1	-	5	118 574 613			
Barreilly	{ A detail of Native Foot Artillery - A corps of Local Horse - 2 regiments Native Infantry -	-	-	-	-	56 207 984	3 64 65	-	1	24 23	-	-	1	14 17	4 39 36	56 118 613			
Kurnaul -	{ 1 troop Horse Artillery - 2 companies European Foot Artillery - 1 regiment of European Infantry - 2 - ditto - of Light Cavalry - 2 - ditto - of Native Infantry -	-	-	-	-	83 124 764 466 764	8 9 32 31 47	-	-	-	-	2	5	10 30 11	8 10 20	79 745 351 594			
Loodiana	{ 1 troop Horse Artillery - 2 regiments Native Infantry -	-	-	-	-	68 911	4 54	-	2	24	-	1	1	2 3	12 31	45 633			
Saugor -	{ 1 company European and detail Native Infantry - 1 corps Local Horse - 3 regiments Native Infantry -	-	-	-	-	104 45 914	4 14 52	-	-	6	25	2	1	6 21	4 6 29	54 44 623			
Nusserabad	{ 1 company European Foot Artillery - 1 regiment Light Cavalry - 4 - ditto - Native Infantry -	-	-	-	-	70 293 1,401	6 20 90	-	9	41	-	4	1	5 33	6 6 63	67 171 1,068			
Neemuch	{ 1 troop Horse Artillery - 1 company Native Foot Artillery - 1 regiment Light Cavalry - 1 corps Local Horse - 4 regiments Native Infantry -	-	-	-	-	103 191 164 1,869	4 14 32 109	-	4	-	-	2	4	4	7	104 160 53 1,222			
Mhow -	{ 1 troop Horse Artillery - 1 company Native Foot Artillery - 1 regiment Light Cavalry - 3 - ditto - Native Infantry -	-	-	-	-	95 259 1,031	9 18 64	-	-	31	-	2	1	7 24	8 13 30	125 187 790			

Adjutant General's Office,
Presidency of Fort William,
24th January 1834.

(signed)

J. R. Lumley, Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Appendix, No. 2.

COORG FIELD FORCE, from 7th April to 5th May 1834.

Detachments European and Native Artillery.

Corps of Sappers and Miners.

Three King's Regiments.

Nine Regiments Native Infantry.

Two Rifle Companies.

Wynaad Rangers, with Detachments 51st Native Infantry.

His Majesty's 39th Regiment.

His Majesty's 48th Regiment.

His Majesty's 55th Regiment.

European Artillery.

Golundauze and Gun Lascars.

Sappers and Miners.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.

9th - ditto - ditto.

20th - ditto - ditto.

31st - ditto - ditto.

32nd - ditto - ditto.

35th - ditto - ditto.

36th Regiment Native Infantry.

40th - ditto - ditto.

48th - ditto - ditto.

Rifle Companies 24th and 51st Native Infantry.

Wynaad Rangers and Detachments 51st Native Infantry.

Appendix, No. 3.

WEEKLY STATE of the 31st Regiment Native Infantry.

DATE.	FORCE.	European Officers.	Medical Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Officers.	Native Non-Commissioned, Drummers, Rank and File.
7 April 1834	Available - - - - -	5	1	2	12	530
	Sick and absent - - - - -	10	1	-	2	122
	Regimental and camp duty - - - - -	1	-	-	1	84
	TOTAL - - - - -	16	2	2	15	736
14 April „ -	Available - - - - -	6	1	2	9	416
	Sick and absent - - - - -	10	1	-	2	139
	Regimental and camp duty - - - - -	-	-	-	4	180
	TOTAL - - - - -	16	2	2	15	735
21 April „ -	Available - - - - -	7	1	2	8	393
	Sick and absent - - - - -	9	1	-	2	149
	Regimental and camp duty - - - - -	-	-	-	5	192
	TOTAL - - - - -	16	2	2	15	734
28 April „ -	Available - - - - -	6	1	1	11	444
	Sick and absent - - - - -	9	1	1	2	141
	Regimental and camp duty - - - - -	1	-	-	2	149
	TOTAL - - - - -	16	2	2	15	734
5 May „ -	Available - - - - -	6	1	1	8	428
	Sick and absent - - - - -	9	1	1	5	156
	Regimental and camp duty - - - - -	1	-	-	2	149
	TOTAL - - - - -	16	2	2	15	733

WEEKLY STATE of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

DATE.	FORCE.	European Officers.	Medical Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Officers.	Native Non-commissioned, Drummers, Rank and File.
7 April 1834	Available - - - - -	7	1	1	11	375
	Sick and absent - - - - -	7	-	1	3	205
	Regimental and camp duty - - - - -	1	-	-	2	152
	TOTAL - - - - -	15	1	2	16	732
14 April „ -	Available - - - - -	7	1	1	11	407
	Sick and absent - - - - -	7	-	1	3	226
	Regimental and camp duty - - - - -	1	-	-	2	99
	TOTAL - - - - -	15	1	2	16	732
21 April „ -	Available - - - - -	6	1	1	11	398
	Sick and absent - - - - -	9	-	1	3	225
	Regimental and camp duty - - - - -	-	-	-	2	109
	TOTAL - - - - -	15	1	2	16	732
28 April „ -	Available - - - - -	6	1	1	10	368
	Sick and absent - - - - -	9	-	1	4	257
	Regimental and camp duty - - - - -	-	-	-	2	105
	TOTAL - - - - -	15	1	2	16	730
5 May „ -	Available - - - - -	6*	1	1	12	428
	Sick and absent - - - - -	3	-	1	3	217
	Regimental and camp duty - - - - -	-	-	-	1	85
	TOTAL - - - - -	15	1	2	16	730

* N.B.—Seven unposted Ensigns did duty with this corps from 14th April to 5th May.

Appendix, No. 4.

WEEKLY STATE of the Coorg Field Force.

DATE.	FORCE.	European Officers.	Medical Officers.	Native Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Native Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.
7 April 1834	Available for duty - - - - -	143	10	96	1,014	4,287
	Sick and absent - - - - -	87	7	37	159	1,663
	Regimental and camp duty - - - - -	19	1	26	200	1,279
14 April „ -	Available for duty - - - - -	143	24	83	906	3,878
	Sick and absent - - - - -	92	9	50	215	2,553
	Regimental and camp duty - - - - -	23	-	34	258	1,561
21 April „ -	Available for duty - - - - -	157	25	97	724	4,265
	Sick and absent - - - - -	82	8	40	319	1,891
	Regimental and camp duty - - - - -	17	-	32	220	1,569
28 April „ -	Available for duty - - - - -	82	15	56	539	2,422
	Sick and absent - - - - -	63	4	28	149	1,362
	Regimental and camp duty - - - - -	12	-	15	189	789
5 May „ -	Available for duty - - - - -	68	10	53	634	2,370
	Sick and Absent - - - - -	61	5	13	106	1,605
	Regimental and camp duty - - - - -	10	-	33	179	714

Appendix, No. 5.

MEMORANDUM of the Saving to be effected by the proposed Reductions of the Infantry in the Armies of the Three Presidencies.

				Per Annum.	TOTAL.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
Immediate Saving:							
Bengal	14	Regiments reduced	- - - -	2,57,666	8	-	
Madras	7	Ditto on half batta,	Rs. 1,20,232 14				
	3	Ditto on full batta,	58,035 -	1,78,267	14	-	
Bombay	5	Ditto	- - - -	89,121	4	-	
Total Immediate Saving per Annum				- - -			5,25,055 10 -
Prospective Saving:							
Bengal	14	Regiments reduced	- - - -	15,49,607	8	-	
Madras	7	Ditto on half batta,	Rs. 6,55,131 5				
	3	Ditto on full batta,	3,22,482 -	9,77,613	5	-	
Bombay	5	Ditto	- - - -	4,62,231	4	-	
Total Prospective Saving per Annum				- - -			29,89,452 1 -
Total Saving, Immediate and Prospective, per Annum				- - -			35,14,507 11 -
Cavalry:							
Immediate saving	-	-	- - - -	4,33,445	10	-	
Prospective saving	-	-	- - - -	10,63,337	6	-	
Total Saving, Immediate and Prospective, per Annum				- - -			14,96,783 - -
GRAND TOTAL, per Annum				- - -			50,11,290 11 -

Appendix, No. 6.

BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

PARTICULARS of the *Immediate* Saving to be effected by the Reduction of the Native Infantry to 60 Regiments of 800 Privates each, everything else remaining as at present.

	Rs. a. p.	IN EACH REGIMENT.	
		Per Month.	Per Year.
Lascars and Bheesties - - - - -	86 - -	86 - -	
Regimental command allowance - - - - -	400 - -		
Companies - ditto - ditto - - - - -	240 - -		
Allowance for repair of arms - - - - -	160 - -	800 - -	
Adjutant's allowance - - - - -	212 7 -		
Quartermaster's ditto - - - - -	137 - -		
Proportion of surgeon's ditto, assistant surgeon - - - - -	255 - -	604 7 -	
Serjeant major and quartermaster serjeant - - - - -	96 10 4	96 10 4	
8 Pay havildars - - - - -	40 - -		
1 Drill - ditto - - - - -	5 - -		
1 Drill naick - - - - -	2 8 -	47 8 -	
Quartermaster's establishment - - - - -	71 8 -		
Bazar - - ditto - - - - -	25 - -		
Hospital - ditto - - - - -	35 - -	131 8 -	
Camp equipage, repair of - - - - -	27 - -		
Proportion of allowance for a mess - - - - -	60 - -		
Doolie bearers - - - - -	21 - -	108 - -	
Clothing for 1 tindal and 8 lascars - - - - -		2 8 -	
		1,876 9 4	
Less—Proportion of the expense in pay and clothing of 640 privates required to complete the regiments to 800 men each - - - - -		* 342 13 8	
On 1 regiment per mensem - - - - -		1,533 11 8	
On 14 - ditto - ditto - - - - -		21,472 3 4	
Immediate Saving per Annum - - - - -		Rs. 2,57,666 8 -	

	Men.	Regts.
* Present establishment - - - - -	640	74 = 47,360
Proposed - ditto - - - - -	800	60 = 48,000

Difference, Men to be raised - - - 640

	Rs. a. p.
Pay of 640 privates, half batta - - - - -	4,480 - -
Clothing of - ditto - at 8 annas per man - - - - -	320 - -
The number of corps to be reduced - - - 14)	4,800 - -
Proportion for each Corps - - - - -	Rs. 342 13 8

BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

PARTICULARS of the *Prospective* Saving to be effected by the Reduction of the Native Infantry to 60 Regiments of 800 Privates each, everything else remaining as at present.

	IN EACH REGIMENT.	
	Per Month.	Per Year.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
European officers - - - - -	* 7,000 5 8	
Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and drummers - - - - -	1,973 - -	
Native doctors and staff allowance to the drum and fife majors	40 - -	
Clothing of the European serjeants, Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and drummers - - - - -	210 8 -	
On One Regiment per Mensem - - - - -	9,223 13 8	
On Fourteen Regiments per Mensem - - -	129,133 15 4	
TOTAL Proportion of Saving per annum - - -	<i>Rs.</i>	15,49,607 8 -

* Explanation of the Prospective Saving by the European Officers.

Proportion on Indian Pay and Allowances.	Proportion on Pay only.	Number and Rank.	Indian Pay and Allowances.	Pay only.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	1 Colonel - - - - -	431 12 4	202 14 8
$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1 Lieutenant colonel - - - - -	688 - -	81 2 8
$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	1 Major - - - - -	552 6 8	54 12 6
4	1	5 Captains - - - - -	1,661 8 -	121 12 -
7	1	8 Lieutenants - - - - -	1,798 6 -	60 14 -
$3\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	4 Ensigns - - - - -	760 5 -	12 5 10
$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1 Surgeon - - - - -	276 14 8	40 9 4
1	- -	1 Assistant Surgeon - - - - -	256 10 -	-
			6,425 14 8	574 7 -
				6,425 14 8
		Total Saving - - -	<i>Rs.</i>	7,000 5 8

Appendix, No. 7.

MADRAS NATIVE INFANTRY.

PARTICULARS of the *Immediate* Saving to be effected by the Reduction of the Native Infantry to 42 Regiments of 800 Privates each, everything else remaining as at present.

	IN EACH REGIMENT.	
	Half Batta.	Full Batta.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
8 Puckaulies - - - - -	85 14 8	123 4 -
Adjutant's and quartermaster's allowances - - - - -	234 - -	466 - -
Surgeon's allowance (average) - - - - -	232 - -	
Serjeant-major and quartermaster serjeant - - - - -	72 10 -	81 13 6
Native adjutant, drill havildar, and drill naick staff allowances	26 4 -	809 2 8
8 Pay havildars - - - - -	14 14 8	
2 Totties, 14 rupees; moonshee, 30 rupees - - - - -	44 - -	
Mess allowances - - - - -	63 - -	
Command allowance for 8 companies - - - - -	240 - -	155 - -
Command allowance, regimental - - - - -	400 - -	
Regimental school - - - - -	21 - -	245 8 4
Vakeel and artificers - - - - -	106 - -	
Lascars and bazar servants - - - - -	160 5 4	
	1,700 - 8	1,880 12 6
Less—Proportion of expense in pay and clothing of 320 men, required to complete the regiments to 800 men each - - - - -	268 11 2	* 268 11 2
On One Regiment, per Mensem - - - - -	1,431 5 6	1,612 1 4
On 10 Regiments: 7 on half, and 3 on full } batta per Mensem - - - - -	10,019 6 6	4,836 4 -
On 10 Regiments: 7 on half, and 3 on full } batta per Annum - - - - -	120,232 14 -	58,035 - -
TOTAL Immediate Saving per Annum - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 178,267 14 -	

	Men.	Regts.
* Present establishment - - - - -	640	52 = 33,280
Proposed ditto - - - - -	800	42 = 33,600
Difference, Men to be raised - - -	-	320

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Pay of 123 privates, on full batta - - - - -	1,148 - -
Ditto 197 ditto on half batta - - - - -	1,379 - -
Clothing of 320 privates, at 8 a. each - - - - -	160 - -
The number of Corps to be reduced - - -	10) 2,687 - -
Proportion for each Corps - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 268 11 2

MADRAS NATIVE INFANTRY.

PARTICULARS of the *Prospective* Saving to be effected by the Reduction of the Native Infantry to 42 Regiments of 800 Privates each, everything else remaining as at present.

	IN EACH REGIMENT.					
	Half Batta.			Full Batta.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
European officers - - - - -	* 5,664	-	3	6,407	10	8
Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers - -	1,526	-	-	1,932	-	-
Recruit and pension boys - - - - -	245	-	-	270	-	-
Subadar major's staff allowance - - - - -	25	-	-			
Regimental havildar major - - - - -	20	8	-	22	13	4
Colour havildar - - - - -	16	-	-	16	-	-
Drum and fife majors, apothecary and dresser - - -	78	2	8	84	13	4
Clothing, assumed - - - - -	224	8	-	224	8	-
On one Regiment, per Mensem - - -	7,799	2	11	8,957	13	4
On 10 Regiments, 7 on half and 3 on full } batta, per Mensem - - - - -	54,594	4	5	26,873	8	-
On 10 Regiments, 7 on half and 3 on full } batta, per Annum - - - - -	655,131	5	-	3,22,482	-	-
				6,55,131	5	-
TOTAL Prospective Saving per Annum - - -	<i>Rs.</i>	9,77,613	5	-		

* Explanation of the Prospective Saving by the European Officers.

Proportion on Indian Pay and Allowances.	Proportion on Pay only.	Number and Rank.	Indian Pay and Allowances.		Pay only.
			Half Batta.	Full Batta.	
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 Colonel - -	323 13 4	323 13 4	152 3 -
$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1 Lieutenant Colonel -	551 12 -	688 - -	81 2 8
$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1 Major - - -	427 4 4	526 2 -	60 14 -
$3\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$	5 Captains - -	1,246 14 -	1,384 9 4	202 10 8
6	2	8 Lieutenants - -	1,354 8 -	1,539 12 -	121 12 -
$3\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	4 Ensigns - -	637 3 9	760 6 6	12 7 10
$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1 Surgeon - -	245 6 -	276 14 8	12 4 8
1	-	1 Assistant Surgeon -	225 12 -	256 10 -	-
			5,012 9 5	5,756 3 10	651 6 10
			651 6 10	651 6 10	
		TOTAL Saving - <i>Rs.</i>	5,664 - 3	6,407 10 8	

Appendix, No. 8.

BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY.

PARTICULARS of the *Immediate* Saving to be effected by the Reduction of the Native Infantry to 21 Regiments of 800 Privates each, everything else remaining as at present.

	IN EACH REGIMENT.	
	Per Month.	Per Year.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Regimental command allowance - - - - -	400 - -	
Adjutant's allowance - - - - -	162 - -	
Quartermaster's allowance - - - - -	120 - -	
Surgeon's allowance (proportion) - - - - -	200 - -	
2 Serjeants - - - - -	52 - -	
Staff allowances to 17 Native commissioned, and European and Native non-commissioned officers - - - - -	141 3 -	
8 Puckallies - - - - -	60 - -	
Bazar chowdry and peons - - - - -	26 - -	
Artificers - - - - -	50 - -	
Pundit and regimental school - - - - -	42 2 8	
Mess - - - - -	80 - -	
Company command allowances and lights - - - - -	304 - -	
Hospital followers - - - - -	88 - -	
	1,725 5 8	
Less,—Proportion of expense in pay and clothing of 160 men, required to complete the regiment to 800 men, each - - - - -	*240 - -	
On One Regiment, per Mensem - - -	1,485 5 8	
On Five Regiments, per Mensem - - -	7,426 12 4	
Immediate Saving per Annum - - - <i>Rs.</i>		89,121 4 -

	Men.	Regts.	
* Present establishment - - - - -	640 ×	26 =	16,640
Proposed ditto - - - - -	800 ×	21 =	16,800
Difference, Men to be raised - - -			160

Pay of 160 privates, at 7 rupees per month - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 1,120
Clothing of ditto, at 8 rupees per month - - -	80
The number of Corps to be reduced - - - 5)	1,200
Proportion of each Corps - - - <i>Rs.</i>	240

BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY.

PARTICULARS of the *Prospective* Saving to be Effected by the Reduction of the Native Infantry to 21 Regiments of 800 Privates each, everything else remaining as at present.

	IN EACH REGIMENT.	
	Per Month.	Per Year.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
European officers - - - - -	* 5,832 13 8	
Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, drummers, and fifers - - - - -	1,472 - -	
Hospital assistants - - - - -	45 - -	
Pension or recruit boys - - - - -	145 - -	
Clothing of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers -	209 - -	
On one Regiment per Mensem - - -	7,703 13 8	
On five Regiments per Mensem - - -	38,519 4 4	
Prospective Saving per Annum - - -	<i>Rs.</i>	4,62,231 4 -

* Explanation of the Prospective Saving by the European Officers.

Proportion on Indian Pay and Allowances.	Proportion on Pay Only.	Number and Rank.	Indian Pay and Allowances.	Pay Only.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	1 Colonel - - - - -	259 1 -	244 8 -
$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	1 Lieutenant Colonel - - -	472 14 8	104 5 9
$\frac{7}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	1 Major - - - - -	496 6 4	40 9 -
4	1	5 Captains - - - - -	1,496 4 -	121 12 -
$6\frac{4}{7}$	$1\frac{3}{7}$	8 Lieutenants - - - - -	1,483 8 -	86 15 3
$3\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	4 Ensigns - - - - -	682 11 6	12 5 10
$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	1 Surgeon - - - - -	96 12 -	69 10 -
$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	1 Assistant Surgeon - - -	124 8 4	40 10 -
		<i>Rs.</i>	5,112 1 10	720 11 10
				5,112 1 10
		Total Saving - - -	<i>Rs.</i>	5,832 13 8

(signed) *Wm. Casement*, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

MEMORANDUM on the Regular Native Cavalry.

Of this arm there are in Bengal - - - - 10 regiments

„ „ Madras - - - - 8 „

„ „ Bombay - - - - 3 „

21 regiments,

each regiment consisting of six troops, and each troop of 70 privates.

The expense of this part of our establishment is very great. In peace its services are never required for ordinary civil or military duties, like the Native infantry, while a doubt is entertained by many whether in war they are of equal value, as a military force, with the irregular horse; and further, whether on the ground of efficiency and economy, the first cost and feed of horses, as well as of all equipments, being the same, a portion of the regular Native cavalry might not be advantageously exchanged for an addition to our European cavalry. But leaving these questions aside for the present, the preceding considerations and doubts are so many additional reasons to those which have already been given in favour of an augmentation of the strength of each infantry regiment, for dealing in like manner with the regular cavalry. Proceeding, therefore, as I did with the infantry, I shall first state my opinion that the most efficient and least expensive establishment for each regiment of cavalry would be eight troops of 100 privates each, forming four squadrons.

But with the same object of not interfering with the existing organisation, or of making too violent and sudden a change, I would recommend only that each troop should be increased from 70 to 100 privates; the same mode of disposing of the officers and men being adopted as in the infantry.

*Vide Annexed
Statements.*

The immediate saving would be above four lacs, and the prospective above 10, making an aggregate of about 15 lacs. There would remain for—

	Present.	Future.
Bengal -	420 10	600 7
	4,200	4,200
Madras -	420 8	600 5
	3,360	3,000
Bombay -	420 3	600 2
	1,260	1,200

Bengal - - - - 7 regiments

Madras - - - - 5 „

Bombay - - - - 2 „

14 regiments.

I shall, in a future paper regarding the composition of the Indian Army, enter at length upon the very great importance of the irregular cavalry.

(signed) *W. C. Bentinck.*

Ootacamund, 23 July 1834.

MEMORANDUM of the Saving to be effected by the Proposed Reductions of the Cavalry in the Armies of the Three Presidencies.

		Per Annum.		TOTAL.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Immediate Saving :					
Bengal.—3 Regiments reduced -	- - - -	1,09,685	4 -		
Madras.—1 Regiment on full batta -	Rs. 91,465 6 -				
2 Regiments on half batta -	- 1,65,225 8 -	2,56,690	14 -		
Bombay.—1 Regiment on half batta -	- - - -	67,069	8 -		
TOTAL Immediate Saving per Annum - - -				4,43,445	10 -
Prospective Saving :					
Bengal.—3 Regiments reduced -	- - - -	4,34,739	12 -		
Madras.—1 Regiment on full batta -	Rs. 1,77,990 8 -				
2 Regiments on half batta -	- 3,13,032 - -	4,91,022	8 -		
Bombay.—1 Regiment on half batta -	- - - -	1,37,575	2 -		
TOTAL Prospective Saving per Annum - - -				10,63,337	6 -
TOTAL SAVING, Immediate and Prospective per Annum - - -				*14,96,783	- -
INFANTRY :					
Immediate saving -	- - - -	5,25,055	10 -		
Prospective " -	- - - -	29,89,452	1 -		
TOTAL Saving, Immediate and Prospective, per Annum - - -				35,14,507	11 -
GRAND TOTAL per Annum - - -				Rs. 50,11,290	11 -

* In this calculation the riding masters lately attached to the Madras and Bombay cavalry are not included.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

PARTICULARS of the *Immediate* Saving to be effected by the Proposed Reduction of the Cavalry to Seven Regiments of 6 Troops and 600 Privates each.

	IN EACH REGIMENT.	
	Per Month.	Per Year.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Adjutant's allowance - - - -	212 7 -	
Interpreter and quartermaster ditto - - - -	137 - -	
Surgeon's ditto - - - -	300 - -	
Serjeant major and quartermaster serjeant - - - -	98 12 8	
Staff allowance to Native non-commissioned officers and pay havildar - - - -	73 8 -	
Quartermaster's establishment - - - -	158 - -	
Bazar establishment - - - -	25 - -	
Hospital - ditto - - - -	35 - -	
Repairs of camp equipage - - - -	22 - -	
Mess allowance (proportion) - - - -	80 - -	
Dooley bearers - - - -	21 - -	
Regimental command allowance - - - -	400 - -	
Allowance for command of troops and repair of arms - - - -	300 - -	
Ditto - for concessions to riding master - - - -	30 - -	
Ditto - for grain pots - - - -	120 - -	
Syces and grass cutters of 76 supernumerary horses - - - -	570 - -	
Remount, at 10 per cent., the horses, at 400 rupees each - - - -	254 - -	
Feeding of 76 horses, at Rs. 2. 14. 4. - - - -	210 1 4	
One Regiment per Month - - - Rs.	3,048 13 -	
One Regiment per Year - - - - -		36,561 12 -
Three Regiments for One Year - - - Rs.	1,09,685	4 -

BENGAL CAVALRY.

*Particulars of the Prospective Saving in each Regiment by its Reduction, supposing
[Seven Regiments of 600 Men each to remain.]*

	IN EACH REGIMENT.	
	Per Month.	Per Year.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
European officers - - - - -	* 9,956 - -	1,19,472 - -
Native officers, non-commissioned officers, trumpeters and farriers - - - - -	1,682 - -	
Riding master - - - - -	122 7 -	
Trumpet major, farrier major, and native doctors - - -	65 - -	
Clothing for the reduced officers - - - - -	250 10 8	
	2,120 1 8	25,441 4 -
One regiment per Month - - -	12,076 1 8	
One regiment per Year - - -		1,44,913 4 -
Three Regiments for One Year - - - <i>Rs.</i>		4,34,739 12 -

* Explanation of the Prospective Saving by the European Officers.

Proportion on Indian Pay and Allowances.	Proportion on Pay only.	Number and Rank.	Indian Pay and Allowances.	Pay only.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
$\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	1 Colonel - - - - -	1,040 14 2	118 - -
$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	1 Lieutenant Colonel - - -	694 3 3	111 - -
$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	1 Major - - - - -	743 8 -	46 8 -
$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5 Captains - - - - -	1,970 9 2	269 - -
6	2	8 Lieutenants - - - - -	2,190 8 -	319 - -
$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 Cornets - - - - -	1,087 4 2	48 8 -
1	- -	1 Surgeon - - - - -	563 - 4	- -
1	- -	1 Assistant Surgeon - - -	365 4 -	- -
1	- -	1 Veterinary Surgeon - - -	389 10 9	- -
			9,044 13 10	912 - -
				9,044 13 10
TOTAL Saving - - - <i>Rs.</i>				9,956 13 10

MADRAS CAVALRY.

PARTICULARS of the *Immediate* Saving to be Effected by the Proposed Reduction of the Cavalry to Five Regiments, of Six Troops, and 600 Privates each.

	IN EACH REGIMENT.	
	Full Batta.	Half Batta.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Adjutant's allowances - - - - -	147 - -	526 - -
Quartermaster's allowances - - - - -	147 - -	
Surgeon's allowances (average) - - - - -	232 - -	
Serjeant major and quartermaster serjeant - - - - -	94 1 6	70 14 -
Staff allowance to the native adjutant, havildar major, drill havildar, and drill naick - - - - -	45 - -	2,065 5 4
Native riding master, rough riders, and pay havildars - - -	81 3 -	
Moonshee, Vakeel, gram conicopoly and measuring men - - -	93 - -	
Totics, artificers, bazar servants and lascars - - - - -	244 13 4	
Troop and saddle contract on 221 horses of supernumeraries, at <i>Rs.</i> 4. 8. 9. each - - - - -	1,000 5 -	
Troop command allowance, at 30 rupees each - - - - -	180 - -	
Regimental school - - - - -	21 - -	389 12 -
Regimental command allowance - - - - -	400 - -	
Pay of 74 horsekeepers, and 221 grasscutters - - - - -	{ 560 10 4 1,620 10 8	1,105 - -
Pay of 6 puckallies - - - - -	92 7 -	92 7 -
Pay of 6 horsekeeper chowdries - - - - -	66 8 -	52 8 -
Pay of 6 grass cutter chowdries - - - - -	66 8 -	52 8 -
Mess allowance - - - - -	63 - -	2,530 - -
Feeding 221 horses, at 7 rupees per horse - - - - -	1,547 - -	
Remount assumed at 10 per cent., and at 500 rupees per horse	920 - -	
One Regiment per Mensem - - -	7,622 1 10	6,884 6 4
One Regiment per Annum - - -	91,465 6 -	82,612 12 -
One Regiment on full, and two ^{on} half } Batta per Annum - - - - -	91,465 6 -	165,225 8 -
		91,465 6 -
TOTAL immediate Saving per Annum - - - <i>Rs.</i>		2,56,690 14 -

MADRAS CAVALRY.

PARTICULARS of the *Prospective* Saving in each Regiment by its Reduction, supposing Five Regiments of 600 Men each to remain.

	IN EACH REGIMENT.	
	Full Batta.	Half Batta.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
European officers - - - - -	* 9,138 - -	8,487 10 -
Native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and trumpeters - - - - -	2,952 - -	2,303 - -
120 troopers, at 14 rupees - - - - -	1,680 - -	1,260 - -
Recruit and pension boys - - - - -	140 - -	140 - -
Trumpet major, farrier major, farriers and veterinary pupils -	348 - -	285 14 -
Assistant apothecary and dressers - - - - -	74 8 8	66 8 -
Clothings assumed at - - - - -	500 - -	500 - -
One Regiment per Month - - -	14,832 8 8	13,043 - -
One Regiment per Year - - -	1,77,990 8 -	1,56,516 - -
One Regiment on full, and two } on half Batta per Year - - }	1,77,990 8 -	3,13,032 - -
		1,77,990 8 -
TOTAL Prospective Saving per Annum - - - Rs.		4,91,022 8 -

* Explanation of the Prospective Saving by the European Officers.

Proportion on Indian Pay and Allowances.	Proportion on Pay only.	Number and Rank.	Indian Pay and Allowances.		Pay only.
			Full Batta.	Half Batta.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	1 Colonel - - -	739 3 6	739 3 6	198 12 -
$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	1 Lieutenant Colonel	723 2 -	595 6 3	107 11 6
$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	1 Major - - -	464 11 2	390 8 11	116 6 8
$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5 Captains - - -	2,111 5 3	1,956 6 6	224 3 11
6	2	8 Lieutenants - - -	2,191 8 -	2,006 4 -	218 - -
$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 Cornets - - -	771 9 10	744 15 4	146 - -
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 Surgeon - - -	281 8 2	260 13 8	89 11 2
1	—	1 Assistant Surgeon -	365 4 -	334 6 -	—
1	—	Veterinary Surgeon -	389 10 9	358 12 9	—
			8,037 14 8	7,386 12 11	1,100 13 3
			1,100 13 3	1,100 13 3	
Total Saving - Rs.			9,138 11 11	8,487 10 2	

BOMBAY CAVALRY.

PARTICULARS of the *Immediate* Saving to be effected by the Proposed Reduction of the Cavalry to Two Regiments of Six Troops, and 600 Privates each.

	Rs.	a.	p.	IN EACH REGIMENT.		
				Per Month,	Per Year.	
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Staff allowance to commanding officer - - -	400	-	-			
Ditto - to adjutant - - -	177	-	-			
Ditto - to quartermaster - - -	150	-	-			
Ditto - to surgeon - - -	300	-	-			
Ditto - to veterinary surgeon - - -	49	-	-			
				1,076	-	-
Staff allowance to 28 Native commissioned and European non-commissioned officers - - -				208	-	-
Serjeant-major and quartermaster serjeant - - -				60	-	-
6 Puckalies - - - - -	68	-	-			
1 Bazar chowdrie - - - - -	16	-	-			
2 Peons - - - - -	10	-	-			
				94	-	-
Artificers - - - - -	107	2	-			
School pundit - - - - -	15	-	-			
				122	2	-
6 Maccadums of horsekeepers - - -	60	-	-			
118 Horsekeepers of supernumeraries - - -	708	-	-			
6 Maccadums of grasscutters - - -	60	-	-			
158 Grasscutters, at 5 rupees - - -	790	-	-			
Saddle and troop contract, at 4 rupees each for 158 horses - - -	632	-	-			
Mess allowance - - - - -	90	-	-			
Troop command allowance and lights, at 38 rupees - - -	228	-	-			
Regimental school - - - - -	27	-	-			
Hospital establishment - - - - -	118	-	-			
Feeding 158 horses, at 5 rupees per horse - - -	790	-	-			
Remount, at 10 per cent. - - - - -	526	-	-			
				4,029	-	-
Per Month - - - Rs.				5,589	2	-
				Per Year - - - Rs.	67,069	8 -

BOMBAY CAVALRY.

PARTICULARS of the *Prospective* Saving in each Regiment by its Reduction, supposing
Two Regiments of 600 Privates each to remain.

	IN EACH REGIMENT.	
	Per Month.	Per Year.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
European officers - - - - -	* 7,877 9 6	
Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers - -	2,448 - -	
60 Troopers - - - - -	630 - -	
2 Hospital assistants - - - - -	45 - -	
Clothing - - - - -	376 - -	
Subadars major's allowance - - - - -	25 - -	
18 Boys - - - - -	63 - -	
One Regiment for One Month - - - <i>Rs.</i>	11,464 9 6	
One Regiment for One Year - - - <i>Rs.</i>		1,37,575 2 -

* Explanation of the Prospective Saving by the European Officers.

Proportion on Indian Pay and Allowances.	Proportion on Pay only.	Number and Rank.	Indian Pay and Allowances.	Pay only.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
-	1	1 Colonel - - - - -	- -	397 8 -
$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1 Lieutenant colonel - - -	635 1 4	92 12 -
1	-	1 Major - - - - -	781 1 10	-
3	2	5 Captains - - - - -	1,565 2 -	358 12 8
6	2	8 Lieutenants - - - - -	2,006 4 -	219 - -
$2\frac{2}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	4 Cornets - - - - -	726 10 2	129 12 5
1	-	1 Surgeon - - - - -	521 11 -	-
$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1 Assistant surgeon - - -	222 14 8	36 7 8
$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	1 Veterinary surgeon - - -	119 9 7	64 14 2
			6,578 6 7	1,299 2 11
				6,578 6 7
Total Saving - - - <i>Rs.</i>				7,877 9 6

(signed) Wm. Casement, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of India, Military Department.

MEMORANDUM ON the ARTILLERY.

THE establishment of artillery, horse and foot, at the three Presidencies, is as follows :—

HORSE ARTILLERY.

Bengal.—There are three brigades, each brigade consisting of four troops, three European and one native; each European troop having 80 gunners, each native troop 90 men; six guns, four 6-pounders and two 12-inch howitzers being attached to each troop, European and native.

App. No. 1.

Madras.—Two brigades, one consisting of four European troops and one of two native troops; each troop, European and native, is composed of 84 gunners or privates. A troop beyond the frontier has six guns (all 6-pounders), and within it four guns (6-pounders).

App. No. 1.

Bombay.—One brigade of four troops of European, constituted as in Bengal. There is no native horse artillery. Each troop has four guns (6-pounders).

App. No. 1.

FOOT ARTILLERY.

Bengal.—Five battalions of Europeans, each battalion consisting of four companies, and each company of 80 gunners; two battalions of natives, each battalion consisting of eight companies, and each company of 104 privates.

App. No. 1.

The complement of European officers is precisely the same in a regiment of infantry, of cavalry, a brigade of horse artillery, and a battalion of foot artillery.

Madras.—Three battalions of Europeans, constituted as in Bengal, and one of natives, consisting only of six companies instead of eight, and each company of 92 privates instead of 104, as in Bengal; but with the same complement of officers as a battalion of eight companies.

App. No. 1.

Bombay.—Two battalions of Europeans, constituted as in Bengal, and one native battalion consisting of eight companies, and each company of 70 privates, differing both from Bengal, 104 privates, and Madras, 92 privates.

App. No. 1.

It appears from the preceding statement that all the troops of European horse artillery at the three Presidencies have the same constitution,* but the brigades differ.

In Bengal, each brigade consists of three troops of European and one native.

In Madras, one brigade consists of four European troops; the two native troops, being the remaining half of a native brigade reduced by Mr. Lushington, act separately.

In Bombay there is one brigade of four troops of Europeans, and no native troop.

I have now to submit that the same principles upon which I have proposed to remodel the infantry and cavalry shall be applied to the horse and foot artillery.

1st. That the establishment of European officers, non-commissioned officers, and bombardiers, in each troop and battalion, shall remain as at present.

2nd. That in the total number of privates in the horse and foot artillery collectively there shall be no alteration, excepting such as the systematic and uniform organization of the corps on the principle assumed may render unavoidable. (See Appendix, No. 5.)

3rd. That the total number of privates shall be formed into companies of 100 instead of 80 men each, and that the officers of the troops and companies, rendered superfluous by this consolidation, shall be disposed of in the same manner as in the infantry and cavalry.

The

* There is a trifling difference in Madras, where each troop has four additional gunners.

The changes that this arrangement will effect are as follows :—

App. No. 2.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

BENGAL :

Present Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates.		Proposed Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates.	
3 Brigades of 3 European and 1 native troop each.		2 Brigades of 3 European and 1 native troop each.	
9 Troops Europeans, of 80 gunners each - - - - -	720	6 European troops, of 100 gunners each - - - - -	600
3 Troops natives, of 90 privates each -	270	2 Native troops of 100 privates each -	200
12 Troops, making a Total of Gunners and Privates - - - - -	990	8 Troops, making a Total of Gunners and Privates - - - - -	800

The reduction will consist of one brigade; that is, of three European troops and one native.

App. No. 2.

MADRAS.

Present Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates.		Proposed Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates.	
2 Brigades; 1 of 4 troops of Europeans, and 1 of 2 troops of natives.		1 Brigade of 4 European troops.	
4 Troops, Europeans, 84 gunners each -	336	4 European troops, of 100 gunners each	400
2 Ditto, natives, 84 privates each -	168		
6 Troops, making a Total of gunners and privates - - - - -	504		400

There will be a reduction of one brigade of European officers, and of two troops of natives. It is universally admitted that the low stature and inferior strength of the Madras Sepoy totally unfit him for this arm.

App. No. 2.

BOMBAY.

Present Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates.		Proposed Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates.	
1 Brigade of 4 European troops.		1 Brigade of 4 European troops.	
4 Troops, European, 80 gunners each -	320	4 European troops, 100 gunners each -	400
	320		400
Total horse artillery - - -	1,814.	Total horse artillery - - -	1,600.

There will thus be a diminution of 120 European artillery-men in the Bengal Horse Artillery, which will be more than met by the increase, at—

Madras - - - - -	64
Bombay - - - - -	80
	<u>144</u>

App. No. 2.

With respect to the foot artillery, a modification of the existing organization has been suggested which strikes me as being a great improvement, while it does not interfere with the present distribution of the European officers. It is proposed that each battalion shall be composed, after the manner of the Bengal Horse Artillery, of three companies of Europeans and two of natives, the two companies of natives having the same complement of officers as one company of European foot artillery, and one troop of native horse artillery.

The advantage of this plan is that the Europeans and natives will always act together; and to those who are of opinion (an opinion from which I totally dissent) that this powerful weapon should never be entrusted to natives, it will be satisfactory that the great majority of each battalion is European.

Uniformity

Uniformity also in the constitution of the foot artillery in the three Presidencies will be thus introduced:—

FOOT ARTILLERY.

BENGAL.

App. No. 2.

Present Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates.	Proposed Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates.
5 Battalions, of 4 European Companies each: 20 Companies, Europeans, 80 gunners each - - - - - 1,600	6 Battalions, of 3 European and 2 Native Companies each: 18 European companies, 100 gunners each - - - - - 1,800
2 Battalions, of 8 Native companies each: 16 Companies, Native, 104 privates each - - - - - 1,664	12 Native companies, 100 privates each - - - - - 1,200
7—36 Companies, making a Total of - 3,264	6—30 Companies, making a Total of - 3,000

MADRAS.

App. No. 2.

Present Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates.	Proposed Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates.
3 Battalions, of 4 European Companies each: 12 Companies, European, 80 gunners each - - - - - 960	3 Battalions, of 3 European and 2 Native Companies each: 9 European companies, 100 gunners each - - - - - 900
1 Battalion, of 6 Native companies: 6 Companies, Native, 92 privates each - - - - - 552	6 Native companies, 100 privates each - - - - - 600
4—18 Companies, making a Total of - 1,512	3—15 Companies, making a Total of - 1,500

BOMBAY.

App. No. 2.

Present Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates.	Proposed Formation and Strength in Gunners or Privates.
2 Battalions, of 4 European Companies each: 8 Companies, of 80 gunners each - 640	2 Battalions, of 3 European and 2 Native Companies each: 6 European companies, 100 gunners each - - - - - 600
1 Battalion, of 8 Native Companies each: 8 Companies, Native, of 70 privates each - - - - - 560	4 Native companies, 100 privates each - - - - - 400
3—16 Companies, making a Total of - 1,200	2—10 Companies, making a Total of - 1,000
TOTAL Foot Artillery - - - - - 5,976	TOTAL Foot Artillery - - - - - 5,500
TOTAL Horse and Foot Artillery - 7,790	TOTAL Horse and Foot Artillery - 7,100

In Bengal there will be a gain of 200 Europeans, and a loss in Madras of 60, and in Bombay of 40. The total numbers will then stand:—

HORSE AND FOOT ARTILLERY.

Present:	Proposed:
6 Brigades of - - 22 troops.	4 Brigades, of - - 16 troops.
14 Battalions, of - 70 companies.	11 Battalions, of - 55 companies.
20	15
92	71
Europeans - - - 4,576	Europeans - - - 4,700
Natives - - - 3,214	Natives - - - 2,400
TOTAL - - - 7,790	TOTAL - - - 7,100

The financial result of the proposed measures, as per annexed statement, exhibits an immediate saving of four lacs, 22,000 rupees, and prospective, of six lacs, 45,000 rupees, giving a total of 10 lacs, 68,000 rupees.

App. No. 3.

It only now remains to be considered how far the proposed organization will provide

provide a force adequate to the service of that number of guns, which should be in due proportion to the strength of the army in infantry and cavalry.

The amount fixed by Napoleon, and adopted, I believe, by other powers, is four guns for every thousand men in the infantry, and an additional one-seventh for the cavalry. It might be assumed that a much smaller proportion would be sufficient for the preservation of internal tranquillity, and for the subjection of any power contiguous to our frontier; but with the immensity of our territory, and with the great, immediate, and overwhelming effect produced by artillery, I should be sorry to see any great reduction below the recognised standard in other armies, however appearances, and a reasonable calculation of probable danger, might seem to justify the measure. It must always be recollected also that the instruction and formation of good officers and men for the artillery requires science and long practice, and that upon the perfection of this arm success in modern warfare has very much depended.

In the proposed organization six guns are allotted to each troop, and eight to each company of artillery.

In the memorandum will be found a statement of the rank and file in the three Presidencies.

BENGAL.					
	Cavalry	-	-	-	5,720
	Infantry	-	-	-	56,930
Guns	-	-	250		62,650
MADRAS.					
	Cavalry	-	-	-	4,192
	Infantry	-	-	-	41,972
Guns	-	-	184		46,164
BOMBAY.					
	Cavalry	-	-	-	1,972
	Infantry	-	-	-	21,304
Guns	-	-	92		23,276
TOTAL	-	-	526	pieces.	

The proposed new establishment will give, for Bengal—

BENGAL.				BENGAL.			
8 Troops, 6 guns each	-	-	48	Proposed	-	-	288
30 Companies, 8 guns each	-	-	240	Proportion, 4 per mille	-	-	250
			288				38
MADRAS.				MADRAS.			
4 Troops, 6 guns each	-	-	24	Proportion	-	-	184
15 Companies, 8 guns each	-	-	120	Proposed	-	-	144
			144				40
BOMBAY.				BOMBAY.			
4 Troops, 6 guns each	-	-	24	Proposed	-	-	104
10 Companies, 8 guns each	-	-	80	Proportion	-	-	92
			104				12
Or,							
Total Number required				-	-	-	526
Total Number proposed				-	-	-	536
				Surplus	-	-	10

much consideration, seems best adapted to the double purpose of efficiency and economy.

(signed) *W. C. Bentinck.*
 „ *Wm. Casement, Col.,*
 Secretary to the Governor of India,
 Military Department.

23 July 1834.

Appendix, No. 1.

MEMORANDUM on the ARTILLERY of the three Presidencies.

The *personnel* of the Artillery of the armies of the three Presidencies amounts in the aggregate to—

- 17 Troops of European, and
 5 Troops of Native Horse Artillery.
- 22 Troops of Horse Artillery.
- 10 Battalions of European, and
 4 Battalions of Native Foot Artillery.
- 14 Battalions, consisting of 70 Companies in all.

Each Troop or Company mans 6 Field Guns, hence 552 Field Guns might be manned by this body of Artillery, giving very nearly 4 Guns for every 1,000 rank and file, European, and native, of the three armies.

The *materiel*, so far as that term is applicable to guns equipped and ready for service, cannot be exactly ascertained from any official documents or other resource to which access can be had at present. The number of guns and howitzers attached to each troop of horse artillery at the three Presidencies is known, and likewise the number of field batteries manned from the foot artillery in Bengal; but of the number of field guns thus retained in a state of preparation, or their distribution at Bombay and Madras, no precise information can be obtained without incurring the delay of references; indeed, with respect to the latter, Colonel Morison, in his able memorandum on Ordnance and Ordnance Equipment, complains that even in the call of the Supreme Government in 1831 “no returns of the light field artillery had been received, and he was therefore obliged to defer making any remarks on the existing equipment.” With regard to Bengal and Bombay, it appears from Colonel Morison’s memorandum, drawn up early in 1833, that there were 275 pieces of ordnance then in use at those Presidencies.

BENGAL.		} Royal Pattern.
48	9-Pounders	
48	6-Pounders	
20	24-Pounder Howitzers	
4	12-Pounders	
54	6-Pounders	} Old Pattern.
14	5½-inch Howitzers	
188		
BOMBAY.		
85	6-Pounders.	
2	12-Pounders.	
87		
275	TOTAL.	

The complement of European officers allotted to each brigade of horse and battalion of foot artillery* is, by the Court’s orders, the same under all the three Presidencies, and corresponds in every respect with that of a regiment of cavalry or infantry of the line. Their strength and formation, with the exception of the Golundauze, or native battalion, are also nearly the same; where differences exist, they will be noticed in considering the subject as it refers to each Presidency separately.

The immediate charge and control of the artillery at each Presidency is exercised by a commandant, who is generally the senior artillery officer present. In Bengal and Madras he is allowed an assistant adjutant general†; in Bombay, an ordnance assistant and a brigade major.

BENGAL.

THE artillery regiment in Bengal consists of three brigades of horse and seven battalions of foot artillery.‡ Each brigade of horse artillery is composed of four troops, three European and one native. Of the seven battalions, five are exclusively European, consisting of four companies each, and two, denominated Golundauze, battalions of natives, consisting of eight companies each; so that there are on the Bengal establishment 12 troops of horse and 36 companies of foot artillery. To the corps of artillery is attached

* 1 Colonel; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel; 1 Major; 5 Captains; 8 First Lieutenants; 4 Second Lieutenants.

† The duty of this officer is understood to be the keeping of the accounts of stores received for the use of the corps from the arsenals, there being no “Expense Magazine” or Dépôt of Instruction at Bombay.

‡ The complement of Officers, therefore, is: 10 Colonels; 10 Lieutenant-Colonels; 10 Majors; 50 Captains; 80 Lieutenants; 40 Second Lieutenants.

tached a body of Gun-Lascars, organised into the grades of subadar,* jemadar, havildar, naick, and privates. They are clothed and armed as soldiers, and are entitled to the benefits of the pension establishment. Likewise a body of ordnance drivers, consisting of 48 sirdars and 44 drivers.† These (the gun lascars and drivers) are distributed amongst and attached to troops, battalions, and batteries in the proportions that will be shown hereafter.

Military Statements
1831-32.

The established strength of a troop of European horse artillery is—

1 Captain.	2 Rough Riders.
2 First Lieutenants.	80 Gunners.
1 Second Lieutenant.	3 Ordnance Drivers { For the carts drawn by bullocks.
1 Staff Serjeant.	1 Havildar
6 Serjeants.	2 Naicks
6 Corporals.	24 Privates
10 Bombardiers.	169 Horses
2 Trumpeters.	
2 Farriers.	

And for a Native troop, the proportion of European officers being the same—

1 Staff Serjeant	} Europeans.	2 Farriers	} Paid the same as Native Cavalry.
1 Farrier		90 Troopers	
1 Subadar		3 Drivers	
1 Jemadar		1 Havildar	} Gun Lascars.
6 Havildars	} Paid the same as Native Cavalry.	2 Naicks	
6 Naicks		24 Privates	
2 Trumpeters		169 Horses	
2 Rough Riders			

6	Guns, at 14 each	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
6	Ammunition Waggon, 8 each	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
4	Spare ditto, 7 each	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
1	Staff Serjeant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	Trumpeters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
2	Farriers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
2	Rough Riders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1	Saddler Serjeant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	Native Doctor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Every troop of Horse Artillery, European and Native, and in all situations, is equipped with four six-pounder guns, and two 24-pounder howitzers,* forming a battery of 48 six-pounders, and eight ammunition carts, and one store cart, and 24 howitzers, or 72 pieces. G. O. No. 4 of 1834.

The annexed statement (No. 1) shows the comparative formation and strength of a troop of horse artillery of each Presidency.

Each of the five battalions of European foot artillery, as has been observed, consists of four companies. Its established strength is—

24 Serjeants, including four Staff Serjeants.	2 Subadars	} Gun Lascars.
20 Corporals.	2 Jemadars	
40 Bombardiers.	8 Havildars	
8 Drummers.	8 Naicks	
320 Gunners.	160 Privates	

Hence a company—

1 Staff Serjeant.	10 Bombardiers.
5 Serjeants.	2 Drummers.
5 Corporals.	80 Gunners.

STAFF.

1 Adjutant and Quartermaster.	1 Hospital Serjeant	} Effective.
1 Surgeon.	1 Schoolmaster ditto	
1 Assistant Surgeon.	1 Drill Corporal	
1 Serjeant Major	1 Drum Major	
1 Quartermaster Serjeant	1 Fife Major	
1 Drill Serjeant		

An establishment of golundauze to be attached to each European company was first authorised by Minutes of Council, 15th October 1798. They were formed into five companies, and a staff authorised in 1806.

Augmented to eight companies in 1808, and a captain to command, authorised in 1816. An irregular corps of golundauze was formed from those who came over from the Mahratta service.

The strength of each of the two golundauze battalions of eight companies each is) the European officers being the same as allotted to a brigade or battalion)—

1 Subadar Major.	64 Naicks.
7 Subadars.	16 Drummers.
16 Jemadars.	832 Privates.
64 Havildars.	

A company—

1 Subadar.	8 Naicks.
2 Jemadars.	2 Drummers.
8 Havildars.	104 Privates.

STAFF.

1 Adjutant	1 Havildar Major	} Effective.
1 Surgeon	1 Quartermaster Havildar	
1 Assistant Surgeon	1 Drill Havildar	
1 Interpreter and Quartermaster	1 Drum Major	
1 Serjeant Major	1 Fife Major	
1 Quartermaster Serjeant	1 Native Doctor	
1 Drill Serjeant		

The pay, &c. of the Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of these corps is the same in every respect as that of the same grades in a regiment of Native infantry.

Independent of park guns, and guns mounted in fortresses, the number of which cannot at present be ascertained, 12 batteries of light field artillery are retained in a state of complete equipment. Ten of these batteries consist of four nine-pounder guns, and two 24-pounder Howitzers, to which are attached Europeans, and two of four six-pounders, and two Howitzers, manned by Native foot artillery drafted with their ammunition and store carts, by 106 bullocks for each battery, driven by 59 drivers. Hence, there are 72 pieces of field ordnance manned by the foot artillery and 72 by the horse, making in all 144 pieces of field ordnance.

It is believed that five battering trains are kept up and deposited in the several magazines: one of these trains consists of,

12 24-Pounders.
12 18-Pounders.
12 Mortars, and
12 Howitzers.

48

240

The foot artillery batteries are distributed as follows, at—

Dum Dum	-	-	-	-	2	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dinapore	-	-	-	-	1	Nusseerabad	-	-	-	-	-	1
Benares	-	-	-	-	1	Mhow	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cawnpore	-	-	-	-	1	Neemuch	-	-	-	-	-	1
Saugor	-	-	-	-	1							
Agra	-	-	-	-	1							12
Kurnaul	-	-	-	-	1							

Statements Nos. 5 and 6 will show, the first, the distribution of the corps of artillery by brigades, battalions, and companies; and the second, by divisions and stations, with the ordnance at each.

The magazines under the Bengal Presidency are,

The arsenal in Fort William, under the superintendence of the principal and principal deputy commissary of ordnance.

The Expense Magazine, for the supply of the artillery at Dum Dum, superintended by a commissary.

Chunar	-	-	-	-	-	-	by a Deputy Commissary.
Allahabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	by a Commissary.
Cawnpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	by a Commissary.
Agra	-	-	-	-	-	-	by a Commissary.
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	by a Commissary.
Nesseerabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	by a Commissary.
Saugor	-	-	-	-	-	-	by a Deputy Commissary.
Fort Cornwallis	-	-	-	-	-	-	by a Deputy Commissary.

MADRAS.

*3 European.
1 Native.

At Madras the artillery regiment consists of four troops of European horse artillery, and two of native, and four* battalions of foot artillery.

Considering the six troops of horse artillery as two brigades, though, in point of fact, since the reduction of two troops of the Native brigade, they are equivalent to no more than one and a-half, the complement of officers for the whole corps is:

6 Colonels	30 Captains
6 Lieutenant Colonels	48 First Lieutenants
6 Majors	24 Second Lieutenants

Three of the battalions of foot artillery are European, of four companies each, and one battalion Native or golundauze, of six companies. There are, therefore, on the Madras establishment, six troops of horse and 18 companies of foot artillery.

GUN LASCARS.—The whole body, there, amounts to eight companies, viz:

8 Subadars	-	-	} Statement 1831-32.
8 Jemadars	-	-	
48 Havildars	-	-	
460 Privates	-	-	

A body of gun Lascars is attached to the artillery in Madras, organized, as to rank and grades, the same as in Bengal, except that there are no Naicks.

There are no Naicks either here or at Bombay: they are in Bengal.

Two companies are attached to each battalion, European and Native, differing in the latter respect from the Bengal system, where no Lascars are attached to the Native battalions; but agreeing with Bombay, where they are. Attached to and belonging to the European foot artillery is the "Khar Khana Establishment;" its use and object is, I believe, to provide for the draughting of the artillery. The number of cattle maintained in it is not stated.

The establishment appears to consist of—

10 Dangalis,
27 Chowdries, and,
600 Drivers.

Appertaining to the artillery generally, there is an institution designated the Depôt of Instruction, under the superintendence of a director, assisted by a small establishment.

Besides instructing in the practical knowledge of their duties the young officers and men as they join the regiment, the director has many important duties to perform; they are particularized at length in Statement No. 7.

The institution likewise seems to admit of an advantageous arrangement in a division of the official duties performed in Bengal, by the assistant adjutant general of the artillery, whose duties in Madras are confined to the discipline, pay, arms and accoutrements of the regiment, the ordnance branch falling entirely to the director of the depôt, who likewise performs all the duty assigned in Bengal to the Commissary of the Presidency Expense Magazine.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

The horse brigade of artillery is of the following established effective strength:—

Military Statement,
1831-32.

EUROPEAN.

2 Colonels.	24 Serjeants.
2 Lieutenant Colonels.	24 Corporals.
2 Majors.	48 Bombardiers.
10 Captains.	336 Gunners.
20 First Lieutenants.	8 Trumpeters.
8 Second Lieutenants.	479 Horses.
4 Troop Quartermasters.	

STAFF.

1 Adjutant.*	1 Schoolmaster Serjeant.
1 Quartermaster.*	4 Drill Corporals (non-effective).
1 Surgeon.	1 Trumpeter Major.
4 Assistant Surgeons.	1 Farrier Major.
1 Regimental Serjeant Major.	12 Farriers.
4 Troop Serjeant Majors.	8 Rough Riders.
1 Regimental Quartermaster Serjeant.	4 Pay Serjeants.
4 Troop Quartermaster Serjeants.	1 Hospital Serjeant.
1 Riding Master Serjeant.	

} Non-
effective.

* These two appointments are in the same person in Bengal.

A troop then has—

1 Captain.	2 Trumpeters.
2 First Lieutenants.	120 Horses.
1 Second Lieutenant.	1 Assistant Surgeon.
*1 Troop Quartermaster.	1 Troop Serjeant Major.
6 Serjeants.	1 Troop Quartermaster Serjeant.
6 Corporals.	1 Drill Corporal.
12 Bombardiers.	3 Farriers.
84 Gunners.	

* Troop quartermasters are warrant officers, and rank as conductors; there is no such officer either in Bengal or Bombay, attached to the horse artillery.

They cost $161 \times 6 \times 12 = 11,592$ rupees per annum.

NATIVE, TWO TROOPS:

2 Troop Quartermasters.	12 Naicks.
6 Serjeants.	4 Trumpeters.
2 Subadars.	168 Privates.
4 Jemadars.	16 Recruit Boys.
12 Havildars.	218 Horses.

A troop, with the above proportion of European officers, has—

1 Troop Quartermaster.	6 Naicks.
3 Serjeants.	2 Trumpeters.
1 Subadar.	84 Privates.
1 Jemadar.	8 Recruit Boys.
6 Havildars.	109 Horses.
1 Assistant Surgeon.	1 Drill Naick.
1 Troop Serjeant Major.	3 Farriers.
1 Troop Quartermaster Serjeant.	1 Veterinary Pupil.
1 Troop Havildar Major.	2 Rough Riders.
1 Drill Havildar.	

STAFF.

2 Assistant Surgeons.	2 Drill Havildars.
2 Troop Serjeant Majors.	2 Drill Naicks.
2 Troop Quartermaster Serjeants.	6 Farriers.
1 Subadar Major.	2 Veterinary Pupils.
2 Troop Havildar Majors.	4 Rough Riders.

With an establishment of horse-keepers and grass-cutters, but not as in Bengal a horse-keeper for each horse, either in the European or Native Horse Artillery. No gun lascars or drivers as in Bengal and Bombay.

There are besides, an establishment of artificers, lascars, measuring men, &c., and vakeil conicopolers, bazaar men, &c.

Vide Statement
No. 2, Appendix.

The proportion of officers, as above given, is that fixed by the Court, for two brigades of horse artillery of four troops each; but since the reduction of half the Native brigade, a proportion of these officers who are in effect an excess to the strength of the horse artillery corps; and the corps in general are attached to the foot artillery, though borne in the strength of the horse artillery brigade.

The horse-artillery at Madras are armed with six-pounder guns only. Three troops stationed at Nagpore, Jaulnah, and Secunderabad, having six pieces each; and the three troops within the frontier stationed at St. Thomas's Mount and Bangalore, only four guns each, making in all 30 guns.

Both at Madras and Bombay the system of manœuvring practised in the Royal Horse Artillery is, I believe, adopted as their model, whereas in Bengal they have a system of their own, introduced by Lieut.-Col. Pennington: the principal distinction between them is, that in the former the gun is unlimbered before it is wheeled into battery, the advantage of which is that the danger of upsetting is avoided, and less space required; in the latter the gun is wheeled into battery before unlimbering, having an advantage in gaining time, and therefore opening its fire sooner.

In Bengal also each horse in draught is mounted, whereas in Madras and Bombay only one horse of each pair is ridden.

FOOT ARTILLERY.

The three battalions of European Foot Artillery consist of four companies each, the strength of each battalion being exclusive of the European officers:—

28 Serjeants, including four Brigade Serjeants.	2 Subadars.	} Gun Lascars, two Companies.
28 Corporals.	2 Jemidars.	
40 Bombardiers.	8 Havildars.	
10 Drummers.	120 Lascars.	
320 Gunners.	16 Lascar Boys.	

A Company.

1 Brigade Serjeant.	10 Bombardiers.
6 Serjeants.	2 Drummers.
7 Corporals.	90 Gunners.

Staff.

1 Adjutant.	1 Hospital Serjeant (non-effective).
1 Quartermaster.	1 Drill Serjeant.
1 Surgeon.	4 Pay Serjeants (non-effective).
1 Assistant Surgeon.	1 Drill Corporal.
1 Serjeant Major.	2 Drum and Fife Majors.
1 Quartermaster Serjeant.	* 1 Subadar Major.
1 Schoolmaster ditto	

* Perhaps of the
Gun Lascars.

Vide Statement
No. 3, appended.

With an establishment of moonshee, vakeel, apothecaries, artificers, bazaar men, &c.

The Golundauze, or native battalion of six companies, consists of—

6 Subadars.	70 Recruit and Pensioned Boys.	} Gun Lascars, two Companies.
12 Jemidars.	2 Subadars.	
48 Havildars.	2 Jemidars.	
48 Naicks.	12 Havildars.	
12 Drummers.	120 Lascars.	
552 Privates.	16 Lascar Boys.	

A Company.

1 Subadar.	8 Naicks.
2 Jemidars.	2 Drummers.
8 Havildars.	92 Privates.

Staff.

1 Adjutant.	1 Regimental Havildar Major.
1 Interpreter and Quartermaster.	1 Native Adjutant.
1 Surgeon.	6 Pay Havildars (non-effective).
1 Assistant Surgeon.	1 Drill Havildar.
1 Serjeant.	1 Drill Naick.
1 Quartermaster Serjeant.	6 Colour Havildars (non-effective).
1 Subadar Major.	2 Drum and Fife Majors.

Vide Statement
No. 4, appended.

With an establishment of vakeel, moonshee, apothecaries, artificers, bazaar men, lascars, &c.

Hence

Hence it would appear that a company of Golundauze at Madras, has 12 privates less than a company of Golundauze in Bengal, and 22 more than in Bombay; gun lascars being attached to those battalions, both at Madras and Bombay, but not in Bengal.

There are no guns in use, either with the horse or foot artillery, but six-pounders, with exception of the Mount; it is believed that the whole of the foot artillery is completed with guns, carriages, and cattle,* but only about three-fourths are completed with waggons. A considerable portion of the field artillery carriages, perhaps more than a half, however, are of the old condemned pattern.

Exclusive of the guns attached to the horse artillery, there are perhaps 172 pieces of field ordnance mounted and in use, or in store; of these 90 are six-pounders, 80 of which are in use with the foot artillery, and 10 or perhaps 12 might be equipped for field service at the Mount; eight or nine pounders mounted but not in use, and about 70 of different calibres in store.

The distribution of the field guns manned by the foot artillery is as follows, viz. —

At Nagpore	-	-	-	16	At Cannanore	-	-	-	8
„ Jaulush	-	-	-	8	„ Trichinopoly	-	-	-	8
„ Secunderabad	-	-	-	8	„ Palamatta	-	-	-	2
„ Musilipatam	-	-	-	8	„ Moulmein	-	-	-	8
„ Bellary	-	-	-	8					
„ Bangalore	-	-	-	8					
					TOTAL	-	-	-	80

Bengal 104; Madras 92; difference 12. Bombay 70; difference 22.
Memo. from Colonel Cullen.

Memo. from Colonel Cullen.

There are also on the establishment 37 12-inch howitzers, but the state of equipment they are in is not mentioned, nor whether they are mounted or not.

With the 30 horse artillery guns there are, therefore, 110 six-pounder field pieces in a state of equipment, at the Madras Presidency.

A statement (No. 8), showing the distribution of the artillery regiment at Madras, is annexed.

The magazines under the Madras Presidency are believed to be at Fort St. George, the arsenal Bellary, Nagpore, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Trichinopoly, and Cannanore.†

BOMBAY.

THE Bombay regiment of artillery consists of one brigade of horse artillery of four troops, exclusively European, two battalions of European foot artillery, and one battalion of native or Golundauze. Each battalion of European consists of four companies, and the Golundauze battalion of eight companies, so that there are four troops of horse, and 16 companies of foot artillery on the Bombay establishment.

The complement of officers for the whole corp is—

4 Colonels.	20 Captains.
4 Lieutenant Colonels.	32 First Lieutenants.
4 Majors.	16 Second Lieutenants.

The whole body of gun lascars is formed into six companies,‡ two of which are attached to each battalion of foot artillery, European and native, and a havildar's party to each troop of horse artillery. A subadar major is allowed to the body, and a pay havildar to each company, differing in its distribution and formation both from Bengal and Madras; for in Bengal there are no gun lascars attached to the Golundauze battalion, and in Madras there are none attached to the horse artillery. Neither in Bengal or Madras§ are pay havildars allowed, and in Bombay and Madras there is no grade of naick, though in Bengal there is.

Captain Johnstone's Memo.

The foot artillery guns in Bombay are drafted by hired bullocks, provided on contracts with their drivers by the Commissariat, which is found to be an economical system.¶

The Depôt of Instruction at Bombay has, I believe, been abolished by orders from home.

A troop of horse artillery consists of—

1 Captain.	80 Gunners.
2 First Lieutenants.	3 Farriers.
1 Second Lieutenant.	3 Trumpeters.
6 Serjeants.	1 Havildar.
6 Corporals.	24 Privates.
12 Bombardiers.	1 Native Farrier.
	160 Horses.

Horse Artillery,
Military Statement,
1831-32.

* This is corroborated in a memo. from the commandant of artillery, wherein it is stated that "regimental guns had been attached to every company as well as troop." The number is not given, but it is believed to be eight.

† The situation of this place on the Malabar coast suggests the idea that the magazine could be more conveniently and economically supplied from the Bombay than the Madras arsenal.

‡ It consists of 6 subadars, 6 jemadars, 28 havildars, 456 privates, 24 boys.

§ At Madras and Bombay it seems from the military statement, that a Subadar major of gun lascars is allowed at those Presidencies. There is no such officer at Bengal.

¶ Mules at Booj, about 39 in number, are kept, but are to be done away.—Captain Johnstone.

STAFF.

1 Adjutant and Quartermaster.	1 Quartermaster Serjeant.
1 Assistant Surgeon.	1 Ridingmaster Serjeant.
1 Serjeant Major.	1 Drill Corporal.
	2 Rough Riders.

One adjutant and quartermaster in the same person in Bengal, and an adjutant and quartermaster in Madras, are attached to each brigade, but not to each troop, as in Bombay. The extra expense is $177 \times 4 \times 12 = 8496$ rupees per annum.

With an establishment for the hospital of horse-keepers, grass-cutters, watermen, washermen, artificers, hollalkores, &c.

And a brigade consists of—

<i>Vide Statement</i>	1 Colonel.	5 Captains.
<i>No. 1, Appendix.</i>	1 Lieutenant Colonel.	8 First Lieutenants.
	1 Major.	4 Second Lieutenants.

With the staff and establishment as detailed for each troop, and the following additional as regimental or brigade staff—

1 Interpreter.	1 Veterinary Surgeon.
----------------	-----------------------

Each troop of horse artillery is equipped with four guns, 6-pounders.

A battalion of European foot artillery, exclusive of the European officers, which are the same under all the Presidencies, consists of—

<i>Foot Artillery,</i>	4 Brigade Serjeants.	8 Drummers.	} Gun Lascars.
<i>Military Statement,</i>	16 Serjeants.	2 Subadars.	
<i>1831-32.</i>	20 Corporals.	2 Jemidars.	
	40 Bombardiers.	8 Havildars.	
	320 Gunners.	120 Privates.	

A company—

1 Brigade Serjeant.	2 Drummers.	} Gun Lascars.
4 Serjeants.	1 Subadar or Jemidar.	
5 Corporals.	2 Havildars.	
10 Bombardiers.	30 Privates.	
80 Gunners.		

STAFF.

<i>Vide No. 3, Appen-</i>	1 Adjutant.	1 Quartermaster Serjeant.
<i>dix.</i>	1 Interpreter and Quartermaster.	1 Drill Serjeant.
	1 Surgeon.	1 Drill Corporal.
	1 Serjeant Major.	2 Drum and Fife Majors.

With the establishment of waterman, washermen, peons, sweepers, hollalkores and artificers.

The Golundauze battalion has eight companies, and, exclusive of officers, consists of the following effective establishment:—

8 Subadars.	2 Subadars.	} Gun Lascars.
16 Jemidars.	2 Jemidars.	
48 Havildars.	8 Havildars.	
48 Naicks.	120 Privates.	
16 Drummers and Fifes.		
560 Privates.		

Captain Johnstone's
Memo.

A company—

1 Subadar.	6 Naicks.
2 Jemidars.	2 Drummers.
6 Havildars.	70 Privates.

STAFF.

1 Adjutant.
 1 Interpreter and Quartermaster.
 1 Assistant Surgeon.
 2 Serjeants.

1 Native Adjutant.
 1 Havildar Major.
 1 Drill Havildar.
 2 Drum and Fife Majors.

With an establishment of artificers, &c.

The number of field guns kept in a state of equipment under the Bombay Presidency is stated to be 62 6-pounders, and eight 5½-inch howitzers, manned by the Foot Artillery. Captain Johnstone's Memo.

Their distribution is as follows:

				Six Pound.	Howitzers.
1st Battalion, four Companies, at 2nd Battalion European Artillery. Golundauze	Detachment at	- - -	Ahmednugger	10	2
	Ditto at	- - -	Belgaum	6	—
	Head Quarters at	- - -	Booj	6	—
			Bombay	6	4
	Ditto at	- - -	Ahmednugger	14	2
	Detachment at	- - -	Baroda	6	—
	Ditto at	- - -	Hindoor	4	—
	Ditto at	- - -	Surat	2	—
	Ditto at	- - -	Rajcole	2	—
	Ditto at	- - -	Malgoram	4	—
Ditto at - - -				Sattarah	2
TOTAL - - -				62	8

	Guns.	Howitzers.
Bengal - - - -	96	48
Madras - - - -	110	Uncertain.
Bombay - - - -	78	8
	284	56

340

Hence the total field ordnance in use at Bombay, with the Horse and Foot Artillery, is 78 6-pounders, and eight howitzers.

The magazines and depôts are, one grand arsenal at Bombay, three principal magazines of Poonah, Belgaum, and Ahmedabad; eight depôts at Surat, Ahmednugger, Bhooj, Deesah, Rajcole, Baroda, Sholapore, and Malagaum.

Annexed (No. 9) will be found a Comparative Statement of the Ordnance Commissariat Departments of the three Presidencies.

No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the Comparative Strength and Formation of a Troop of European Horse Artillery at each Presidency.

Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	
							STAFF :
1	1	1	Captain.	Regimental	Brigade	1	Adjutant.
				Brigade -	1	-	Quartermaster (Warrant Officer).
2	2	2	First Lieutenants.	Ditto -	1	1	Assistant Surgeon.
				1	1	1	Serjeant Major, or Staff Serjeant.
1	1	1	Second ditto.	Brigade -	1	1	Quartermaster Serjeant.
6	6	6	Serjeants.	Ditto -	Brigade	1	Riding Master or Riding Master Serjeant.
6	6	6	Corporals.	Ditto -	1	-	Drill Corporal.
10	12	10	Bombardiers.	2	2	2	Rough Riders.
				1	1	1	Pay Serjeant
2	2	3	Trumpeters.	1	-	-	Saddle Serjeant
							} Non-effective.
2	3	3	Farriers.	-	1	1	Assistant Apothecary.
				-	-	1	Hospital Apprentice.
80	82	80	Gunners.	1	-	-	Native Doctor.
1	-	1	Havildar -				
1	-	-	Naicks -				
24	-	24	Privates -				
							ESTABLISHMENT :
1	-	1	Native Farrier.	-	-	1	Waterman.
				-	-	1	Washerman.
2	2	-	Puckallies.	-	-	1	Peon for detecting Diseased Women.
				-	-	1	Kalalkore (Sweeper).
1	-	-	Hand Bheestre.	1	-	-	Lascar.
				2	-	-	Sweepers.
3	-	-	Ordnance Drivers.	-	32	-	Artificers.
-	2	1	Muccadams, or Chowdries of Horse-keepers.	1	-	-	Maisty Carpenter.
				2	-	1	Carpenters.
169	50	109	Horse-keepers, or Syces.	1	-	-	Maisty Smith.
				-	-	1	Smith.
-	2	1	Muccadams, or Chowdries of Grass cutters.	2	-	-	Fireman.
				2	-	-	Filemen.
169	120	149	Grass cutters.	-	-	1	Armourer.
169	120	160	Horses.	2	-	1	Hammermen.
				-	-	1	Bellows Boy.
				-	-	1	Sicklegghur.
				1	-	1	Moochhie.

No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the Comparative Strength and Formation of a Troop of Native Horse Artillery at each Presidency.

Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	
			Officers as in foregoing Statment, No. 1.	1	1		STAFF :
-	1		Troop Quartermaster.	-	2		Serjeant Major, or Staff Serjeant.
1	1		Subadars.	-	1		Serjeants.
1	2		Jemidars.	1	-		Quartermaster Serjeant.
6	6		Havildars.	2	2		Farrier Serjeant.
6	6		Naicks.	1	-		Rough Riders.
2	2		Trumpeters.	1	2		Staff Havildar -
2	3		Farriers.	-	1		Pay - ditto -
90	84		Troopers.	-	1		Havildar Major.
-	8		Recruit and Pension Boys.	-	1		Drill Havildar.
-	2		Horsekeeper Chowdries.	-	1		Drill Naick.
169	74		Horsekeepers, or Syces.	-	1		Veterinary Pupil.
-	2		Grass-cutter Chowdries.	-	1		Vakeel.
169	109		Grass Cutters.	-	1		Assistant Apothecary.
1	3		Puckallies.	1	2		Totie.
3	-		Drivers.	1	-		Gram Measuring Man.
1	-		Havildar.	11	16		Lascars.
1	-		Naick.				Native Doctor.
24	-		Privates.				Artificers.
169	109		Horses.				

No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the Comparative Strength, and Formation, and Establishment of a Battalion of European Artillery at each Presidency.

Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	
			The Officers are the same for all Presidencies.				STAFF :
4	4	4	Brigade or Staff Sergeants.	1	1	1	Adjutant, or Adjutant and Quartermaster.
20	24	16	Sergeants.	—	1	1	Quartermaster.
20	28	20	Corporals.	1	1	1	Surgeon.
40	40	40	Bombardiers.	1	1	—	Assistant Surgeon.
8	10	8	Drummers.	1	1	1	Serjeant Major.
320	320	320	Gunners.	1	1	1	Quartermaster Serjeant.
8	8	—	Puckaullies.	1	1	1	Drill Serjeant.
8	—	4	Sweepers.	1	1	—	Hospital Serjeant.
—	—	1	Head Washerman.	1	1	—	Schoolmaster Serjeant.
—	—	12	Washermen.	4	4	4	Pay Serjeants
—	—	12	Watermen.	4	—	—	Staff ditto
—	—	4	Halalkores.	1	1	1	} Non-effective.
—	—	1	Chowdry.	2	2	2	
—	—	2	Peons.	—	1	—	Moonshee.
			GUN LASCARS :	—	1	—	Vakeel.
2	2	2	Subadars.	—	1	—	Apothecary.
2	2	2	Jemidars.	—	1	—	Second Assistant Apothecary.
8	8	8	Havildars.	—	1	—	Second Dresser.
8	—	—	Naicks.	—	2	—	Toties.
160	120	120	Privates.	3	5	—	Bazaar Servants.
—	16	—	Lascar Boys.	—	8	7	Artificers.
—	4	—	Bheestres.				
			ORDNANCE DRIVERS :				
16	—	—	Sirdars.				
236	—	—	Drivers.				
4	—	—	Bheestres.				

No. 4.

STATEMENT showing the Comparative Strength, Formation, and Establishment of a Battalion of Golundauze at each Presidency.

Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	
			The Officers are the same as for a European Battalion or Brigade.				STAFF:
1	1	1	Subadar Major.	1	1	1	Adjutant.
7	5	7	Subadars.	1	1	1	Quartermaster and Interpreter.
16	12	16	Jemidars.	—	1	—	Surgeon.
64	48	48	Havildars.	1	1	1	Assistant Surgeon.
64	48	48	Naicks.	—	1	1	Native Adjutant.
16	12	16	Drummers.	1	1	1	Serjeant Major.
				1	1	1	Quartermaster Serjeant.
832	552	560	Privates.	1	—	—	Drill Serjeant.
8	14	—	Lascars.	1	1	1	Havildar Major.
8	12	16	Bheestres.	1	—	—	Quartermaster Havildar.
—	70	—	Recruit and Pension Boys.	1	1	1	Drill Havildar.
				1	1	1	Drill Naick.
			ORDNANCE DRIVERS:	2	2	2	Drum and Fife Majors.
8	—	—	Sirdars.	8	6	8	Pay Havildars
118	—	—	Drivers.	8	—	—	Brigade ditto
2	—	—	Bheestres.	—	1	—	Vakeel.
				—	1	—	Moonshee.
				—	—	1	Pundit.
			GUN LASCARS:	—	1	1	Assistant Apothecary, or Hospital Assistant.
—	2	2	Subadars.	—	1	1	Dresser, or Assistant.
—	2	2	Jemidars.	1	—	—	Native Doctor.
—	12	8	Havildars.	—	2	—	Toties or Sweepers.
—	120	120	Lascars.	—	9	7	Artificers.
—	16	—	Lascar Boys.	5	5	—	Bazaar Servants.
—	4	4	Bheestres.	—	—	—	Regimental Lascars.
—	—	2	Pay Havildars.				

No. 5.

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT of the Regiment of Artillery, Bengal.

	Brigade or Battalion.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters.	Troop or Company.	Where Stationed.	Guns.		
						6-pounders.	Howitzers.	
Horse Artillery.	1st	Lieut.-Col. Boileau	Meerut	1st and 2nd European	Meerut	8	4	
				4th Native		4	2	
				3rd European		Dum Dum	4	2
	2nd	Lieut.-Col. Whish	Cawnpore	1st and 2nd European	Cawnpore	8	4	
				3rd European	Meerut	4	2	
				4th Native	Loodianah	4	2	
	3rd	Lieut.-Col. Rodbor	Kurnaul	1st European	Kurnaul	4	2	
				2nd "	Mhow	4	2	
				3rd "	Muttra	4	2	
				4th Native	Neemuch	4	2	
	Foot Artillery.	1st	Lieut.-Col. Shaw	Mhow	1st Company European	Benares	Battery No. 11	L.
					2nd "	Dinapore		" 12
3rd "					Mhow	" 7		G.
4th "					Saugor	" 8		H.
2nd		Lieut.-Col. Briggs	Nusserabad	1st Company European	Nusserabad	" 1	A.	
				2nd "	Meerut		" -	"
				3rd "	Kurnaul		" 5	E.
				4th "				
3rd		Colonel Faithfull	Cawnpore	1st Company European	Cawnpore	" 9	I.	
				2nd "				
				3rd "				
				4th "	Allahabad.			
4th	Lieut.-Col. Lindsay	Dum Dum	1st Company European	Dum Dum	No. 4	D.		
			2nd "					
			3rd "					
			4th "					
5th	Colonel Parker	Agra	1st Company European	Agra	" 10	K.		
			2nd "					
			3rd "	Dum Dum			" 3	C.
			4th "					
6th	Lieut.-Col. Pollock	Cawnpore	1st Company Native	Cawnpore.	No. 2	B.		
			3rd "					
			4th "					
			5th "					
			6th "					
			8th "					
			2nd "	Neemuch			" 6	F.
			7th "	Delhi				
7th	Lieut.-Col. Frith	Dum Dum	1st Company Native	Cawnpore.				
			2nd and 3rd Co. Native	Dum Dum.				
			4th and 5th "					
			6th and 7th "					
			8th - "					

No. 6.

STATEMENT showing the Artillery and Ordnance at each Station.

Division.	Station.	Troop, or Company.	Guns.			REMARKS.
			9-pounders.	6-pounders.	Howitzers.	
Presidency	Dum Dum	3rd Troop 1st Battalion Horse Artillery.	4	—	2	The head quarters of the regiment and of the 4th and 7th Battalions furnishing detachments to Assam, Cuttack, Dacca, Berhampore, Chittagong, Arracan, Garokpore and Mullye.
		4th Battalion - - - - -	4	—	2	
		3rd and 4th Companies 5th Battalion	4	—	2	
		2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Companies, 7th Battalion.				
		Total, 1 Troop 6 Companies European and 7 Native Field Artillery - - - - -	12	—	6	
Dinapore	Dinapore	2nd Company 1st Battalion - - -	4	—	2	Foot Artillery.
Benares	Benares	1st Company 1st Battalion - - -	4	—	2	Foot Artillery.
Cawnpore	Cawnpore	1st and 2nd Troop 2 Brigade - - -	8	—	4	Horse Artillery. Foot Artillery.
		1st 2nd and 3rd Companies, 3rd Battalion.	4	—	2	
		1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th Companies of the 6th, and 1st Company 7th Battalion.				
		4th Company 3rd Battalion.				
	Allahabad	Total, 2 Troops Horse Artillery and 11 Companies Foot Artillery - - - - -	12	—	6	
Saugor	Saugor	4th Company 1st Battalion - - -	4	—	2	Foot Artillery.
Meerut	Meerut	1st and 2nd Troop European - - -	8	—	4	Horse Artillery. Horse Artillery. Foot Artillery.
		4th Native 1st Brigade - - -	—	4	2	
		3rd Troop 2nd Brigade - - -	4	—	2	
		2nd Company 2nd Battalion.				
		Total, 3 European Troops, 1 Native and 1 European Company - - - - -	12	4	8	
	Agra	1st and 2nd Companies 5th Battalion	4	—	2	Foot Artillery. Horse Artillery. Foot Artillery.
	Muttra	3rd Troop 3rd Brigade - - -	4	—	2	
	Delhi	7th Company 6th Battalion - - -	—	4	2	
Kurnaul Sirhind	Kurnaul	1st Troop 3rd Brigade - - -	4	—	2	Horse Artillery. Foot Artillery.
		3rd and 4th Companies 2nd Battalion	4	—	2	
		Total, 1 Troop and 2 Companies European - - - - -	8	—	4	
Rajpootanah Field Force.	Loodiana	4th Troop 2nd Brigade - - -	—	4	2	Horse Artillery.
	Nusserabad	1st Company 2nd Battalion - - -	4	—	2	Foot Artillery.
	Neemuch	4th Troop 3rd Brigade - - -	—	4	2	Horse Artillery.
Malwa Field Force.	Mhow	2nd Troop 3rd Brigade - - -	4	—	2	Horse Artillery. Foot Artillery.
		3rd Company 1st Battalion - - -	4	—	2	
		Total, 1 Troop and 1 Company European Artillery - - -	8	—	4	

No. 7.

THE Director of the Dépôt of Instruction superintends—

- 1st. The instruction in the practical knowledge of their duties of the young officers and men who arrive from Europe.
- 2nd. The annual artillery practice at head quarters.
- 3rd. The proof of all gunpowder made at the powder mills.
- 4th. The proof of all gun carriages and mortar beds constructed at the manufactory.
- 5th. All experiments.
- 6th. All laboratory works, *i. e.* the preparation of portfires, fuzes, matches, &c., for general service.

He has charge of—

- 1st. All models.
- 2nd. All drawings of artillery carriages.
- 3rd. The field train of the presidency which was removed to the Mount in 1828, now consisting of ordnance carriages, 180 of different descriptions, including mortar and other carts.

He keeps records—

- 1st. Of all proceedings, &c. of the permanent Artillery Select Committee.
 - 2nd. Of all correspondence relating to the ordnance and equipments of the regiment.
 - 3rd. Of all subjects referred from the Military Board for the Report of the Commandant of Artillery, and his reply thereto.
 - 4th. Of all plans and reports of practice at head quarters, and out-stations.
 - 5th. All indents for equipments for the use of the regiment are checked in the department, ensuring thereby regularity and economy in the regimental expenditure.
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No. 8.

DISTRIBUTION of the Madras Artillery, per Returns, 1 September 1833.

Division of the Army.	Station.	Head Quarters.	Troops.	Rank and File.	Guns, 6-prs.
Centre Division	Fort St. George	- - -	{ European Foot Artillery Detachment -	25	-
			{ Native " " -	54	-
	St. Thomas's Mount	{ Horse Artillery and Foot Artillery, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Battalions - -	{ European Horse Artillery, 2 troops -	183	8
			{ Native ditto, dismounted Detachment -	172	-
			{ European Foot Artillery, 3 companies -	295	-
	Vellore -	- - -	{ Native " " -	223	-
Northern Division	Vellore -	- - -	European Foot Artillery Detachment -	12	-
			Native Horse Artillery, dismounted Detachment.	100	-
Northern Division	Musulipitam -	- - -	European Foot Artillery, 1 company -	97	8
Southern Division	Trichinopoly -	- - -	European Foot Artillery - - -	76	6
	Palamootta -	- - -	" " Detachment -	13	2
Mysore Division	Bangalore -	- - -	{ Native Horse Artillery, 1 troop -	86	4
			{ European Foot Artillery, 1 company -	77	8
Malabar and Canara	Cannanore -	- - -	Native Foot Artillery, 1 company -	100	8
Ceded Districts	Bellary -	- - -	European Foot Artillery, 1 company -	78	8
Subsidiary Force	Nagpore -	- - -	{ European Horse Artillery, 1 troop -	106	6
			{ European Foot Artillery, 2 companies -	177	16
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	Secunderabad	- - -	{ Native Horse Artillery, 1 troop -	94	6
			{ European Foot Artillery, 1 company -	110	8
	Jaulnah -	- - -	{ European Horse Artillery, 1 troop -	97	6
			{ Native Foot Artillery, 1 company -	97	8
Tenasserim Provinces	Moulmein -	- - -	European Foot Artillery, 1 company -	69	8
	Mergin -	- - -	" " Detachment -	7	-
	Tavoy -	- - -	" " " -	17	-
Prince of Wales Island and its Dependencies	Penang -	- - -	{ European Foot Artillery, Detail -	48	-
			{ Native " " -	28	-
	Singapore -	- - -	" " " -	35	-
	Malacca -	- - -	" " " -	36	-

No. 9.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Ordnance Commissariat Establishments of the Three Presidencies.

Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	RANK.
1	1	1	Principal Commissary.
1	1	-	Deputy Principal Commissary.
-	-	1	Senior Deputy Commissary of Stores.
-	-	1	Junior Deputy Commissary of Stores.
6	7	3	Commissaries.
2	4	2	Deputy Commissaries.
5	1	-	Deputy Commissaries (Warrant Officers).
-	-	-	Assistant Commissaries.
6	2	-	Assistant Commissaries (Warrant Officers).
-	-	-	Deputy Assistant Commissaries.
4	4	3	Deputy Assistant Commissaries (Warrant Officers).
43	40	17	Conductors.
21	31	22	Sub-Conductors.

N.B.—In this number of Conductors on the Madras Establishment are included six Troop Quartermasters attached to the Horse Artillery.

Appendix, No. 2.

ARTILLERY.

Present Formation and Strength in Gunners and Privates.			Proposed Formation and Strength in Gunners and Privates.		
HORSE ARTILLERY.			HORSE ARTILLERY.		
Bengal:			Bengal:		
Three brigades of three European and one Native troop each.			Two brigades of three European and one Native troop each.		
9 troops, European, of 80 gunners each	-	720	6 troops, European, of 100 gunners each	-	600
3 troops, Native, of 90 privates each	-	270	2 ditto, Native, of 100 privates each	-	200
12 troops, making a Total of	-	990	8 troops, making a Total of	-	800
Madras:			Madras:		
Two brigades, one of four troops, European, and one of two troops, Native.			One brigade of four troops, European.		
4 troops, European, of 84 gunners each	-	336	Four troops, European, of 100 gunners each	-	400
2 troops, Native, of 84 privates each	-	168			
6 troops, making a Total of	-	504			
Bombay:			Bombay:		
One brigade of four troops, European.			One brigade of four troops, European.		
Four troops, European, of 80 gunners each	-	320	Four troops, of 100 gunners each	-	400
TOTAL Horse Artillery	-	1,814	TOTAL Horse Artillery	-	1,600
FOOT ARTILLERY.			FOOT ARTILLERY.		
Bengal:			Bengal:		
5 battalions of four European companies each.			Six battalions of three European and two Native companies each.		
20 companies, European, of 80 gunners each	1,600		Eighteen companies, European, of 100 gunners each	1,800	
2 battalions of eight Native companies each.			Twelve companies, Native, of 100 privates each	1,200	
16 companies, Native, of 104 privates each	1,664		Six battalions of 30 companies, making a Total of	-	3,000
7 battalions, 36 companies, making a Total of	-	3,264			
Madras:			Madras:		
3 battalions of four European companies each.			Three battalions of three European and two Native companies each.		
12 companies, European, of 80 gunners each	960		Nine companies, European, of 100 gunners each	900	
1 battalion of six companies, Native, of 92 privates each.	552		Six companies, Native, of 100 privates each	600	
4 battalions of 18 companies, making a Total of	-	1,512	Three battalions of 15 companies, making a Total of	-	1,500
Bombay:			Bombay:		
2 battalions, of four European companies each.			Two battalions of three European and two Native companies each.		
8 companies, European, of 80 gunners each	640		Six companies, European, of 100 gunners each	600	
1 ditto, of 8 companies, Native, of 70 privates each.	560		Four companies, Native, of 100 privates each	400	
3 battalions of 16 ditto, making a Total of	-	1,200	Two battalions of 10 companies, making a Total of	-	1,000
TOTAL Foot Artillery	-	5,976	TOTAL Foot Artillery	-	5,500
TOTAL Horse and Foot Artillery	-	7,790	TOTAL Horse and Foot Artillery	-	7,100
Europeans	-	4,576	Europeans	-	4,700
Natives	-	3,214	Native	-	2,400
TOTAL	-	7,790	TOTAL	-	7,100

Appendix, No. 3.

FINANCIAL RESULT of the 2nd Proposition.

A B S T R A C T.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Immediate.	Prospective.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Bengal Horse Artillery - - - - -	-	2,88,788 - -	1,52,052 - -
" Foot Artillery - - - - -	-	- - -	1,52,420 - -
Madras Horse Artillery - - - - -	19,432 5 -	- - -	1,38,677 15 6
" Foot Artillery - - - - -	- - -	80,112 15 -	83,886 15 -
Bombay Horse Artillery - - - - -	- - -	51,951 7 -	- - -
" Foot Artillery - - - - -	- - -	21,454 8 -	1,18,915 10 -
TOTAL - - - Rs.	19,432 5 -	4,42,301 14 -	6,45,952 8 6
Deduct immediate Increase - - - - -	- - - - -	19,432 5 -	- - -
Net immediate Saving per year - - - - -	- - - - -	4,22,869 9 -	- - -
Add prospective Saving per year - - - - -	- - - - -	6,45,952 8 6	- - -
TOTAL Immediate and Prospective Saving - Rs.	- - -	10,68,822 1 6	- - -

The particulars of the above Abstract are shown in the annexed Schedules marked (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E).

(A.)

BENGAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

PARTICULARS of the Immediate and Prospective Saving to be effected by the Reduction of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Staff, and Establishments, of a Brigade of Horse Artillery.

	Immediate.	Prospective.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
The officers - - - - -	- - -	10,772 - -
Pay of European non-commissioned officers, farriers, and trumpeters - - -	1,896 11 -	- - -
Pay of syces, grass-cutters, and ordnance drivers, 3 European troops - - -	3,847 8 -	- - -
Contract allowance of the 3 European troops - - -	2,291 4 -	- - -
Gun lascars attached to the 3 European troops - - -	- - -	487 8 -
Artificers and establishments of 3 European troops - - -	438 - -	- - -
Allowance for tar and grease of ditto - - -	345 - -	- - -
Pay of staff and farrier sergeant of the Native troops - - -	101 10 4	- - -
Pay of the Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of Native troops - - -	- - -	406 - -
Pay of the syces, grass-cutters, and drivers of Native troops - - -	1,282 8 -	- - -
Staff and pay havildars, and troop contingent allowance of Native troops - - -	768 - -	- - -
Pay of gun lascars attached to the Native troops - - -	- - -	162 8 -
Artificers, tar and grease for Native troops - - -	213 - -	- - -
Allowances of the Brigade Staff, effective and non-effective, adjutant, quartermaster, &c. - - -	2,471 5 9	- - -
Brigade command allowance - - -	400 - -	- - -
Bazaar servants and quartermaster lascars - - -	82 - -	- - -
Victualling 98 non-commissioned officers, at Rs. 4. 5. 8. each - - -	426 11 4	- - -
Clothing ditto - - -	342 8 -	- - -
Clothing 128 Native non-commissioned officers - - -	- - -	108 - -
Feeding 685 horses, at Rs. 5. 8. 6. each - - -	3,788 14 6	- - -
Remount at 10 per cent. on the value, 450 rupees - - -	2,568 12 -	- - -
Hospital establishment, dooly bearers, and head money - - -	562 12 -	- - -
Per Month - - Rs.	21,826 8 11	11,936 - -
Pay, clothing, and victualling of 120 Europeans, reduced - - -	2,238 11 1	- - -
Pay and clothing of 70 Natives, reduced - - -	- - -	735 - -
TOTAL per Month - Rs.	24,065 4 -	12,671 - -

(B.)

BENGAL FOOT ARTILLERY.

PARTICULARS of the Financial Effect of Organizing this Corps into Six Battalions, consisting of Five Companies each, Three of Europeans and Two of Natives.

	Increase.			Decrease.		
	Immediate.			Immediate.	Prospective.	
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
The officer of one battalion reduced - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	7,063 3 -
Pay of the non-commissioned officers, bombardiers, and drummers of two European companies reduced - - - - -	-	-	-	879 6 6	-	-
Pay of 200 gunners increased - - - - -	2,254	1	11	-	-	-
Clothing and victualling of Europeans - - - - -	1,439	9	4	387 12 11	-	-
Puckalies, sweepers, command allowance, &c. of two companies Europeans reduced - - - - -	-	-	-	172 - -	-	-
Pay of gun lascars of two companies Europeans reduced - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	605 8 -
Command allowance of one battalion - - - - -	-	-	-	400 - -	-	-
Allowance to European women and children - - - - -	252	-	-	62 - -	-	-
Head money to Europeans - - - - -	50	-	-	12 8 -	-	-
Pay of Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of four companies of Golundauze - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,396 - 8
Pay of 464 privates, reduced to seven rupees each - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3,248 - -
Lascars, bheestries, and command allowance of four companies - - - - -	-	-	-	243 - -	-	-
Mean proportion between the allowances of the effective and non-effective staff and establishments of a European and Native battalion - - - - -	-	-	-	666 10 1	-	-
Two pay sergeants and four pay havildars - - - - -	-	-	-	34 - -	-	-
Two staff sergeants and four brigade havildars - - - - -	-	-	-	19 8 -	-	-
Clothing of Golundauze reduced - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	389 - -
Hospital established for one battalion - - - - -	500	8	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.	4,496	3	3	2,876 13 6	-	12,701 11 8
Deduct immediate Saving - - - - -	2,876	13	6	-	-	-
Immediate Increase per month - - - - -	1,619	5	9	-	-	-
Ditto - ditto per year - - - - -	19,432	5	-	-	-	-
Prospective Saving per annum - - - - -	1,52,420	12	-	-	-	-
Net Saving per annum - - - Rs.	1,32,988	7	-	-	-	-

(C.)

MADRAS HORSE ARTILLERY.

PARTICULARS of the Immediate and Prospective Saving which would be effected by the Reduction of the Officers of one Brigade and both Native Troops, and increasing the European Troops to 100 Gunners each.

	Increase.			Decrease.		
	Immediate.			Immediate.	Prospective.	
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
The officers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	7,860 8 11½
Pay and clothing of 64 Europeans raised - - - - -	2,113	12	7	-	-	-
Troop quartermaster and sergeants on half batta - - - - -	-	-	-	501 13 1	-	-
Pay of Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3,246 15 -
Pay of boys, puckallies, horsekeepers, and grass-cutters - - - - -	-	-	-	2,403 7 -	56	-
Effective and non-effective staff - - - - -	-	-	-	981 - -	-	-
Troop contracts for 276 horses - - - - -	-	-	-	768 15 -	-	-
Command allowance for two troops - - - - -	-	-	-	60 - -	-	-
Clothing of Europeans and Natives - - - - -	-	-	-	50 - -	-	393 - -
Feeding 276 horses, at seven rupees each - - - - -	-	-	-	1,932 - -	-	-
Remount at 10 per cent. - - - - -	-	-	-	1,035 - -	-	-
Full batta of one troop - - - - -	-	-	-	1,057 10 9	-	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.	2,113	12	7	8,789 13 10	-	11,556 7 11½
Deduct immediate Increase - - - - -	-	-	-	2,113 12 7	-	-
Net Saving per month - - - - -	-	-	-	6,676 1 3	-	11,556 7 11½
Net immediate Saving per year - - - - -	-	-	-	80,112 15 -	-	1,38,677 15 6
Add prospective Saving ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	1,38,677 15 6	-	-
TOTAL Saving - - - Rs.	-	-	-	2,18,790 14 6	-	-

(D.)

MADRAS FOOT ARTILLERY.

PARTICULARS of the Immediate and Prospective Financial Effect of reducing the Officers of One Battalion and organizing this Corps into Three Battalions of Five Companies, Three European, and Two Native, of 100 Gunners each, everything else remaining as at present.

	Increase.			Decrease.					
	Immediate.			Immediate.			Prospective.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
The officers on half batta - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,160	5	3
Pay and clothing of the non-commissioned officers, bombardiers, and drummers of three companies, and of 60 gunners reduced - - - - -	-	-	-	3,265	14	-			
Pay of six puckalies for three companies - - - - -	-	-	-	64	7	-			
Pay of proportion of gun lascars - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	830	4	-
Mess-room allowance - - - - -	-	-	-	73	8	-			
Command allowance of three companies - - - - -	-	-	-	90	-	-			
Battalion command allowance - - - - -	-	-	-	400	-	-			
Pay and clothing of 48 Golundauze, raised - - - - -	420	-	-	-	-	-			
Mean proportion between the staff and establishment of an European and Native battalion - - - - -	-	-	-	855	7	7			
TOTAL - - - Rs.	420	-	-	4,749	4	7	6,990	9	3
Deduct immediate Increase - - - - -	-	-	-	420	-	-			
Net Decrease per month - - - - -	-	-	-	4,329	4	7	6,990	9	3
Net immediate Decrease per annum - - - - -	-	-	-	51,951	7	-	83,886	15	-
Add prospective Decrease per annum - - - - -	-	-	-	83,886	15	-			
	Rs.			1,35,838	6	-			

(E.)

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

PARTICULARS of the Financial Effect of increasing the Troops of Horse Artillery to 100 Gunners each, and organizing the Foot Artillery into a Corps of Two Battalions, each Battalion to consist of Five Companies, Three European and Two Native, everything else remaining as at present.

	Decrease.					
	Immediate.			Prospective.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
The officers on half batta - - - - -	-	-	-	6,518	-	2
Pay and clothing of the non-commissioned officers, bombardiers, and drummers of two companies, and of 40 gunners reduced - - - - -	1,838	10	6			
Gun lascars for two companies - - - - -	-	-	-	539	8	-
Followers for two companies - - - - -	134	12	-			
Battalion command allowance - - - - -	400	-	-			
Clothing of lascars reduced - - - - -	-	-	-	32	8	-
Two pay sergeants - - - - -	14	-	-			
Mean between the effective and non-effective staff followers and artificers of an European and Native battalion - - - - -	644	15	6			
Stationery and petty stores - - - - -	90	-	-			
Mess tent - - - - -	90	-	-			
Native Battalion:						
Pay and clothing of the Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of four companies, and of 160 privates - - - - -	-	-	-	2,558	8	-
Pay and clothing of gun lascars - - - - -	-	-	-	216	2	-
Stationery and petty stores for four companies - - - - -	180	-	-			
Pay havildars of four companies - - - - -	20	-	-			
Hospital assistants - - - - -	-	-	-	45	-	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.	3,412	6	-	9,909	10	2
Deduct pay and clothing of 80 Horse Artillery gunners increased - - - - -	1,624	8	-			
Net Saving per month - - - - -	1,787	14	-	9,909	10	2
Net immediate Saving per year - - - - -	21,454	8	-	1,18,915	10	-
Add prospective Saving per year - - - - -	1,18,915	10	-			
TOTAL Saving - - - Rs.	1,40,370	2	-			

Appendix, No. 4.

MEMORANDUM.

RANK and FILE of the ARMIES of the Three Presidencies.

Bengal.—European Cavalry	-	-	-	-	-	1,280	5,720
Native „	-	-	-	-	-	4,440	
European Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	6,612	56,930
Native „	-	-	-	-	-	50,320	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,652
Madras.—European Cavalry	-	-	-	-	-	640	4,192
Native „	-	-	-	-	-	3,552	
European Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	6,612	41,972
Native „	-	-	-	-	-	35,360	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,164
Bombay.—European Cavalry	-	-	-	-	-	640	1,972
Native „	-	-	-	-	-	1,332	
European Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	3,624	21,304
Native „	-	-	-	-	-	17,680	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,276
Total of Cavalry and Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,32,092
„ Cavalry only	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,884
„ Infantry only	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,20,208

At the rate of four field guns for every 1,000 rank and file, according to the above statement—

The Bengal Army requires	-	-	-	-	-	250 guns.
The Madras „	-	-	-	-	-	184 „
The Bombay „	-	-	-	-	-	92 „

Total Field Ordnance - - - 526 pieces.

By the suggested organization of the Artillery, supposing each troop to man 6 and each company 8 pieces:

Bengal.— 8 troops of horse artillery man	-	48	Required 250; excess 38.
30 companies of foot artillery man	-	240	
		288	
Madras.— 4 troops of horse artillery man	-	24	Required 184; deficient 40.
15 companies of foot artillery man	-	120	
		144	
Bombay.— 4 troops of horse artillery man	-	24	Required 92; excess 12
10 companies of foot artillery man	-	80	
		104	
Or,			
Total number required, as above	-	526	
16 troops of horse artillery man	-	96	536
55 companies of foot artillery man	-	440	
Excess	-	10	

It would, therefore, appear that the suggested arrangement regarding the artillery, independent of the financial effect which it would produce, in all probability an annual saving, immediate and prospective, of 10 lacs, would likewise have the effect of making the corps much more efficient in the increased strength of the troops and companies, and not only afford the means of bringing into the field the full proportion of ordnance prescribed, with reference to the amount of rank and file composing the army, but fix an excess of that proportion when it is most likely to be called for, and the deficit when artillery is the least wanted.

The proportion of 4 guns for 1,000 men is that fixed by Napoleon for the infantry of an army; a larger number, according to his rule, would be allotted to the cavalry, but however correct or adapted this may be to European warfare, it will probably be thought that the general proportion above adopted of 4 guns for every 1,000 rank and file, cavalry and infantry, is quite sufficient for an Indian army.

Appendix, No. 5.

MEMORANDUM of the Reduction in the Number of Combatants (exclusive of Commissioned Officers, European and Native), which would be occasioned by the proposed organization of the Artillery of the Three Presidencies.

	EUROPEANS.					NATIVES.					
	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers, Drummers, Farriers, &c.	Gunners.	TOTAL.	Havildars.	Neicks.	Drummers, Trumpeters, Farriers, &c.	Privates.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
BENGAL:											
Horse Artillery - - -	29	19	48	120	216	6	6	6	70	88	304
Foot Artillery - - -	15	10	24	-	49	35	35	10	464	544	593
MADRAS:											
Horse Artillery - - -	10	-	-	-	10	14	14	10	168	206	216
Foot Artillery - - -	26	21	36	60	143	-	-	-	-	-	143
BOMBAY:											
Horse Artillery - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foot Artillery - - -	12	10	24	40	86	26	25	10	160	221	307
TOTAL Reduction - - -	-	-	-	-	504	-	-	-	-	1,059	1,563
Deduct augmentation in the Bengal Foot Artillery - -	-	-	-	200							
Ditto Madras Horse ditto -	-	-	-	64							
Ditto Bombay Horse ditto -	-	-	-	80							
					344						
Net Reduction - - -					160	-	-	-	-	1,059	1,219

(signed) *Wm. Casement*, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department.

MINUTE by Colonel *Morison*.

It is with the utmost diffidence that I offer my observations on the subject of the Right honourable the Governor General's Minute of the 23rd ultimo; I am satisfied of the necessity of making great reductions, and should therefore have at once concurred in those which have been recommended if I could see that the same object could not be accomplished by other means and within a shorter period, for I am of opinion that the reduction of any of the regular regiments should be resorted to only as a last resource.

Supposing, however, that this measure should become indispensable, I am afraid that to draft the whole of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regiments to be reduced into those intended to be increased to 800 men, would be liable to cause dissatisfaction throughout the native service, by putting a stop to all promotion in the native ranks for years to come. The old officers of every grade, and the old sepoys now looking forward to promotion, could not fail by such an event to be greatly disappointed, and even those who expect no promotion would feel for the situation of their comrades placed in such circumstances. Amongst the native officers themselves the disappointment would not be less than would be experienced by the European officers if others were placed into each of the grades above their own, stopping promotion until the drafts were absorbed by casualties; I can hardly, therefore, imagine any measure more likely to deteriorate the temper and good feeling of the native army to a degree which I fear might not be compensated by the proposed reduction. The disappointment would probably be the more felt in the native ranks by seeing that the European officers of the reduced regiments were provided for either by a gratuity or by the continuance of their proportion in skeleton regiments. If this disappointment could in any degree be prevented, either by restoring the companies which were reduced in the year 1828, officering them by the native commissioned and non-commissioned of the reduced regiments, the evil would be less, though in my mind it would still be great. On the one hand a considerable body of strangers would be introduced into every corps, where much jealousy would naturally be felt towards them, and on the other, much time would elapse before they would feel confident of receiving the same consideration from the European officers as the men long known to them by daily intercourse; in short, whatever bad feelings might arise, and it would be difficult to suppose that none such would exist under such circumstances, the same would probably be general in every native corps by consequence of the measure having simultaneous effect throughout the service.

These and other considerations induce me to suggest, if the reduction of regiments be indispensable, that not more than one of native infantry should be eventually reduced annually at each Presidency; that that corps should be divided into four parts, each consisting of two unbroken companies, to be drafted with their officers into four of the oldest regiments. These corps, which would thus consist of 10 companies, might revert to the present formation of 8 companies at some distance of time, by which means the intended reductions would be gradually accomplished, probably with less risk; while the supernumerary European officers might also be more easily disposed of without placing too many at once in the predicament of having to choose between the alternatives of remaining supernumerary or of accepting a gratuity on resigning the service. A progressive arrangement would probably not only not prolong the period by which the reductions would be finally accomplished, but would afford the opportunity of arresting at any moment the further reduction of regiments, if such should be recommended by the actual state of affairs.

I would next observe, that the Indian army is now on a far more reduced scale in point of effective strength than for many years past, and I entertain great doubt how far that strength, however modified, can be considered proper as a fixed establishment. It will, I think, be found that we have far fewer men in our ranks than any state in Europe in proportion to the population, while our position in a conquered country of vast extent, peopled by various races, all so different from ourselves, would appear to indicate the necessity of our employing a higher proportion of troops than any other country; and what country, being a foreign possession, is so peculiarly situated as our empire in India? The distribution of the regular army at the most important points
might

might indeed be facilitated by the employment of local corps; but such corps do not add to our real military strength, nor should we run the risk of any compromise of our military character by being forced to employ irregular infantry on any important service which may occur at any time where least expected. I believe it is generally admitted that regular troops in the end are the least expensive; and if we advert to the strength of the armies of the states which have fallen under our rule, it will be found that a few of our regulars now occupy the place of many times their own number. Our system, wherever we have gone, has had the effect of reducing numerous native armies, who, with their dependants, have been driven back on the agricultural population, the effect of which has probably not yet been felt to its full extent. We ought, I think, to employ as many regular troops as we can afford to pay, while by taking them from the military classes only of our own provinces, we could the more easily and speedily provide new levies when required, and by that means attach to our interest those who are not only the most useful for military purposes, but otherwise the most likely, sooner or later, to disturb the tranquillity of our possessions.

I am quite sensible that a corps of 640 men is less effective, and, in proportion to its numbers, far more expensive than one of 800; but the former is our lowest peace establishment, and so long as we have to maintain in time of peace a war establishment of European officers, this must be the result; corps even of 800 men would not be efficient for long and extended operations, and in corps of 640 the troops individually should not be less inefficient, as the recruits ought to be more select, and as the same establishment of officers might be expected to do greater justice to the discipline of the smaller corps. If I am not mistaken, the infantry regiments in England are, or were, still further reduced than ours now are, and are probably therefore in a higher state of discipline than if they were on a full war establishment. For any casual service within confined limits, the reduced corps, if duly looked after, ought to be quite equal without any temporary increase of numerical strength. It only requires in such cases that a sufficient number of corps should be brought to act; but in the event of general war we should probably have occasion, as has been the case before, to increase the corps to 1,000 men, or even more. If, however, 29 regiments have been previously reduced, we should eventually be deficient of 29,000 men at least in the ranks of the infantry alone, when it might be necessary to re-embody some of the reduced regiments; nor do I think it extremely improbable that circumstances may arise to occasion an increase of regiments even beyond their present numbers, which, however expensive, are probably not too many.

The same observations are applicable, less or more, to the regular regiments of cavalry, which appear to be disproportioned to the infantry, even if we include the irregulars, of whose services we can avail ourselves. In no army is it necessary that all the cavalry should be of the same description. Napoleon employed five different classes. The cavalry, including all classes, should be on the proportion of one fourth of the infantry, but it will, I think, be found that the whole are much below that proportion, and while this is the case, I feel great doubt if we should reduce any of our regiments, unless the regulars are on too high a scale in comparison with the irregulars, which we can reckon as available. I know not how it may be at the other Presidencies with regard to reliefs, but at Madras the native cavalry do not carry their families beyond the frontier, which requires their being relieved within a reasonable time. All of them indeed are expected to come back in their turn to the Carnatic, where their homes generally are, and I should hardly think it practicable to relieve the corps in the manner which has hitherto been deemed necessary, if reduced from eight to five regiments.

With regard to the artillery, which has always been considered of vital importance, it is already on a scale very far below the proportion considered necessary with regular armies in any other country. The whole of the Indian army, cavalry, and infantry, as now reduced, amount to 132,000 men, European and Native, and if one-eighth of that number, viz., 16,500, be deemed the proper proportion for the Indian army, while we have only 8,790, the deficiency, viz., 5,710, will be merely one-third of the proper complement for an army reduced to the lowest peace establishment. I should, therefore, humbly conceive that any reduction of this army, except perhaps in the native horse artillery and Golundauze, is

altogether impracticable; yet, including Mr. Lushington's reductions at Madras, it will have to contribute about one-fifth of a reduction of 60 lacs. It is true that the artillery reductions are principally in officers, equal to five corps out of 20, or one-fourth of the whole, the effect of which I shall beg leave to notice hereafter.

It is proposed to fix the equipment of light field artillery at the rate of four guns for every 1,000 men, cavalry and infantry. I see no great reason to object to this proposition generally, although, probably, on too low a scale for the cavalry, which requires to be provided with its due proportion of horse artillery, independent of the infantry; but the cavalry and infantry are already reduced to the lowest peace establishment, and it should be held in view that, although both these arms can be speedily augmented, this is not the case with the artillery, for long preparation is required both for the men and their equipments. For these reasons I would, with great deference, submit that the artillery in India, especially its European branches, ought rather to be fixed in a moderate war establishment, which seems to be only the more necessary as its strength is already so far below the most approved proportion. Whatever arguments can be adduced in support of the necessity of maintaining at all times a war establishment of European officers, the same will, I think, be found to apply even more forcibly as relates to that of the artillery; moreover, every European artillery soldier, wherever he may be placed, has an intrinsic value which more than repays his expense; and, considering the great moral effect of artillery on the minds of the people of India, this arm ought not to be viewed as the most expensive. If we were destitute of artillery, or maintained it on too reduced a scale, we should probably have to incur a still greater expense by increasing the other branches, with much less general efficiency; for that army will be the cheapest, as well as the most perfect, whose several arms are in just proportion to one another. What that proportion ought to be in India is a different question. Whatever may be the proportion of guns for every 1,000 men, or gunners for their service, I am persuaded that much advantage would arise from viewing the whole of the artillery as one regiment liable to serve, especially the Europeans, in every part of India. By the proposed distribution, however, and by allotting 288 pieces of light field artillery exclusively to Bengal, the proportion (within 25) will be five guns for every 1,000 men; Bombay, instead of 92 will have 104, being (within 12) in the proportion of five to every 1,000 men; while Madras, instead of 184, will only have 144 guns, being (within four) in the proportion of three guns only for every 1,000 men. In other words, while Bengal and Bombay will have nearly five guns for every 1,000 men, Madras will have three guns, or only three-fifths of the proportion of the other Presidencies.

The latter Presidency had long maintained 14 companies of European foot artillery, which were found inadequate, and that number was allowed by the Supreme Government, in the year 1818, to be increased by two additional, in all, 16 companies, which may not be considered too many when we advert to the extent of country, the difficulty and delay of collecting at any point, any considerable body of this most indispensable part of the corps, the difficulty of conducting the reliefs of the detachment companies, and the expediency of having upon this coast a sufficient number to meet any call for service beyond seas. But, unfortunately, instead of the additional companies of European foot artillery, sanctioned in 1818, a body of native horse artillery was then formed at more than double the cost, though not of half the value;

	English Horse.	Native Horse.	European Foot.
Former troops in companies - - -	2½	3	14
Ordered in 1824 - - - - -	4	4	12

and in 1824 two companies of the 14 were actually reduced, and 2½ additional troops of horse artillery allowed instead, apparently for the purpose of equalising the several corps of horse and foot artillery then ordered. The whole of the native horse artillery at Madras, which has thus been maintained by the sacrifice

of the more indispensable European foot artillery, will now probably be reduced; a brigade of the former costs more than double that of a whole battalion of the latter. It seems worthy, therefore, of consideration whether the European foot artillery should not now be completed to 16 companies, for I cannot help being of opinion, though I offer it with the utmost deference, that the nine companies now proposed for Madras, are altogether inadequate; and on this subject I beg to refer to the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th paragraphs of a minute of Sir Thomas Munro, dated the 25th July 1825, where this question and the comparative value of the European foot artillery will be found fully discussed.

With respect to our having horse artillery troops in time of peace, some with two guns, some four, and others with six guns each, I would beg to submit with the utmost deference, that it might be more convenient for reliefs that every troop should be of the same strength. If any are to have two guns only, they should perhaps be considered dépôt troops, to be left at the head quarters of brigades for the purposes of instruction, but that the whole should have their guns, waggons, and harness ready in store; a complement of four pieces for every troop, as a peace establishment, would perhaps be the most efficient, while the reduction of expense would be nearly the same, although I entertain the opinion that every company of foot artillery should be of sufficient strength to manage eight light field guns, yet if a battalion is to consist of five such companies, with 40 guns, as proposed by his Lordship, it will require a higher complement of officers than at present. By the orders of 1824, when a new organisation was given to the three arms, each battalion and each horse brigade of artillery were allowed respectively the same number of officers of each rank as a regiment of cavalry or infantry, and indeed, unless this were the case, the junior officers of artillery would not on entering the service have the same prospect of promotion as those of other branches. The number of the cavalry and infantry officers is now fixed on the same scale noted in the margin.* Every pair of guns on service should have an European commissioned officer, so that 20 pairs, the proposed equipment of a battalion, would require 20 captains and subalterns, but only 17 are now allowed; and supposing four of these officers to be absent, there will remain 13, leaving at least 14 guns of each battalion of the proposed strength destitute of officers; and it seems evident that the present strength of troops and companies, with respect to officers, must have been fixed for an equipment of six guns only. For 20 pairs of guns we should require, allowing the same proportion as above for absentees, at least 25 officers, as per margin†; but in order to preserve to the lower rank the same chance of promotion as the rest of the army, which appears to have been an object of attention with the home authorities, there should still be maintained the same proportion of field officers, so that if there be three of the latter for every 17 captains and subalterns, there ought to be 4½ field officers for every 25 captains and subalterns, or about nine for every two battalions instead of six, a result which would make a saving from the reduction of artillery officers considerably less than computed. For my own part I am inclined to the opinion that a battalion of artillery should consist of eight companies, but if such an organisation or any other be deemed inconvenient in consequence of our requiring such a number of companies as cannot be divided into equal battalions, this would seem to be of little consequence so long as each company is complete in itself, and the whole provided with the proper complement of officers.

The officers of artillery and engineers are educated at the expense of the Company on equal terms. When entertained they know not to which Presidency their services may be appropriated, and they are supposed to set out with equal prospects. It seems under such circumstances, as well as from the unequal or other disproportionate augmentations and reductions liable to take place, that the whole of the Indian artillery should form one regiment, when every rank would benefit or suffer alike when the regiment might be required to be increased or reduced, which would obviate the distaste which must be felt by young officers when posted to a Presidency where they know that their prospects are unfavourable. It would not be less advantageous if the engineers were in like manner to form one regiment, when, if any great works should be required, the scope of selection would be much extended, greatly to the advantage of Government. The whole of the artillery and engineers ought to be liable to take their turn of service in any part of India, as the royal artillery and engineers are liable to serve in any part of the globe. The experience and notions of both branches would be much improved and expanded by this arrangement.

* For a regiment:—
1 Colonel.
1 Lieut.-Colonel.
1 Major.

— 3
— 5 Captains.
— 8 Lieutenants.
— 4 Second do.

17
— 20

† 7 Captains.
12 First Lieutenants.
6 Second Lieutenants.

— 25

The inequality above alluded to, as affecting the Indian artillery, will be briefly shown in the statement given in the margin. It is known that when the organisation of 1824 took place, the number of colonels was doubled in every branch of the service. There were then four artillery colonels in Bengal (I write from memory, and may be mistaken), and one more was added to make up the nine corps fixed by the home authorities, and a tenth corps has since been added. At Bombay the colonels were also doubled; and one added to make up the three corps ordered, to which a fourth corps has been added. At Madras the colonels were doubled only to make up the six corps, without any addition since, as at Bengal and Bombay. The proposed reductions will bring back the Bengal artillery to what it was before 1824. At Bombay there will still be one corps in excess of the establishment at the same period; while at Madras two of the former corps would fall to be reduced. The proposed artillery reductions at the several Presidencies, falling in the proportion of one-fifth at Bengal, one-fourth at Bombay, and one-third at Madras.

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Ordered in 1834:				
Horse Brigades - -	3	2	1	-
Battalion Foot Artillery -	5	3	2	-
Golundauze - - -	1	1	-	-
	9	6	3	18
Since ordered - - -	1	-	1	-
	10	6	4	20
Proposed to be reduced -	2	2	1	5
Proposed Establishment -	8	4	3	15

tions at the several Presidencies, falling in the proportion of one-fifth at Bengal, one-fourth at Bombay, and one-third at Madras.

The distribution of the army of India involves so many considerations that it will be difficult to say precisely what it ought to be, and still more so to fix its precise strength in order to meet all probable contingencies. There is one point, however, with respect to which there can hardly be much difference of opinion, which is that the three armies should be distributed as a whole without much reference to the limits of either of the Presidencies; at all events, the objections which apply to the removal of native corps far from their homes cannot apply to their European officers. If, then, the troops are considered too many at one Presidency and too few at another, a revised distribution would seem to be all that is required to remedy the error, having as little recourse as possible to augmentations at one Presidency or reduction at another. If this principle had been attended to, even after the time when the territories of the several Presidencies became united, it is probable that the relative strength of the three armies might have been very different, although I am not prepared to assert that the general number of regiments would have been less than at present.

To elucidate this question, I would, in this place, beg leave to submit a brief comparative view of the strength of the three armies, as referable only to the extent of the territory of each Presidency, including of course, the subsidized and protected states following within their limits. For this purpose I propose to consider Bombay (including Guzerat, Cutch, Sattara, &c.) as one; when Bombay will be to Madras (including Nagpore, the Nizam's country, Mysore, Travancore, &c.) as to 2, 5, 2; and Bombay will be to Bengal (including Arracan, Munipoor, Oude, Scindia and Holkar's country, the protected Sikh States, &c. &c.) as 1 to 4, 6. These results have been obtained in a rough way, but are, perhaps, sufficiently correct for my present purpose.

Supposing then the strength of the Bombay army to be as noted in the margin,* including the European regiments as two corps of infantry, being double officered, the other two armies if in the same proportion, would stand as below, excluding fractions, and taking the nearest whole number.

* Corps:	
Infantry -	28
Cavalry -	3
Artillery -	4
Engineers -	2
Total Corps -	37

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	TOTAL.
BENGAL, in proportion to Bombay, would have	129	14	18	9	170
Instead of - - - - -	76	10	10	3	99
Giving a deficiency, in comparison with Bombay, of - - - -	53	4	8	6	71
MADRAS, in proportion to Bombay, would have	71	8	10	5	94
Instead of - - - - -	54	8	6	2	70
Giving a deficiency, in comparison with Bombay, of - - - -	17	-	4	3	24

(N.B.--Perhaps the Engineers should be excluded.)

Supposing next that the number of corps in Bengal to be sufficient, the proportion at Madras and Bombay would stand thus:—

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Total
MADRAS, in proportion to Bengal, instead of -	54	8	6	2	70
Would have only - - - -	42	5	5	2	54
Giving a surplus, in comparison with Bengal, of - - - -	12	3	1	-	16
BOMBAY, in proportion to Bengal, instead of -	28	3	4	2	37
Would have only - - - -	17	2	2	1	22
Giving a surplus, in comparison with Bengal, of - - - -	11	1	2	1	15

And supposing the proportion at Madras to be sufficient, the proportion at Bengal and Bombay would be as follows:—

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Total.
BENGAL, in proportion to Madras, would have	91	15	11	5	122
Instead of - - - -	76	10	10	3	99
Giving a deficiency, in comparison with Madras, of - - - -	15	5	1	2	23
BOMBAY, in proportion to Madras, instead of -	28	3	4	2	37
Would have only - - - -	21	3	2	1	27
Giving a surplus, in comparison with Madras, of - - - -	7	-	2	1	10

1st. From the foregoing it appears that Bengal and Madras have fewer corps in comparison with Bombay, by 71 at the former and 24 at the latter.

2nd. That Madras and Bombay, in comparison with Bengal, have at the former a surplus of 16 corps, and at the latter 15.

3rd. That Bengal and Bombay, in comparison with Madras, the former is deficient of 23 corps, while Bombay has a surplus of 10.

It is evident therefore that the three armies, in comparison with the extent of the territory occupied by each, have been regulated under very different views. It may fairly be concluded, however, either that Madras and Bombay have too many troops, or that Bengal has too few.

But the extent of territory alone is far from affording a just criterion in deciding the question.

Madras and Bombay (the former in particular) are the quarters from whence will probably be met the demands for the service of native troops for foreign expeditions; nor can we overlook our subsidiary engagements with the Nizam, which in a measure locks up in his dominions a considerable proportion of the Madras army, while another considerable proportion is allotted to the coast of Tenasserim and the Straits of Malacca. Bombay has, besides, an exposed frontier of small extent to protect, but Bengal has a very extensive frontier on the east from Gowhatty to Cape Negrais, and on the west from Loodiana to Deesa; and I much doubt if the Bengal army be adequate to provide effectually for the defence of these frontiers consistently with the due military occupation

of the central provinces, which must always have sufficient troops to repel any aggression from Nepal, as well as to maintain tranquillity in these extensive provinces.

On the whole, then, I am induced to conclude that Bengal has too small an army, a question, however, which will be more clearly understood when the distribution of the reduced army comes under consideration, for until the distribution of the army of India can be disposed of, supposing that 41 of the present corps are to be reduced, I should hardly be prepared to concur in recommending the reduction of regiments, unless indeed the state of the finances should render the measure imperative, and that there can be found no other means of meeting the same object with less risk to our military power.

For whatever may be the necessity for reductions, I am humbly of opinion that any reduction of the number of regiments should only be had recourse to after every other practicable reduction has already been considered. When the exigencies of the State require it every individual in its service ought to share in the sacrifice necessary to be made; and I am persuaded we should meet with little discontent if every one—from the highest to the lowest, the troops only excepted—were at once reduced in the same proportion.

While the Honourable Court have before them the proposed plan for military reductions, it would seem to be advisable that they should see at the same time calculations of the time by which the reductions may probably be completed, and of the probable amount of the gratuities which would be required for the supernumerary officers. The Honourable Court should also have access to calculations of all other reductions capable of being effected, including an equal proportion from every individual engaged in the public service of the Company (the troops only excepted), in whatever way their allowances may have been fixed.

In this manner we should know what the reductions would probably amount to in a given time. If it should fall short of what may be indispensably necessary, and if the vigilance and activity of the officers of revenue cannot discover and prevent the abuses which probably exist, less or more, in every unsettled district, to the detriment of the finances, it might be preferable to reduce a proportion of officers of all ranks rather than regiments. It would be easy, if necessary, to reduce a proportion of colonels, without any gratuity, by transferring them to a senior list, without depriving them of a single advantage they now enjoy, and by fixing a period when the casualties in that list should cease to give promotion in the line. By not reducing regiments there would be no supernumerary lieutenant colonels or majors to provide for, and under such circumstances a liberal gratuity might be given to a certain extent to old captains and subalterns disposed to accept of the same on quitting the service, measures being provided for the equalization of each grade in each regiment as retirements might occur. A very considerable reduction might thus be accomplished, I should hope, without materially affecting efficiency, and still allowing the present number of regiments to remain untouched.

(signed) *W. Morison.*

Ootacamund, 7 August 1834.

(No. 24 of 1835.—Separate.—Military Department.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Para. 1. IN continuation of the separate letter to your Honourable Court, dated Ootacamund, the 9th August 1834, we have the honour to submit for your consideration a minute recorded by the Governor General, under date the 7th instant, offering an opinion upon the joint remarks of the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General of the Bengal army, and upon those of Colonel Morison, on the proposed re-organisation of the armies of the three Presidencies.

2. A copy of Colonel Morison's minute, adverted to by his Lordship in the accompanying paper, was transmitted to England with the separate letter above-mentioned. We therefore deem it unnecessary on the present occasion to furnish

Cons., 24 Feb.
1835.
Nos. 10 to 13.

furnish another copy of the document, but we beg to forward, as numbers in the packet, copies of an explanatory minute by that gentleman, and of Mr. Ross's minute on the same subject, respectively dated the 16th and 10th current.

3. The proposed reduction of the establishment of guns with each troop of Horse Artillery adverted to in the 7th paragraph of his Lordship's minute will be carried into immediate execution, and we have to add that this measure has enabled the Bengal Government studs to supply 400 superior remounts for the service of the Madras and Bombay mounted corps, in the proportion of 300 to the former, and 100 to the latter Presidency.

Cons. 7th January
1835, Nos. 37 to
40.

We are, &c.
(signed) *W. C. Bentinck.*
A. Ross.
W. Morison.

Fort William, 26 February 1835.

MINUTE by the Governor General of India.

1. MY Minute of 2nd instant contained a reply to the objections made to my proposition for equalizing the pay and allowances of the European officers of the armies of the three Presidencies. In the present paper I shall offer my opinion upon the joint remarks of the Adjutant and Quartermaster General of Bengal, and upon those of Colonel Morison upon that for the re-organization of the Indian Army.

2. I shall commence with the former, continuing in this half page an extract from their letter, and placing on the other my own observations.

(a.) "WE now proceed to the consideration of your Lordship's separate minute on the organization of the army of India, and to offer such observations on that measure as are applicable to this presidency:

(b.) "The present formation of the army into 10 regiments of cavalry, and 74 weak regiments of infantry, we think is open to the objections your Lordship has enumerated, and we are not aware of any circumstances, either external or internal, that would justify the continuance of the present system, which is found to bear so heavily upon the resources of the country. The contemplated reduction of three cavalry and 14 infantry regiments, by embodying the native officers and men with the regiments to be retained, and leaving the European officers in skeleton corps, appears to us to be the most equitable and judicious way of effecting the measure, and if the suggestion offered by Colonel Salmond to The Honorable the Board of Control, regarding the mode of providing for such a portion of the officers as become supernumerary, by purchasing out those who do not feel disposed to remain in the service, be adopted, the disheartening effect of the reduction will be less felt by the European officers:

(b.) No remark.

(c.) "The adoption of the proposed new organization will leave the aggregate strength nearly the same in privates as at present, but it will have the advantage of contributing greatly towards a diminution of the duties that have long borne so heavily on the native infantry, but more particularly since two companies per regiment were reduced in 1829. This object ought still to be kept in view, and a further alleviation of the calls upon the troops effected, since it must be evident to your

Lordship that our native infantry are worn down (1) and harassed to a degree that materially interferes with their discipline and efficiency.

(d.) "We are aware that measures are in progress for relieving the native infantry from some of the frequent demands for treasure escorts, but we humbly conceive that much remains to be done in lightening the several station duties throughout the country, and putting a total stop to escorts unless when sanctioned by Government. These measures, with the change in the amount of regimental guards consequent to the new organization, will give some relief to the native infantry, but there is still in existence a mode of employing sepoys in this presidency which, we respectfully submit to your Lordship, may be put an immediate stop to; we mean the practice of night guards (1) to European officers. We do not assert that the thing exists in every corps, but we can state that it is prevalent in a certain degree, occupying from 40 to 50 men in each regiment on night duty, after the performance of which they generally go direct to a parade or field-day. We need only refer to the table showing the very small disposable force available in January and August of last year, for a confirmation of the opinion we have come to, that the aggregate strength of the infantry is barely adequate to maintain tranquillity within the widely extended territories of the presidency, with due regard to the efficiency and comfort of the troops, and nothing but the conviction that the organization proposed will, to a certain extent, relieve and partly remove these embarrassing duties, prevents us respectfully suggesting to your Lordship an establishment of 1,000 (2) men per regiment.

(e.) "In noticing such points as appear to us essentially necessary towards securing the energies and allegiance of the native troops in times of difficulty, we have been actuated by a sincere desire to make the native soldier sensible of the interest taken in his behalf, and to restore the service to the estimation it was held in when duty was less severe, and before other causes combined to make it less attractive than formerly, arising chiefly from the wide extent (1) of our empire, and the depreciated value of the pay (2).

(f.) "Your Lordship must, we presume, be aware that this Presidency never has had a regular and well organised body of light infantry or riflemen, an advantage which every other service enjoys. The utility of a force of this kind embodied in separate regiments, we believe will not be questioned, and as the natives of Upper India possess many of the qualities adapted for this description of arm, we respectfully avail ourselves of the present intention of organising the army to suggest to your Lordship that out of the sixty regiments at least five of them be formed into light infantry.

(g.) "We are also impressed with a belief that the rifles might be beneficially introduced

(1.) This is perfectly true.

(1.) This practice has been discontinued. *Vide* general order by Major General Watson, dated 12th August 1834. Copy annexed.

(2.) No native corps even in time of peace ought to be less than 1,000 men. Under all circumstances of leave of absence, which might then be extended both as to the time and numbers, of unusual sickness, or of great demands for escorts or detached service, the regiment would always be efficient and the duty never severe.

(1.) The service is certainly less attractive and the army deteriorated. There are many causes, but I should doubt the wide extent of our empire being one of them, as the Hindostanees seek service in all parts of India, and form one half of the whole Bombay army.

(2.) This is explained by the assertion of prices being higher than formerly, the correctness of which, as a general average, I doubt; and further, that upon many occasions articles were forcibly taken and not paid for, which I believe.

(f.) I entirely concur in the propriety of this recommendation. It will be found discussed in my minute upon the composition of the army in India.

(g.) This subject will also be considered in the same minute.

duced into the army of this Presidency, and beg to suggest that at least ten regiments of the line have a rifle company substituted for the present light companies. The only rifle company, as far as we are aware, which this service ever possessed belonged to the Honourable Company's European regiment, was broken up on the separation of the wings of that corps in 1824, and on the reunion of the wings, was not re-established. The opportunity which now presents itself for restoring that useful arm in the European regiment, more particularly since its present constitution of eight companies with ten captains, admits of its being done so readily, ought, we think, to be made available.

(h.) "The tables which accompany your Lordship's Minute show so clearly the immediate and prospective saving to the State, that we need not dwell on the great financial benefit which such an organisation will effect. But there is one point of view in which we contemplate the change that, we will not conceal from your Lordship, in our humble judgment is fraught with danger, that is, the throwing a body of 224 native commissioned and 1,120 non-commissioned officers at once on the supernumerary list of the army, which must be felt by that class throughout the whole body as utterly stopping promotion, and rendering every man's situation hopeless, since it affects all who look forward to advancement as the only reward for long and tried services to the State, and we cannot but fear it will give rise to a feeling of chagrin and disappointment certainly calculated to alienate the affections of that class from the service, unless some steps are devised to obviate the entire stand there must be in promotion."

3. I now proceed to consider some of the remarks in Colonel Morison's Minute* of the 7th August 1834.

4. Colonel Morison has proposed a different mode of reduction, but it partakes in a greater degree of the main objection to my own plan, consisting in the tardiness of the operation, and in the length of time before its results will be fully accomplished; and I shall, therefore, not further advert to it.

5. Colonel Morison has proposed a new organisation for the artillery, and the amalgamation of the three distinct corps into one. One of the objects of this plan is to place the Madras officers upon a par, in point of promotion, with those of Bengal and Bombay, who have been much more benefited by the various augmentations that have been made in former wars. I should be happy to see justice done to that meritorious body even at this late hour; but all my calculations and propositions having been made upon the existing organization, which has the great merit of uniformity in the three arms of the service, and is, I think, as good as any other, I am not disposed, for the present, to advocate any change in the established constitution of our army.

6. I will only remark, in passing, that I think Colonel Morison over-estimates the proportion of artillery required for the army of India. It is the most irresistible and imposing part of our military force; but, on the other hand, as I have often observed, there is no longer among the Native States any artillery establishment deserving of the name; and it is a curious historical fact, that almost all our great battles have been decided by the infantry alone, without the aid of a single gun. This is no reason for excluding artillery from our service, or for not rendering that which we have as efficient as possible, but it is strongly
against

* Copy forwarded to England with separate letter from Ootacamund, dated 9th August 1834.

against any increase, or not introducing the greatest economy into this very expensive branch.

7. One improvement upon my plan, namely, of not giving a different number of guns to the troops beyond and within the frontier, but of reducing indiscriminately, in all the horse artillery troops, their present establishment of six to four guns, has my entire assent. It will effect a somewhat larger saving, and will be very much more convenient.

* In separate Letter from Ootacmund, 9th August 1834.

8. The intention of immediately making this change has already been announced* to the Court, and I have only now to propose that the Military Secretary to Government, in conjunction with the Adjutant General of the Army, may be directed to prepare the details for the sanction of Government.

Calcutta, 7 February 1835.

(signed) *W. C. Bentinck.*

GENERAL ORDERS by Major General *J. Watson, C.B.*

Head Quarters, Calcutta,
12 August 1834.

UNDER instructions from his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, the Major General in command of the forces is pleased to prohibit a practice which is understood to obtain in some native regiments under this Presidency, of allowing night-guards to European officers. This custom is unauthorized, and the Major General, in directing its discontinuance, deems it necessary to declare that officers in command of regiments will be held responsible that it is not revived.

By order of Major General Watson,

(signed) *J. R. Lumley*, Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

MINUTE by Mr. *Ross.*

IN regard to the merits in a military point of view of the plan proposed by the Right Honourable the Governor General for the re-organisation of the Indian army, I do not consider myself competent to give an opinion. I cannot, however, but think that the objection urged by the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General of the Bengal army has much weight. Those officers say that by throwing a body of commissioned and non-commissioned native officers at once on the supernumerary list of the army, and thereby utterly depriving the private soldiers of all hope of advancement, the plan must tend to alienate the affections of that class from the service. Perhaps this objection may be removed in the way proposed in the Governor General's Minute of the 7th instant. All I can say is, that if the plan would in the smallest degree deteriorate the condition of the private soldiers of the native army, that would be an objection to it, in my opinion, which the financial benefit expected from it would be insufficient to obviate.

(signed) *A. Ross.*

10 February 1835.

MINUTE by Lieutenant Colonel *Morison.*

I BEG to explain, with reference to the 6th paragraph of his Lordship's Minute of the 7th instant, now in circulation, that the proportion of artillery adverted to in my Minute of the 7th August was intended rather to show what is generally considered necessary with regular armies in other countries, than to recommend any fixed proportion for India. I remarked, in general terms, that "that army will be the cheapest as well as the most perfect, whose several arms are in just proportion to one another," adding, "what that proportion ought to be in India is a different question."

I will

I will only now beg to observe, that an army whose peace establishment of cavalry and infantry is proposed to be fixed at 132,000 rank and file, and which may possibly be required to be doubled on emergency, will, in my opinion, be very ill provided with artillery, if that corps be fixed at 8,790 men only, who are moreover to be deprived of one-fourth of their officers, whose numbers are already on a scale rather under than above the most approved standard. And even supposing that the requisite additional men for a war establishment could at once be provided, which would be conceding too much, two years would still be required for their training as they ought to be trained, in order to obtain the utmost advantage derivable from their services.

The expense of artillery in the field is no doubt very great in comparison with that of the other arms, but the extra expense is occasioned mainly by providing the means of moving the guns and their equipments, which expense in many cases need only be temporary. In time of peace, the horse and foot artillery respectively cost but little more than the cavalry and infantry, while the moral effect of the artillery on the minds of the people goes much further in proportion to numbers than either of the former, and as necessity in due proportion in time of war will not be disputed. A battle may have been gained without the aid of a single gun, and many have been gained in India with a very inadequate number on the side of the British troops, who have often with great loss been required to carry the enemy's batteries by the bayonet, and even by the sabres of the light cavalry. But every officer who has seen that operation, and remarked the broken condition of our ranks on arriving at the enemy's guns, must be well aware that it only required a small effort of cavalry at that critical moment to have accomplished our complete discomfiture; an event which sooner or later may be expected to happen if we continue to rely on the success of such attacks unsupported by a sufficient artillery.

If it be supposed in the event of the assembly of a hostile army in any part of India that it will be provided with a less proportion of guns than on former occasions, I think we shall be disappointed, nor is it our interest that it should be otherwise, because it is a system of predatory movements (which are incompatible with trains of artillery) which we have most reason to apprehend. Every petty chief in Hindostan is in possession of some field guns which may be united against us, and I doubt not that with a little pains taken to ascertain the fact, we should find that there are still many hundreds of mounted field artillery in the interior of this country, besides the extensive parks which we know of in several of the native States. But if such were not the case, we cannot maintain the tranquillity of the country by better or cheaper means than by a proper distribution of an imposing and efficient artillery. In the event of the disposable army being called to the frontier, we shall still have to maintain a complete military ascendancy in our own territories as well as in those of our protected allies, but which, should any disaster happen to the field army, might become rather a difficult task. In such an event, an efficient artillery (more especially in those districts which are destitute of fortresses) would be more than ever indispensable in support of the reduced number of regular troops left, or of the new levies that may be raised for the care of the provinces. But our artillery on the scale proposed will not, I conceive, be nearly sufficient for our permanent safety.

Nothing, in my mind, would be more conducive to the efficiency of the Indian artillery than to form the whole into one regiment, with one Ordnance Department, acting on one fixed system. Having three of each must not only entail an unnecessary heavy expense, but continue to prove subversive of that uniformity which is so essential to military efficiency and public economy. Many discrepancies now exist, which I apprehend can only be eradicated by having one corps only, and one Ordnance Department. It was with these objects in view, and not merely for the sake of the Madras artillery, whose claims are sufficiently known to the Honourable Court, that I before alluded to the expediency of forming the Indian artillery into one regiment, and I can hardly doubt that the time will arrive when the advantages of this change will be acknowledged both at home and in India. The siege of Asseergurh, and other cases might also be mentioned, exhibited the evil effects of the present system, if such it can be called, when three different divisions of artillery, separate and independent of each other, all differently equipped, and acting under different rulers, were employed together to effect one and the same object. If the public money which must have been wasted on that and other occasions were ascertained, it could not

fail to explain in a striking manner how deeply the public interests are concerned in giving uniformity to the Ordnance Department in India, both in its establishments and equipments.

Calcutta, 16 February 1835.

(signed) *W. Morison.*

(No. 36 of 1835.—Separate.—Military Department.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Cons. 13th March
1835, Nos. 1 to 5,
and No. 11.

WE do ourselves the honour to submit, for the consideration of your Honourable Court, two important Minutes by the Right Honourable the Governor General, respectively dated the 28th ultimo and the 13th instant, the former treating of the distribution, and the latter of the composition of the army of India.

2. We beg to refer to the papers themselves for his Lordship's sentiments on these highly interesting subjects.

3. The other members of the Government have not had leisure, previously to his Lordship's departure, to record their opinions on the important military arrangements suggested therein; but their sentiments on the measures proposed and recommended by the Governor General will be forwarded as early as practicable.

4. The several papers adverted to in his Lordship's Minute, including a Minute by Sir R. O'Callaghan, with remarks thereon by Sir F. Adam, are herewith transmitted.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. C. Bentinck.*

A. Ross.

W. Morison.

Fort William, 16 March 1835.

MINUTE by the Governor General and Commander in Chief.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY OF INDIA.

BEFORE I proceed to describe what the constitution of the army is, and to offer an opinion as to what it ought to be, a necessary preliminary inquiry seems to be as to the specific dangers by which our dominion may be assailed. It is easy enough to determine upon the general principles to be followed, and the great end to be attained, viz., that the military body should be so constituted and regulated, that by its imposing moral attitude, by its established fidelity and allegiance, it should render hopeless all internal rebellion; as also that by the adequacy of its numbers, and by its reputation for discipline and valour, it should be able as well in the general opinion as in reality to overcome any foreign attack.

But the elements both of our danger and of our security are of more difficult estimation, and without an exact knowledge both of the one and the other, it is very possible that the precautions adopted for our security may become the very means of our subversion.

Of internal danger, nobody I believe entertains less alarm than myself. In answer to those almost universal representations from public authorities of the existence of danger, and of the consequent necessity of maintaining a large native army, I have in vain asked to have pointed out to me what the danger is, where are the horse, foot, and artillery by which we are to be ejected. The most recent document of this kind that I have seen, is the Minute of the Commander in Chief at Madras, who describes disaffection as everywhere prevailing, and argues in consequence against any reduction of the army, and thinks necessary an augmentation of it. Indeed, there are those who contend for the same establishment now as when Hyder and Tippoo were in the plenitude of their power, and when several substantive States existed in other parts of India. But in Madras, as in Bengal, there no longer exists a single chief or combination of chiefs, who possess

possess even the semblance of a military force. Nor are there any large masses of the population who have the least disposition to rebel against our authority. A vague expression is often used, that ours is a government of opinion. Our security rests upon a very much better foundation; upon the fact, which every one from his own observation and experience is thoroughly convinced of, and which is true, that our power is irresistible.

But though no danger appears in any real or tangible shape, it must be allowed when one hundred millions of people are under the control of a Government which has no hold whatever on their affections, when out of this population is formed that army, upon the fidelity of which we rely principally for our preservation; when our European troops, of whose support under all circumstances we are alone sure, are so exceedingly limited in number and efficiency as to be of little avail against any extensive plan of insurrection; then indeed the truth of that expression of Sir John Malcolm is not without force: "That in an empire like that of India, we are always in danger, and it is impossible to conjecture the form in which it may approach." This state of uncertainty is greatly aggravated by our condition of peace, by the spread of knowledge, and by the operations of the press, all of which are tending rapidly as well to weaken the respect entertained for the European character and the prestige of British superiority, as to elevate the native character, to make them more alive to their own rights, and more sensible of their power, of the dangers of our *old* position, upon which men's minds continue to harp, and against which they see no security but the largest possible native army. I have no apprehension; but there is much more reason to fear the changes incidental to our *new* position of peace; a more enlightened state of mind, a higher elevation of character, knowledge, improved morality, courage; all concurring causes that must produce effects to be dealt with by a very different philosophy from that which has hitherto obtained. So much for internal evils.

I shall now consider the danger from without; thinking of this, as of the other, that there is no ground for present alarm, but that we do not know the time or the quarter when and where it may appear; but thinking in like manner of both, that it is by immediate preparation only that security can be obtained, and that relief will be too late if we wait, as would be most convenient, the actual occurrence of the mischief.

The following is a brief abstract of our military position.

British India may be assailed from the north by the Goorkhas; from the east by the Burmese; from the north-west by the Sikhs, the Afghans and the hordes of Central Asia, in co-operation or otherwise with Persia and Russia; from the sea on all the other sides of her territory.

An attack from the Goorkhas might partially succeed as a diversion against our hill provinces, but without cavalry or artillery their efforts on the plains could only terminate in disgrace and defeat.

The Burmese have proved themselves totally unequal to compete with our forces in the field.

An attack from the sea, even supposing a momentary superiority against us on that element, could only produce an insulated debarkation, devoid of all the necessary requisites for taking the field, or to subsist in a fixed position.

The only real danger with which we may be threatened must come from the north-west, and consequently to that important line of operation our main attention should be turned.

Under its present able and judicious leader it is not probable that the forces of the Punjab will be ever directed against us; Runjeet Singh is old and infirm, and there is no apparent probability that the wisdom of his rule will be inherited by his successor. Troubles, upon his decease, will certainly arise, and it is impossible to foresee the result, as relates to the line of conduct which we may be called upon to pursue.

The present state of Afghanistan presents no cause of alarm to India. The success that attended the wretched army of Shah Shuja under his feeble guidance, affords the best proof of the real weakness of the Afghan power. The assumption of the supremacy by Dost Mahomed Khan may possibly give greater strength and consolidation to the general confederacy. It is much to be desired that this State should acquire sufficient stability to form an intermediate barrier between India and Persia.

Persia, in its distracted state since the death of the late king, is unequal to any

great effort unassisted by Russia ; but the co-operation of 20,000 Russians from the Arras would speedily terminate the civil war, and the advance of the combined force would give them in the first campaign possession of Herat, the key of Kabul.

It is the interest of Russia to extend and strengthen the Persian empire, which occupies a central position between the double lines of operation of the Autocrat to the eastward and to the westward ; and as Persia can never be a rival of Russia, the augmentation of her strength can only increase the offensive means of Russia.

From the days of Peter the Great to the present time, the views of Russia have been turned to the obtaining possession of that part of Central Asia which is watered by the Oxus and joins the eastern shore of the Caspian. The latest accounts from Kabul state that they are building a fort between the Caspian and Khiva. This is their best line of operation against India, but it can only be considered at present as a very distant speculation.

The line of operation for a Russo-Persian army to advance upon Herat is short and easy. The distances are as follows :—

	Miles.
From the Arrah to Tabreez - - - - -	60
Tabreez to Tehran - - - - -	300
Tehran to Muschid - - - - -	601
Muschid to Herat - - - - -	228
Total - - - - -	1,189

In the campaigns against the Turks the army of Georgia supplied Paskewitch with 30,000 men. It may, therefore, be assumed that the same army could assist Persia with an equal number as an auxiliary force. With a good understanding between the two Governments, with time for preparation, and with good management, there could be no difficulty in transporting this force to Herat. The Russians are accustomed to move in countries similarly circumstanced. In Turkey, the Russian army always carried with it two months' supply of grain, and hand-mills for grinding it ; but they never issue any part of this supply until all other means of obtaining it have failed.

What the policy of Russia might be after taking possession of Herat, it is unnecessary now to consider ; but it is impossible to deny that she might arrive at that point in legitimate support of her ally, the King of Persia, and it is equally difficult to deny that from that point she may proclaim a crusade against British India, in which she would be joined by all the warlike restless tribes that formed the overwhelming force of Timour.

The distances from Herat to Attock, are—

	Miles.
Herat to Kandahar - - - - -	560
Kandahar to Ghizni - - - - -	190
Ghizni to Kabul - - - - -	82
Kabul to Attock - - - - -	200
Total - - - - -	1,032

The Afghan confederacy, even if cordially united, would have no means to resist the power of Russia and Persia. They probably would make a virtue of necessity and join the common cause, receiving in reward for their co-operation the promise of all the possessions that had been wrested from the by Runjeet Singh, and expecting also to reap no poor harvest from the plunder of India. But however this may be, it will be sufficient to assume the possibility that a Russian force of 20,000 men fully equipped, accompanied by a body of 100,000 horse, may reach the shores of the Indus ; that Runjeet Singh has no means to resist their advance ; and that the invaders having crossed the Indus into the Punjab, would find themselves in possession of the parts of India the most fertile in resources of every kind, and secure on every side from being harassed and attacked even if they had not on their side a body of irregular cavalry much more numerous and efficient than any we have to oppose to them. I shall assume, then, that the attack against which we have to provide is to consist of the above-mentioned force.

I shall

I shall now proceed to inquire into the composition of the army of India, of the physical and moral qualities of the native armies of the different Presidencies, and the adequacy and efficiency of the present proportion of our European force to our security and defence against all dangers.

In the margin is inserted an abstract of the rank and file of all descriptions in the Native armies of the three Presidencies, their height and weight, and the countries from whence they are recruited.

It appears from the annexed statements, that the whole of the Bengal army, and one-half of that of Bombay, including all the cavalry, are Hindoostanees. The Madras army is recruited principally from their own territories, and has also a small portion of Bengal men in their ranks.

When at Ootacamund all the Governments were requested to submit to a military committee the following question :—“ Whether the order of the Court of Directors issued about three years ago, “ restricting the recruiting of each of the three armies to the limits of its own Presidency, had operated beneficially, or whether it would be better to permit the Madras and Bombay armies to recruit, as “ formerly, in the Bengal territory ?” The question did not apply to the Bengal army.

The Madras Committee recommend that in the cavalry no alteration should be made, the men being chiefly Mussulmans, from the Carnatic. The number of Hindoos in each regiment amount to about 50, which it is proposed to increase to 100. In the infantry they think that a proportion of Bengal men, about 100 per regiment, might be introduced with advantage. In the Golundauze one-fourth of the whole are from the Bengal Provinces.

The Bombay Committee report that the Court's restrictive Order has been totally inoperative, because, though the Order had been so far obeyed that no recruiting parties had been sent to Bengal, yet the Bengal men having voluntarily presented themselves for enlistment, they had been engaged as before.

The only change recommended by the committee is that, for the purpose of getting a better description of men, recruiting parties shall, as before, be sent to Bengal.*

One of the members, Major Robertson, dissents from his colleagues. He prefers recruiting exclusively from the Bombay territories, with the exception of the cavalry and Golundauze, “ who, “ requiring a much larger description of men, must have recourse to Hindoostan.”

From the preceding statements it appears that the Hindoostanee is larger and more robust than the Native south of the Nerbudda, and the presumption must be that he is considered a more powerful, if not a better, soldier. His habits, indeed, are much more military. For not only, as appears above, does he go to seek service in Bombay, but the infantry in the service of the Rajah of Nagpore, as well as the Nizam's Contingent, consist entirely of Hindoostanees. In a late letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, he mentions that one of the Arabs, or of the horsemen from our Bengal Province of Rohilcund, was equal to 10 or 20 of the other men of the Nizam's force; and, in the attempt recently made by Shah Shaja to recover his territories, it was the battalion of Hindoostanees and the Rohillas, under an officer of the name of Campbell, that were particularly distinguished.

I have not read without surprise the pretensions set forth in behalf of the Madras

*Note.—The following statement would seem to support the opinion that the Hindoostanees engaged at Bombay are inferior in stature and character to those of the Bengal Army.

Rank and File of the Three Armies.

Regular Infantry.

Bengal, 74 regiments	-	50,320
Madras, 52 regiments	-	35,360
Bombay, 26 regiments	-	17,680
		103,360

Regular Cavalry.

Bengal, 10 regiments	-	4,440
Madras, 8 regiments	-	3,552
Bombay, 3 regiments	-	1,332
		9,324

Total Regular Native Troops - 112,684

Irregulars.

Infantry.

Bengal, 10 regiments	-	7,504
Bombay, 1 regiment	-	680
		8,184

Cavalry.

Bengal, 4 regiments	-	2,526
Bombay, 1 regiment	-	832
		3,358

Total Irregulars - - - 11,542

Average of Heights and Weights.

	Height.	Weight.
	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>St.</i>
Bengal Infantry.		
Recruited generally in the Upper Provinces of Bengal.	5 7.82	9 0.8
Madras Infantry.		
Men, formerly Recruit Boys.	5 5.36	7 9.73
Madrassees recruited -	5 6.34	8 1.10
Hindoostanees recruited	5 6.59	8 5.28
Bombay Infantry.		
Men, formerly Recruit Boys.	5 4.75	8 5.25
Konkanees recruited -	5 5.5	8 5.5
Deccanees recruited -	5 5.5	8 9.25
Hindoostanees recruited	5 6.5	9 0.5

	Infantry.	Height.
Bengal	- - - - -	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
Bombay	- - - - -	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Cavalry.	

	Per Cent.
All Hindoostanees.	
Corporal punishment in four Years :	
Bengal	- - - - - 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
Bombay	- - - - - 42

A more severe discipline is supposed to prevail in the Bombay army.

Madras army. Sir Thomas Munro, upon many occasions, advocates their occupation of the whole of the peninsula south of the Nerbudda. I submit the following extracts from his correspondence (A. D. 1820).

"The Nerbudda is unquestionably the proper boundary between Bengal and Madras, not only on account of its natural barrier formed by the river and the broad range of hills which accompany it, but of its being the line of separation between the Deccan and Hindoostan, and between natives speaking different languages. The Bengal armies, composed of men from Hindoostan, dislike serving south of the Nerbudda, and do not readily assimilate either with the Natives of the country or with the Madras troops."

I must presume that the Bombay army was at that time upon a very low establishment, and had no Hindoostanees in its ranks. The dislike of the Natives of Hindoostan to serve south of the Nerbudda, has subsequently been proved to be entirely unfounded. The Government and army of Bombay are quite disregarded.

Again (A. D. 1820): "When Hyderabad and Nagpore were great foreign and independent States, and more likely to act against us than with us, the immediate control of Bengal was right, more especially as it did not affect the authority of the Madras Government over its army, of which only two battalions were for several years at Hyderabad; but both Hyderabad and Nagpore are as completely dependent upon us as Mysore; they must, at some period or other, fall entirely into our hands, and the internal administration must, in the meantime, be chiefly directed by our Resident. At present the discipline of our army is much injured by our having about 20,000 men beyond our frontiers, removed in a great measure from our control."*

Again (A. D. 1804): "I am sorry to hear it reported that it has been in agitation to relieve the subsidiary force at Hyderabad with Bengal troops. I think there are many strong public grounds for having no Bengal troops either there or at Poonah. It is easier to carry on war in all the countries south of the Nerbudda from Mysore than from Bengal. Where troops are in all respects equal, there is still an advantage in having those who are to act together drawn from one and not from different establishments; but the local troops are, perhaps, in some respects, superior to those of Bengal; they are more regular, more tractable, more patient under privations, and they have been more accustomed to military operations."

These remarks are more applicable to 1804 than to 1835; there are no enemies to war against. The greater experience in military operations now rather belongs to the Bengal troops, and the preference assigned to the Madras sepoy for certain qualities would not now be as readily admitted.

I have quoted largely from Sir Thomas Munro, because I consider his authority superior to all others; but allowance must be made in the present case for a spirit of partiality, if not of partisanship, which as a Madras officer it was natural for him to feel.

But it is impossible for any dispassionate observer who has seen the Madras sepoys, not to say that their physical defects, their small stature and delicate frame, supposing all other qualities equal, render them very inferior to the northern Hindoostanees, and that consequently, as a body of men, they are inferior to either of the other armies. The regulated standard of each army is noted in the margin.

I come next to the Bombay army, composed in equal proportions of Hindostanees and of men from their own proper territories. It would have been satisfactory if the Committee, who do not recommend any change in this divided composition had stated their reasons for it. The Bombay men seem to have no advantage in strength and size over the Madras sepoy.

I have often had occasion to remark upon the expensive character of the Bombay establishment, urging always the expediency of a compulsory order for the adjustment of their expenditure to their income, and in no instance has this assertion such strong confirmation as in respect to the formation of the military establishment.

The

Bengal.—M. C. 8th August 1796. Carroll's Code, Chap. LX, sec. 42. No Sepoy is to be entertained who is not 5 feet 6 inches high, or who is under 16 or above 30 years of age, unless, in the latter case, he shall have served before.

Madras.—The standard of the Madras Army was raised in 1829 from 5 ft. 4 in. to 5 ft. 6 in. for Horse Artillery and Cavalry, and to 5 ft. 5 in. for Infantry of the Line. Before 1829 the standard for all appears to have been 5 ft. 4 in.

Bombay.—The lowest standard for the Cavalry is 5 ft. 6 in.; age 24 years. For Infantry, 5 ft. 3 in.; age not exceeding 22 years. For Grenadiers, 5 ft. 6 in. and upwards.

* Note.—This will be in part obviated by the transfer of a general officer from ceded districts to Hyderabad.

The army of Bombay consists of—

	Rank and File.
Native Infantry - - - - -	17,680
Native Cavalry - - - - -	1,322
	19,012

To superintend this small force, they have one lieutenant general and three major generals, the same general staff as in the other Presidencies, with all the appendages of commissariat, ordnance establishments, pay and audit departments, &c. belonging to a large army.

I beg a reference to the general distribution abstract of the Bengal army furnished by the Quartermaster General, in which it will appear that there are three divisions, almost equal in amount to the whole Bombay army, under the charge of one major general, viz. :

Presidency - - - - -	17,308
Cawnpore - - - - -	11,798
Meerut - - - - -	16,551
Bombay - - - - -	19,012

This arrangement was caused by a different order of things, when the Bombay Presidency was disconnected with the others, and when separate establishments were indispensable to its efficiency. The necessity no longer exists, and it seems practicable to substitute for it another, which will save a very great charge, and will, I venture to think, not be unacceptable to all the individuals concerned.

I would propose that the Bombay army, as such, should be at once abolished, the Hindoostanee half of it being transferred in complete regiments to the Bengal army; the Bombay* half to remain as a separate corps, to be recruited always within the territories, to be commanded by a major general, with the same staff as any other division of the army, and the commissariat and ordnance departments being incorporated with those of Bengal or Madras, as may be most convenient. I am, of course, supposing the previous adoption of the general equalization of all allowances.

To the officers I conceive that the larger field of employment and the superior healthiness of many of the stations in the Upper Provinces would be agreeable. To the men it would be much more satisfactory to be brought nearer their homes, and to be saved the dangers of the long journey which has been so fatal to many when returning on furlough. The State, besides the saving from the reduction of the staff, would also make a great gain in the comparative cheapness of all camp establishments, of followers, &c. It is an extraordinary fact, not yet accounted for, that in all the stations occupied alternately by Madras, Bombay, and Bengal troops, the bazaar prices have invariably fallen with the latter, and risen with the two former.

The Bombay division would, under this alteration, occupy only the stations within their frontier, transferring the Southern Mahratta country to Madras, Nagpore† and Deesa to Bengal.

In considering the question of internal danger, those officers most conversant with Indian affairs who were examined before the Parliamentary Committee, apprehend no danger to our dominion as long as we are assured of the fidelity of our native troops. To this opinion I entirely subscribe. But others again view in

* As this separate corps would be liable to degenerate into a sort of militia, it might perhaps be a better arrangement to incorporate the Bombay half in the Madras army, in the same manner as the Hindoostanee half would be drafted into that of Bengal.

† The following table of distances shows that Nagpore is as conveniently placed for support from three of the great military stations in Bengal, as from Bombay, and much nearer to the divisions in Malwa and Saugor than even to Bombay :—

	Miles.		Miles.
Nagpore to Bombay - - -	560	Nagpore to Saugor (c) - - -	181
„ Madras - - -	735	„ Benares - - -	446
„ Mhow (a) - - -	351	„ Allahabad - - -	450
„ Neemuch (b) - - -	505	„ Agra - - -	669

(a) Left Cantonment of the Rajpootanah Force.

(b) Centre of - - ditto.

(c) Head quarters of Saugor Division.

in the native army itself the source of our greatest peril. In all ages the military body has been often the prime cause, but generally the instrument of all revolutions, and proverbial almost as is the fidelity of the native soldier to his chief whom he serves, more especially when he is justly and kindly treated; still we cannot be blind to the fact that many of those ties which bind other armies to their allegiance are totally wanting in this. Here is no patriotism, no community of feeling as to religion or birth-place, no influencing attachment from high consideration or great honours and rewards. Our native army also is extremely ignorant, capable of the strongest religious excitement, and very sensitive to disrespect to their persons or infringement of their customs. I shall quote from the evidence a few of those passages bearing upon this subject, which appear to me to have the greatest force and truth. Mr. Henry Russell observes: "The greatest danger we have to apprehend is from our native army. Our military force is the exclusive tenure by which we hold the government, and the fidelity of the troops of whom that force is composed is necessarily precarious. They are foreigners and mercenaries, they are attached to a Government that pays them well, and treats them kindly, &c., but we have no hold upon them through either national honour or national prejudices, and cannot expect from them what we do from English soldiers fighting for English objects. They are peculiarly susceptible of being practised upon, and may be induced, either by our own mismanagement or by the artifices of designing persons, to turn against us those very arms which now constitute our only strength." This intelligent officer makes a remark, too true at the present day, with respect to the Madras army: "The details of the army had, for the first time in India, fallen into the hands of a school which thought that everything depended on show, and that no sacrifice was too great for the attainment of outward smartness and uniformity." There are parts of Mr. Holt Mackenzie's evidence well worthy of attention, for no man of his time in India possessed the same general knowledge, or could form a more accurate and enlightened judgment upon all subjects connected with our rule. He observes, "I do not think the sepoys have any attachment to the English as a nation; on the contrary, I apprehend that a considerable number of that part which consists of Moslems must generally have a national, or rather I should say, a religious dislike to the English." He thinks, "The sepoys have a great deal of attachment to their officers, but that this rests upon personal character rather than upon anything that may be called attachment to the nation generally." He thinks, "The Sepoys, as long as they are well paid, will have a strong sense of the duty of being faithful to those who so pay them, to be only overcome by some powerful cause of discontent or excitement." He thinks, "A large native army is quite essential for maintaining the tranquillity of the country, but he would be very sorry to see its defence entrusted to them without a large European force. He is not aware of any circumstance causing immediate danger, but he thinks on general principles that there is much prospective danger."

It is only since I recorded different minutes enforcing the prudence and expediency of bettering the condition of the Native army, and of preventing discontent by timely concession and precaution, that I have read a passage in a letter from Sir Thomas Munro, written in 1817, in which I find a view of our future situation, and the consequences appertaining to it, quite in unison with the sentiments I have so often expressed. He observes: "But even if all India could be brought under the British dominion, it is very questionable whether such a change, either as it regards the natives or ourselves, ought to be desired. One effect of such a conquest would be, that the Indian army, having no longer any warlike neighbours to control, would gradually lose its military habits and discipline, and that the Native troops would have leisure to feel their own strength, and, for want of other employment, to turn it against their European masters." He concludes a long and able argument upon the question whether, in the event of our conquest of the whole of India, the condition of the people would be better than under their Native princes, which he doubts, with this remark:—"There is, perhaps, no example of any conquest in which the natives have been so completely excluded from all share in the government of their country, as in British India."

The only conclusion that I wish to establish from the preceding remarks, which contain indisputable truths, is, that in the Native army alone rests our internal danger, and that this danger may involve our complete subversion.

But

But the fidelity of our Native army, though wonderfully great, and deserving of high confidence, cannot be considered exempt from the possibility of seduction, and that an adequate European force is the sole security against this, the greatest evil that could befall us. What should be the proportion of our European to our Native force will be presently considered. The external danger comes next under review. The capability of the Native army to meet it, and the manner in which the Native military means of India can be turned to the greatest advantage, are subjects of the first magnitude.

As far as experience can teach us, the prospect is discouraging as to any great degree of direct and positive assistance in the field, that is, in actual conflict, to be expected from the sepoy in a contest with the stronger and bolder races of Central Asia with or without the co-operation of a Russian force. Mr. Holt Mackenzie has given an opinion upon the question before us, which quite coincides with my view of it:—"My impression is that, as far as regards any Indian enemy, the Native army may be considered to be very efficient. I am not equally confident of their efficiency if placed in any new and unusual position, and exposed to encounter enemies that may possibly come upon us from without. I think the result of the war with the Burmese seems to show that when brought against enemies superior in physical strength to those with whom they have been accustomed to contend, and required to surmount obstacles of a different kind from what they have been accustomed to surmount, the Native troops, however well led, will be found to want resolution and nervous vigour, so as to be inferior to European troops in a degree not ordinarily to be perceived in Indian warfare. Consequently, I should apprehend that if they were called upon to meet an European enemy in the north of India they might fail partly from the want of physical strength, and partly from the want of moral energy."

The defects of the native of India are a want of physical strength and of moral energy. The first is beyond our remedy; it only depends upon ourselves to raise the latter to a much higher standard. Our system has, I fear, tended to depress it.

The late wars have brought the sepoy in contact with enemies of a more masculine character, and have shown the justice of the preceding opinion.

Sir David Ochterlony, in his confidential report to Government during the Nepaul war, has recorded his opinion that the sepoys were unequal to contend with the Ghoorkhas in the hills.

The Burmese war was exclusively carried on by British troops. The Madras troops entirely failed. It is understood that Sir Archibald Campbell was strongly prejudiced against them, and, when granting the request of their officers to be permitted to lead their men to the attack, he neglected the practice invariably adopted upon all other occasions, of joining with them a proportion of European troops. To this their ill-success may be in part owing. My own impression is also that in the short war against Coorg the Madras sepoys showed the same want of energy.

With respect to the inability of the sepoy to contend with a European enemy, the concurrent opinion of all the evidence, to which may be added the inference to be drawn from all our own conquests in India, seems to be decisive upon the question.

For my own part I am not quite disposed to come to the same desponding conclusion, because if the bolder and larger man of the north were mixed with a due proportion of European troops, and excited to acts of valor by sufficient encouragement, I know not why he should not acquire the same superior bearing as the Portugese and the Neapolitans under British and French direction.

But of the sepoys of the south of India, of those of the territories proper of Madras and Bombay, I entertain no such hope. Their case cannot be more favourably put for them than by supposing them to be Europeans and to have all the advantages of the European character, and then let it be asked if men of such physical inferiority would be received as recruits in any European army, or if an army so constituted would not be considered perfectly inefficient.

All these facts and opinions seem to me to establish incontrovertibly that a large proportion of European troops is necessary for our security under all circumstances of peace and war. It surprises me to find how little attention was paid by the Committee to one of the most important parts of the inquiry, the relative proportion between the Native and European force. But we fortunately

possess the opinion of Sir Thomas Munro, the first of authorities, confirmed by another only second to his, that of Colonel John Munro, who filled the office of Quartermaster General when I was at Madras. The opinions on both these questions are worthy of being noted :

"The native troops are in an excellent state of discipline, but of course the "Europeans are always superior to the natives."

1109.

1110.

Question 2. "What should be the relative proportions of the European "infantry to the native infantry." Answer: "I should say one-third of European, "that was the proportion that was observed at Madras, indeed we had sometimes "rather more, now we have considerably less. I once conversed with Sir Thomas "Munro on that point, and he expressed his opinion very decidedly that there should "be that proportion." This is also my own opinion, but I think that it would suffice at present to fix it at one-fourth, being careful that the establishment should be always kept complete, and that on the most remote indication of danger it should be increased to one-third. The abstract in the margin, taken from the statements annexed to this Minute, shows the actual proportion of Europeans to Natives in the army of each Presidency, and in the whole army.

The raising the European proportion to one-fourth would require an establishment of 28,171 rank and file. The present establishment of King's troops consists of 20 regiments of infantry and four of cavalry. The numbers wanting to complete amount to 1,945* rank and file, and the effective strength consists only of 15,587† rank and file. The three European regiments in the Company's service amount to 2,429‡ rank and file. They exceed their complement.

The total effective force, both King's and Company's, amounts to 18,016 rank and file, and the deficit required to complete the whole to one-fourth, would be 10,155 rank and file, of which 8,599 would be in excess of the present establishment, supposing the King's regiments to be complete, and the Company's European corps reduced to their complement.

In order to maintain the proportion of one-fourth in a state of efficiency, it is necessary to advert to the very great difference there is, and must always be, between the apparent and real force, that is, between the number of men actually borne on the rolls, and those, if the regiment took the field, who would be forthcoming. Many, from the effects of climate, must be left behind in hospital and quarters.

I called upon Dr. Burke, the Inspector General of Hospitals, an officer of great experience and intelligence, for an opinion of the deductions that ought to be made on this score: his answer gives eight per cent. for sick left behind, and four per cent. more for the effects of even a long march, or a very short service.

In order to keep up this one-fourth to its proper quota, I think the establishment of rank and file should be fixed at 25,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, and to effect it at the least possible charge I would raise each of our 23 regiments of infantry to 1,000 rank and file, and add to our establishment two regiments of King's infantry. The cavalry, as I have already proposed in a former Minute, should be raised to 800 rank and file, and the establishment augmented from three to five regiments, being 1,000 men short of the force proposed.

I would station these two additional regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, as follows: one of infantry at Bangalore, making three regiments at that station, which I consider as the most convenient position for a reserve, to be applicable to all exigencies in India. One regiment of infantry and one of cavalry to be placed in the great central cantonment in Rajpootana, proposed to be established on the Bunass river, and the other regiment of cavalry at Hyderabad.

In Rajpootana there are above 10,000 native troops without any European force, which I consider to be highly objectionable in many points of view.

This tract of country between the Nerbudda and Jumna, or rather between Nagpore and Agra, is by far the most important in the whole line of our military occupation.

I do not feel called upon to suggest the means by which this extra expense shall be defrayed; my duty is performed in stating the imperfections of our present military defence, and the measures that are necessary for the security of our empire. At the same time it appears to me that the reduction of one captain in every regiment of native infantry and cavalry may be made without any compromise of efficiency. When two companies were reduced in each regiment, the former complement of captains remained unaltered. I consider the

Proportion.	
Bengal Army.	
Infantry, $\frac{1}{3}$	- 3149
Cavalry, $\frac{1}{3}$	- 1020
	7140
Madras Army.	
Infantry, $\frac{1}{3}$	- 1178
Cavalry, $\frac{1}{3}$	- 377
	598
Bombay Army.	
Infantry, $\frac{1}{3}$	- 1402
Cavalry, $\frac{1}{3}$	- 12
	601
Total Infantry of India,	
in round numbers, as $\frac{1}{3}$:	
Ditto, Cavalry, as $\frac{1}{3}$.	
Statement.	
Native Infantry	103,360
Native Cavalry	9,324
	4)112,684
	28,171

* Statement No. 1.

† Statement No. 2.

‡ Statement No. 3.

the establishment of European officers in a native regiment to be far more than is necessary, and it is their number and high pay which swell to such an immense amount the military expenditure. Men differ very much as to the proper proportion; some contending that the amount cannot be too great; others again, that the Sepoy army was never in a better state than when there were not more than three or four officers with each corps; I am much inclined to be of this opinion. The connection between the European and native officers was much closer, their dependence upon each other greater, and a more cordial intimacy and union existed between all ranks. I believe the sepoys have never been so good as they were in the earliest part of our career; none superior to those under De Boyne; and at the present day none better than the Nizam's Contingent, where the same proportion, I believe about six officers, is maintained. There is one fact that is universally admitted, that no number of European officers will make a Sepoy corps equal to an European regiment, and in my opinion that establishment would be sufficient that assumed the presence of one officer to a company. The saving proposed would go far to meet the charge in addition to the changes that have been suggested in respect to the Bombay army.

There are two points adverted to in the reports of the Committee that are well deserving of early consideration.

Both the Madras Committee and the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General of the Bengal Army have recommended the augmentation of each Native corps to 1,000 men, without any increase of officers, and I would strongly support its adoption as soon as the finances will allow. It would give great relief to the duty devolving upon all sepoy corps, which is often very harassing and distressing as military duty, and increased by the interference and interruption often caused to their religious customs. This increase would permit the extension of a much valued indulgence, that of furlough, to a much larger proportion of every regiment, say one-fifth, and for a longer period, say one year. I should think it would, in any new general regulation, be advisable to reduce the amount of pay received during absence. There is at this time a great difference of practice in this respect between the Bengal sepoy and those of Madras and Bombay, to the advantage of the latter.

The same Bengal officers have urged the formation of a portion of the regular regiments into light infantry. As there is not a single chief in India, or on the frontier, who can resist us in line, an army, formed principally for that purpose, is in a great degree useless within our territories; all insurrections must be confined to hills and jungles, without we have either the Nepaul hills or the jungles and stockades of Ava, where soldiers well trained in irregular fighting, and in the expert use of a light musket, can alone be useful. I am of opinion that one cause of the defeat of the two columns in the late Coorg war may be ascribed to the ignorance of both men and officers in this species of warfare, which requires a particular and constant instruction as well as experience.

The irregular cavalry is the arm of all others in India that may be placed on a par with any of the military means that we could command for our defence against foreign invasion, not even excepting the European cavalry. I need not repeat what has been so often stated, that the Rohillas and all the other highest caste and bravest men in India, who will not enter our ranks from dislike to our rigid discipline, and from the fear of personal disrespect from our young inconsiderate officers, have no repugnance to serve in the irregular cavalry. The irregular cavalry is of peculiar importance in India; it is the favourite arm of the Native; it attaches him to our service by the strong ties of interest and affection; it prevents his being eagaged against us, and, if the system were sufficiently extended, it would at a trifling expense afford us all the advantages, moral and military, which the Russians have derived from the Cossacks, who, from being the bitterest enemies of Russia in the time of Peter the Great, have become the most faithful subjects of the emperor. This force should be increased to 20,000 men.

Steam-power must be included among the most powerful means of reducing the difficulties of protection and support to such extensive and distant lines of defence, and of multiplying the military resources that we already possess. In illustration of the practical use that might be made of this power, I take the liberty of introducing here an opinion that I have elsewhere expressed: "But an efficient marine steam establishment in India is called for by considerations more powerful even than those of commercial advantage, or improved political

control. It would multiply, in a ratio little understood, the defensive means of the empire. Let me advert to an event, the particulars of which are within your recollection, the Burmese war. If five powerful steamers had then been at our command, to bring up in quick succession all necessary reinforcements and supplies, the war would probably have terminated in a few months, and many millions of treasure, many thousands of lives and extraordinary misery and sickness would have been spared. Allow me to submit another estimate of advantages, of the correctness of which you can all likewise judge. The proper station for the principal reserve of our European troops in India is at Bangalore, Madras the place of embarkation. In a few days at any period of the monsoons the same five steamers would carry this force to the most distant part of the shores of the empire. In five weeks, with the aid of the river steamers, this reserve would reach Allahabad, the most central point of our territories, one of our most commanding positions. The same steam-power that would enable us to baffle any invader in war would be ample in time of peace to carry into complete execution the whole plan of the Bengal Steam Committee, for which I continue to be a decided advocate. I will only offer a remark, that if such power be provided it should be exclusively appropriated to the transport of troops and to the maintenance of the communication with Europe. From all purposes of less utility, as passage or tug vessels, it should be interdicted as uselessly expensive, and as affecting, without any adequate return of benefit, the efficiency and readiness for constant service of the steam machinery.

I shall only now take the liberty of suggesting the advantage that would accrue from including the military establishments of Ceylon in those entertained for the defence of our Indian empire. Ceylon could well spare one regiment of infantry, which would be, *pro tanto*, a relief to her finances. For the ordinary duties of the colony a sepoy corps, at one-half of the expense, would probably answer every purpose; and, in case of more urgent service, the regiment at Trichinopoly might be held at the disposal of the Government of Ceylon, and would be able to cross the Straits in a very short time. The Ceylon regiment, if stationed at Bangalore, would be of much more extended benefit, could march down to replace the Trichinopoly regiment if necessary, and could move on to Ceylon in case of increasing urgency. There is a Malay corps in Ceylon, an element of defence not known in our Indian establishment, and which might be most usefully employed in our provinces on the eastern coast, and perhaps in the Lower Provinces, which are so hateful to the up-country sepoy. If the experiment succeeded this corps would afford a nucleus for the formation of a larger force. It is a great desideratum in our military arrangements, the obtaining a mode of defence for Bengal proper at once efficient for the State and satisfactory to the individuals employed. I had much conversation with Sir Edward Barnes on this subject. I possess, indeed, a written memorandum from him strongly concurring in the view here taken, but I cannot immediately lay my hand upon it. I regret that these observations should have run to such extreme length, but no one before me has had the opportunity of a season of peace to reflect upon the alterations that the union of our Presidencies into one government, and of our territories into one empire, imperatively call for. It would have ill become me upon a subject so momentous as the safety of this great possession to have been prevented by any motive of delicacy from the full development of my opinion. I fearlessly pronounce the Indian army to be the least efficient and most expensive in the world. The realization of the hypothesis with which I started, of the presence of 20,000 Russian infantry on the Indus, with its accompanying multitudes, would now find us in a state utterly unable to resist them. The national resources at home might possibly rescue us from the impending ruin; but we must recollect that we are not likely to have again the same large armies to supply us with great reinforcements, and that men recruited for the occasion would be very inefficient, and quite inadequate to bear the effects of the climate. But, even if we could command this aid, it would be utterly inexcusable if, with ample time for preparation, with the sum of ten millions sterling appropriated to our military establishment, we were not able to secure ourselves against every calculable danger.

Calcutta,
13 March 1835.

(signed) W. C. Bentinck.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of the Strength of a Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry in India, showing also the Number of Officers and Men wanting to Complete each of His Majesty's Regiments serving in the Three Presidencies.

	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Farriers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL.
Establishment of a Regiment of Cavalry - - -	4	8	24	7	45	8	8	32	608	744
Ditto - - ditto - - Infantry - - -	4	9	27	6	41	13	-	36	700	836
<i>Cavalry :</i>										
Wanting to Complete :										
4th Light Dragoons - - - - -	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	35	39
11th " - - - - -	1	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	36	46
13th " - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	44
16th " - - - - -	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	103	109
TOTAL Cavalry wanting - - -	1	1	13	2	1	-	1	1	218	238
<i>Infantry :</i>										
Wanting to Complete :										
<i>Bengal :</i>										
3rd Foot - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	124	127
13th " - - - - -	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	11	15
16th " - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	129
26th " - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	72
31st " - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
38th " - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
44th " - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	37
49th " - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	175	176
62nd " - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	252	254
TOTAL Infantry wanting - - -	-	1	5	2	1	2	-	1	500	812
Wanting to Complete :										
<i>Madras :</i>										
39th Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
41st " - - - - -	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	87	92
45th " - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	136	139
54th " - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	11
55th " - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
57th " - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	93	94
63rd " - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	113	114
TOTAL wanting - - -	-	-	6	1	3	4	-	1	441	456
<i>Bombay :</i>										
2nd Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4	94	101
6th " - - - - -	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	3	91	99
20th " - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	72	78
40th " - - - - -	-	-	2	1	5	-	-	3	150	161
TOTAL wanting - - -	-	-	3	1	13	1	-	14	407	439

SUMMARY of the above.

Cavalry in India, Officers and Soldiers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238
Infantry in Bengal -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	812
" Madras -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	456
" Bombay -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	439
TOTAL wanting - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,945

N.B.—Colonels omitted, being General Officers.

(signed) R. Torrens,
Colonel, A.G.K.I.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of the present Strength of His Majesty's Regiments serving in India.

							Present Strength.				
							Serjeants.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Farriers.	Rank and File.	TOTAL.
<i>Bengal :</i>											
11th Dragoons	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	8	8	603	
16th "	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	8	7	537	
3rd Foot	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	13	-	614	
13th "	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	16	-	721	
16th "	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	13	-	610	
26th "	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	13	-	667	
31st "	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	13	-	817	
38th "	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	13	-	791	
44th "	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	15	-	702	
49th "	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	13	-	564	
62nd "	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	11	-	489	
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	461	136	15	7,115	7,727
<i>Madras :</i>											
13th Dragoons	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	8	8	596	
39th Foot	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	11	-	739	
41st "	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	13	-	648	
45th "	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	10	-	600	
54th "	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	13	-	726	
55th "	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	13	-	778	
57th "	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	13	-	646	
63rd "	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	13	-	626	
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	94	8	5,359	5,792
<i>Bombay :</i>											
4th Dragoons	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	8	8	604	
2nd Foot	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	12	-	638	
6th "	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	13	-	645	
20th "	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	13	-	663	
40th "	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	13	-	583	
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	59	8	3,113	3,404
GRAND TOTAL										-	16,921

King's :

Rank and File, Cavalry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,340
Rank and File, Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,247

Company's :

European Infantry, Rank and File	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,429
Total British Infantry in India, Rank and File	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,676

(signed) R. Torrens, Colonel, A.G.K.F.

No. 3.

STATEMENT of the present Strength of each of the Honourable Company's European Infantry Regiments in India, taken from the last Returns received in the Adjutant General's Office.

	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants or Ensigns.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Serjeant Major.	Quartermaster Serjeant.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Half Pay Drummers.	Rank and File.	REMARKS.
Bengal European Regiment -	2	2	2	10	16	8	-	1	1	1	44	18	28	768	Return dated 1st February 1835.
Madras - - ditto -	2	2	2	10	17	8	2	-	1	1	40	19	-	934	- ditto - 1st October 1831.
Bombay - - ditto -	2	2	2	10	16	8	1	2	1	1	35	16	-	727	- ditto - 1st October 1834.

Adjutant General's Office, 24 February 1835.

(signed) J. R. Lumley, Colonel, Adjutant General.

MINUTE by the Governor General and Commander in Chief.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY OF INDIA.

IN a former Paper * I treated of the formation of the Army of India, and I hope satisfactorily proved, upon the concurrence of the best military authorities, that the present system of small regiments was incompatible with efficiency and economy. The distribution of the army has been regulated upon a similarly erroneous but more fatal error. The dispersion of the whole of our military force throughout every part of the country into small bodies produces universal weakness, is opposed to every established principle of military tactics, is productive of great additional expense, is injurious to discipline, and objectionable in policy. The measures I have to recommend will be founded upon the very opposite doctrine, union and concentration; that is, the collection of the troops in large bodies, and so centrally placed as to reach in the shortest time every part of the circle for the safety of which each corps is intended to be the guard, being entrusted with the military defence only of our territories, and wholly divested of any interference with civil and police duties.

I purpose beginning with the Madras Presidency, proceeding thence through the centre of India and Bombay, and terminating with Bengal.

I prefer commencing with Madras, because the subject of the disposition of the army of that Presidency has been fully discussed by Sir Frederick Adam and Sir Robert O'Callaghan; and the maxims laid down by these experienced officers are so sound and judicious, and of such general application, that it will be only left for me to express my concurrence with one or the other. There will be found a difference of opinion upon the political state of parts of the country, and of the greater or less precaution that may in consequence be required; but upon the main outline and general system of defence there is a complete harmony of sentiment.

I propose extracting from Sir Robert O'Callaghan's minute such parts as embrace the most important points in this general discussion. These I shall place on one half of the margin, and opposite Sir Frederick Adam's, with my own subjoined.

I shall take each division of the Madras army separately, giving the present and proposed force. I shall begin with the Mysore division, containing Bangalore, by far the most important military position in that Presidency. It may, indeed, be termed the key of it.

It is impossible to describe in more correct and forcible terms the advantage of this station than has been done by Sir Robert O'Callaghan, and I shall give
500. L at

* Minute of
7 February.

at length all the paragraphs of his minute relating to it. His remarks are also entitled to especial attention, as containing an epitome of the right considerations and views with which all the other great stations throughout India, for similar purposes, should be selected.

Sir Frederick Adam.

35. IN all that is said of the advantages of Bangalore, it is impossible not most fully to concur.

And I think the concentration of troops there ought to be made to the greatest attainable extent. I am not inclined to give the weight to the dangers of conspiracy which are hinted at.

Lord William Bentinck.

I ENTIRELY subscribe to these sentiments.

and decision at any moment that opposition is manifested, and it is known that but a few weeks or days must overpower their plans of resistance; indeed, they will see and know this to be futile when the fact is before them, that a light field detachment of formidable strength can reach them by forced marches in a few days, or weeks at most; and that almost with corresponding energy and little more time, a battering train and siege equipment can join it. If, then, such a *corps d'armée* is desirable and advantageous, and promises to secure tranquillity within the frontiers of the Madras Presidency, and to repel attack from the north, north-west, or invasion by sea, by either coast of Malabar and Cancon, or the Carnatic, where could it be so advantageously posted as at Bangalore? The position is nearly equi-distant from the capital, Madras, from Cannanore and Mangalore on the western coast, from Trichinopoly and Dindigul, in the southern division, the northern frontier of Quilon, Kurnool, Darwar, and Belgaum, North Cuddapore, and Nellore East; and each of these stations is within 200 and 250 miles, and may be reached by a light force in 12 or 15 days, as circumstances may require. Water and forage are abundant at Bangalore for such a force. The Mysore country provides all necessary supplies, and is surrounded by districts from which they may to any extent be drawn. If, then, I have shown that such a force is desirable, and that Bangalore is the fittest position, I shall next proceed to detail the force I would recommend to be concentrated at that healthy and eligible station, both for European and Native troops.

Sir Frederick Adam.

No. 2. My view of the propriety of increasing the force at Bangalore, and maintaining it at as high numbers as possible, is not at all influenced by the argument here set forth. I have no apprehension of the kind alluded to. I must confess there appears to me throughout a tone of doubt, not to say of apprehension, for which I have discovered no sufficient cause, nor do I believe there exists any foundation for alarm.

Lord William Bentinck.

I entirely agree in this opinion.

Sir Robert O'Callaghan.

35. UPON every principle of military defence, as well as of sound policy, it is of the first importance to have a large, commanding, and disposable force, competently equipped for immediate field service, in a suitable position, to be equally available for prompt and active service in any direction, where either an external or internal enemy can appear, and to be able to detach instantly any commanding force necessary to quell insurrection, rebellion, mutiny, or conspiracy. A country is never so strong, or its inhabitants and contributories so cautious, as when it is a matter of notoriety that the State is prepared to act with vigour

It is also an influential argument in favour of increasing the European force at Bangalore, that it will at once stop the progress of those conspiracies which have been instigated by the disaffected inhabitants in Mysore; a point of much importance to the stability of that attachment we have so much right to appreciate in our Native troops, but which allegiance may become matter of anxiety to the State if the designs of the discontented to tamper with them are suffered to be so often repeated. The troops of the Mysore Rajah will, I calculate, soon become equal to secure the tranquillity of the north-west frontier of Mysore, and to effect the collection of the revenue, and then the necessity for a corps at the French Rocks, and a detachment of it at Mysore will become unnecessary; as the Commissioner progresses in the settlement of the country, then the whole force may be concentrated, and the corps at Shirkapore, Hurryhur, and French Rocks become unnecessary; and until these desirable objects are completed, those posts may be occupied by part of the Bangalore force a space of time which will be requisite to prepare quarters and accommodation for the augmented force; there is ample accommodation

Sir Frederick Adam.

No. 3. I doubt the present barracks being worth it. They are faulty in plan, and by no means fit for European troops. The additional barracks required ought to be on a better construction.

Lord William Bentinck.

New barracks ought to be constructed. It will form a separate proposition in conclusion.

Sir Robert O'Callaghan.

dation for all the artillery in the horse and foot artillery lines. The barrack for the European regiment, originally built for 1,000 men, may, at no very heavy expense, be increased to hold two regiments. The cavalry place of arms and lines may in like manner be increased, and all that will be required in addition as quarters are places of arms for six Native regiments and the detachment of sappers and miners."

36. Under these impressions, I beg to suggest that a concentrated disposable force be assembled at Bangalore, consisting, at least, of 10,000 rank and file, and be composed as follows:—

Present Force.	Rank and File.
1 Regiment Dragoons (96 men dismounted) -	640
1 Regiment Light Cavalry (72 men dismounted) -	444
1 Troop Native Horse Artillery (4 guns) -	90
1 Company European Foot Artillery (8 guns) -	97
1 Regiment European Infantry -	736
3 Regiments Native Infantry (4 is the complement) -	2,040
	4,047

	Rank and File.
Dragoons -	500
Light Cavalry (2 regiments) -	888
Horse Artillery { 1 European troop -	102
1 Native troop -	90
(6 guns each.)	
Foot Artillery, 2 companies (16 guns) -	194
Sappers and Miners -	166
European Infantry (2 regiments) -	1,472
10 Regiments Native Infantry of the Line -	6,800
Total Rank and File -	10,212

Sir Frederick Adam.

No. 4. The head quarters of the sappers and miners, and their school of practical instruction, should be at Bangalore.

Lord William Bentinck.

I agree in this opinion.

Sir Frederick Adam.

70, 71. I cordially concur in all that is said of the advantages of Bangalore. Its position, favoured as it is by a climate so salubrious, is a most happy coincidence, and ought to be turned to all the profit which such a fortunate combination admits of.

The camp of Bangalore ought to be the practical school of the Madras army.

Lord William Bentinck.

I entirely agree.

Of this force the whole will be disposable for any temporary contingency, as the sick and convalescent and details of corps might garrison the fort and cantonment, but in case of any distant or protracted service, one wing of an European regiment and four battalions will be required for the duties of Mysore." Again—

70. The ceded districts, Mysore, and that part of Kanara bordering on the Southern Mahratta country, being the districts from whence discontent is likely to manifest itself, shows the necessity of having a larger body of troops assembled at some convenient situation; and for the military reasons assigned of masses of troops being collected, points out the necessity of some central situation being fixed on, from whence troops could be moved to the disturbed parts in the shortest possible time and by the shortest possible routes. Bangalore is a cantonment peculiarly well adapted for such an assem-

blage of men, for, besides water, forage and provisions being abundant, it is healthy and well adapted for Europeans, and for the exercise of large numbers of troops; and it will be found that at the distance of only 30 miles from this cantonment that, with this as a centre, and with a radius of 155 miles, if a circle be described, the country comprised within the circumference will equal in extent one-half the area of the Madras Presidency, will include Mysore, Ceded Districts, nearly the entire Carnatic, one-half of Malabar and Kanara, part of the country beyond our territory, and, consequently, all the discontented populations within the Madras Presidency (except the Northern Division), may be reached and overpowered by detachments from this force in from 7 to 20 days, according to the extent of the disturbances to be put down requiring larger or smaller bodies to be put in motion. The distance of this force from the subsidised troops with the Nizam will be found within 200 miles. The Northern Division has been hitherto looked to to reinforce the advanced troops, but from the peculiar formation of the country, and duties required from the

Sir Robert O'Callaghan.

troops, effectual reinforcements cannot be furnished by the Northern Division to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

71. The large force at Bangalore would in every way be well adapted for a reserve for the troops at Secunderabad; the distance is not too great, for re-inforcements could be united at Hyderabad in the course of 30 days, or light detachments even in a shorter period of time, but for a large force to be required to be put in motion, Mysore is, beyond measure, better adapted than the Northern Division for equipping with cattle and followers such a force."

CEDED DISTRICTS.

The next division I shall notice is the Ceded Districts, forming, before the cession, a part of Mysore, and intimately connected with it in every respect.

Sir Robert O'Callaghan.

37. The force of these Districts at present consists of—

1 Regiment Light Cavalry (72 men dismounted)	444
1 Company European Artillery - - -	97
1 Regiment European Infantry - - -	736
3 Regiments Native Infantry - - -	2,040
Total Rank and File - - -	3,317

These are distributed—

At Bellary—

1 Regiment Light Cavalry (72 men dismounted)	444
1 Company European Artillery - - -	97
1 European Regiment Infantry - - -	736
2 Regiments Native Infantry - - -	1,360
	2,637

At Cuddapah—

1 Regiment Native Infantry, 680 rank and file; and these two stations furnish detachments, periodically relieved as follows:

	Rank and File.
From Bellary to Gooty - - - - -	170
From Cuddapah to Cumbum - - - - -	84

Assuming that the Bangalore force will be augmented as I have recommended, I shall only propose—

	Rank and File.
1 Regiment Light Cavalry - - - - -	444
1 Company European Artillery - - - - -	97
1 Regiment European Infantry - - - - -	736
1 Regiment Native Infantry - - - - -	680
Total - - -	1,957

for the garrison of Bellary.

Sir Frederick Adam.

I would withdraw the European regiment from Bellary (as well as the regiment Native infantry proposed) to add to the force at Bangalore; and this arrangement is more available as Hyderabad is to have a second European regiment attached to the subsidiary force.

The Ceded Districts ought no longer to be a division. The force at Bellary ought to be a detachment of the Mysore division, and the general officer now at Bellary would be more usefully employed in command of Hyderabad, with the Nagpore force under

38. The regiment light cavalry, the European company of artillery, and 300 rank and file of European infantry, may be considered a disposable force.

CUDDAPAH.

One regiment of Native infantry at Cuddapah, giving one company to occupy Gooty, and one for the duties at Cumbum, leaving six companies at head quarters at Cuddapah. This is as great a reduction of force in this district as can with safety be recommended, and is only offered or is justifiable by the supposed presence of the disposable

Sir Frederick Adam.

under his inspection; or, if Belgaum be substituted, then with that station as part of his inspection.

Sir Robert O'Callaghan.

disposable field force recommended to be maintained at Bangalore."

Lord William Bentinck.

I entirely concur in this opinion; a separate resolution will be proposed upon it.

MALABAR AND CANARA.

These provinces are placed at the foot of the Mysore position, and, in a military point of view, are completely dependent upon it.

Sir Robert O'Callaghan.

22. The present strength of these provinces (exclusive of His Majesty's 48th Regiment, under orders for Europe) is as per margin, and distributed as follows:

At Head Quarters, Cannanore,—

	Rank and File.
1 Company of Golundauze - - - -	100
1 Regiment European Infantry - - - -	736
3 Regiments Native Infantry - - - -	2,040
	2,876

3 Company Golundauze - - 75
 1 Regiment European Infantry 736
 2 Regiments Native Infantry - 1,360

Total - - 2,171

Mangalore, one regiment of Native Infantry, 680.

24. These provinces comprehend a line of sea-coast of 282 miles in extent, from Sedasheghur, north, to Trichore, south, where they connect with Travancore, and are bounded to the east by the western range of ghauts.

25. The northern part of the provinces of Malabar has of late been considerably agitated by internal commotion; but the collector has, I believe, reported the restoration of tranquillity, and the consequent inutility of further military aid. During every part of the year that ships can come on the coast, the ghauts are open and practicable for the march of troops, and Bangalore is the point from whence any required reinforcements would be furnished; and as the march to Cannanore and Mangalore is nearly equidistant, the ghauts could be occupied by a light force from Bangalore in 14 days, and it could be on the coast in 21 days or thereabouts; sooner, if necessary. I do not, therefore, propose to increase the force in these provinces more than one battalion; and this is rendered necessary to give effect to the measure I propose of placing a battalion at Paulghaut to relieve the Travancore regiment of the Cochin and Trichore detachments, and to furnish those of South Malabar, as well as with a view to keep one battalion as complete as practicable in Canara in case of any sudden emergency.

28. Cannanore is the head quarters of the provinces of Malabar and Canara, and I propose to station there, as at present,—

	Rank and File.
1 Company of Golundauze -	100
1 Regiment European Infantry -	736
2 Regiments Native Infantry -	1,360

and

Sir Frederick Adam.

I presume [this alludes to the event at Sireie, which was a mere momentary ebullition, and of no consequence, connected, too, with the Nuggur revolt,

The brigade which I propose to be stationed at Quilon will furnish the details for these places.

28. I am not persuaded of the military necessity of an European battalion at Cannanore, though, from its being a very healthy station, it may be advisable to have it there. Hereafter, should good barracks be erected at Bangalore for an additional European corps, the force in Cannanore ought to be removed thither; and as soon as the road through Coorg is rendered practicable down the Western ghauts, a small European

Sir Frederick Adam.

European detachment is all that can be required at Cannanore, if even that is necessary.

Lord William Bentinck.

I entirely agree.

Sir Frederick Adam.

Mangalore ought to be the head quarters of a regiment of Native infantry, furnishing the two detachments, but on the smallest scale.

Lord William Bentinck.

I quite agree.

The Centre Division, including Fort St. George, and comprising the whole of the Carnatic, holds the same relation to the commanding military position of Mysore as Malabar and Canara. As long as a powerful force is kept at Bangalore no domestic insurrection can prevail for any time; but not even an European enemy sea-borne, however strong, could maintain itself upon either coast; they could bring neither cavalry nor field artillery with them; and a commander of the least skill, without hazarding a battle, would, in a very short space of time, force the invader to return to his ships, even if he had the command of the seas.

Sir Robert O'Callaghan.

39. Centre Division, including Fort St. George.

The present strength of this division, including Fort St. George, consists of 10,359 rank and file, and is distributed as follows:—

	Rank and File.
Fort St. George :	
Body Guard - - - - -	102
(On the strength of regiments.)	
1 Company European foot artillery - - -	79
1 Regiment European infantry - - -	736
1 Regiment Native veterans - - -	1,080
2 Regiments Native infantry - - -	1,360
Total - - -	3,357
Poonamallee :	
½ Regiment European infantry disposable.	
St. Thomas's Mount :	
2 Troops European horse artillery - - -	204
2½ Companies European foot artillery - - -	242
2½ Companies Golundauze - - -	225
2 Dismounted troops of supernumerary Native horse artillery - - -	
Palaveram :	
3 Regiments Native infantry - - -	2,040
Wallejahbad :	
1 Regiment Native veterans - - -	1,080
Vellore :	
3 Regiments Native infantry - - -	2,040

44. *Fort St. George.*—No reduction of this force can be made. It is perhaps equal to the performance of the duties of the garrison,

Sir Robert O'Callaghan.

and that it shall furnish the following detachments: Tellicherry, one company, and, anticipating the probable reduction of the present Wynaad Rangers, 200 rank and file, I shall include in the detachments from Cannanore two companies at Manantoddy. This will leave 13 companies, or 1,105 rank and file of Native infantry, for the garrison and regimental duties of Cannanore, the head quarters of the provinces, and for all extra demands, occasional detachments, escorts, and contingencies.

29. Mangalore, one battalion of Native infantry, giving a detachment of two companies for the post of Honawar, from which a jemadar's party will be sufficient to occupy the post of Sedasheghur. This will relieve the regiment of the Mysore Division, now at Shirkapore, from furnishing 212 rank and file, or 2½ companies, to occupy the posts of Honawar and Sedasheghur.

Sir Robert O'Callaghan.

rison, but not without considerable detriment to the discipline of the two Native corps so employed, and I am of opinion they should be annually relieved, or their strength augmented.

Sir Frederick Adam.

44. Perhaps four battalions is not more than sufficient, as this must be looked upon as the source from whence any troops going seaward are to be drawn.

The detachments of the veteran battalion may be reduced, and the orderlies attached to the staff reduced in number, and in some instances, perhaps, done away.

The details furnished from Palaveram have in some degree been reduced, and may be still more so.

45. I am inclined to a different opinion, and believe considerable reductions may take place, and that two instead of three regiments will suffice.

44. *Palaveram.*—The original intention of this cantonment was, corresponding with that at Barrackpore, to furnish by monthly reliefs the Native troops for the garrison of Fort St. George. It was intended to have four battalions at all times stationed there, and it may be considered the Presidency cantonment. In former times a force was generally maintained at Wallajahbad for the duties of the Centre Division, and to cover the capital in case of any sudden exigency arising.

At present there is only the head quarters of a veteran battalion with a few men at Wallajahbad, the whole corps being dispersed in detachments and small details through the Centre Division; and Palaveram has since its establishment in 1822 been considered the disposable force of the Centre Division, and the depôt for preparing troops for embarkation to the eastward, and for refitting the relieved regiments on their return. It is now reduced to three battalions, or 2,040 rank and file, although besides 271 rank and file for detached posts in the Centre Division, it gives 130 rank and file for monthly and weekly duties at Madras in excess of the garrison and town duties of that garrison.

45. *Vellore.*—This garrison has now three regiments of Native infantry. Its general duties require 314 rank and file for daily duty; and the regimental duties for three corps will take at least 120 rank and file. These numbers added to occasional detachments, sick, furlough, and wanting to complete, exclusive of 536 rank and file on detached periodical duties, will give a total of 500 rank and file on duty, &c.; and when it is considered that in this fortress the family of the late Tippoo Sultan and the Coorg Rajah are State prisoners, it will be manifest that the duties are as limited as safety and precaution will sanction; and that three regiments, or 2,040 rank and file, are not more than a competent garrison for a fortress containing such a charge.

46. Considering the great population of Madras, and the character of the inhabitants of Triplicane, Vellore, and Arcot, I cannot consider 6,000 rank and file of effective Native infantry too great a force of that arm to be maintained in this division; and I accordingly recommend that another regiment of Native infantry be added to the Palaveram brigade, and that all the periodical detachments of the Centre Division be furnished by annual relief from that cantonment, thus leaving Fort St. George and Vellore only liable to occasional calls for treasure and other escorts, and marching detachments.

47. *Arcot.*—Adverting to my proposal to increase the light cavalry at Bangalore to two regiments, I should recommend one only to be stationed at Arcot, where there is now two regiments allotted (the 2nd and 5th, the latter not yet relieved from Jaulnah).

46. Certainly.

48. Eight

48. By

Sir Frederick Adam.

48. Eight regiments of Native infantry will suffice. I am more than doubtful of the value of the veteran battalion; and other arrangements of the artillery would be expedient.

Lord William Bentinck.

I believe the veteran battalions to be utterly useless; they ought to be exclusively employed as guards to collectors' treasuries, and gaols, if they must be kept embodied.

Sir Robert O'Callaghan.

48. By this distribution, allowing for the increase proposed, the Centre Division would consist of—

	Rank and File.
Body guard (on the strength of regiments)	100
1 Regiment light cavalry	444
1 Troop European horse artillery (six guns)	102
1½ Companies European foot artillery (12 guns)	145
2½ Companies Golundauze	225
1 Regiment European infantry (the wing of the 41st at Poonamalee not included)	736
2 Regiments Native veterans	2,160
9 Regiments Native infantry	6,120
TOTAL	10,032

50. Of the force in this division—

	Rank and File.
1 Regiment light cavalry	444
1 Troop European horse artillery	102
1 Company European foot artillery	97
2 Companies Golundauze	200
A wing European infantry	300
3 Regiments Native infantry	2,040
TOTAL	3,183

may be considered a disposable force.

SOUTHERN DIVISION AND TRAVANCORE.

Sir Robert O'Callaghan.

11. The present strength of this division consists of—

	Rank and File.
1 Regiment light cavalry (72 men dismounted)	444
Artillery	97
1 Regiment European infantry	736
6 Regiments Native infantry	4,080
4 Companies of sappers and miners	332
TOTAL	5,689

and it is distributed by corps, as follows:—

At Head Quarters.	Rank and File.
Trichinopoly:	
1 Regiment light cavalry (72 men dismounted)	444
½ Company artillery (six guns)	72
1 Regiment European infantry	736
4 Regiments Native infantry	2,720
Dindigul:	
1 Regiment Native infantry	680
Palamcottah:	
½ Company European foot artillery (two guns)	24
1 Regiment Native infantry	680

Sir Frederick Adam.

12. All these detachments to be done away with, and the only military guards to be over Hazoor treasuries and gaols.

I would add one regiment of native infantry to the disposable force, in addition to which one battalion, and in case of need, two, may be withdrawn from Quilon.

13. The detachment required for Dindigul to be furnished from head quarters (Trichinopoly), and the same as to that at Paulghautcherry, as also at Salem, which may be reduced to 100 men.

14. I propose the withdrawal of this force; that at Quilon, within 132 miles, is equally applicable for any purposes of internal tranquillity.

The detachment at Ramnad I consider unnecessary; that at Madura can be reduced to 50 men, and the one at Oodegherry will, if absolutely required, be furnished from Quilon.

With regard to the Southern Polygars, the most recent reports show that they are perfectly tranquil, and no symptoms of a contrary tendency exist.

Lord William Bentinck.

A particular report from the Collectors of these districts was called for when I was at Ootacamund, and nothing could be more satisfactory than their report, both as to their present state and any apprehension of future disturbance.

Sir Frederick Adam.

The artillery to be removed to Quilon.

15. The severity of duty now existing can and ought to be diminished. In the first place, all the small detachments for civil purposes ought at once to be done away with, and it ought to be established as a general rule, that without a special sanction of Government, no detachment ought to be furnished for civil, ordinary, and permanent duties, except the guards strictly necessary for treasuries (Hazoor) and gaols; and the amount of them ought to be fixed in communication with, and under the control of, the general officer commanding the division, who will of course determine on their amount, after hearing the report of a competent staff officer sent to the spot, who, in conjunction with the civil officer, will fix the

500.

Sir Robert O'Callaghan.

12. Extracts:—There are some detachments furnished from the corps at division head quarters, amounting to 96 rank and file. These, added to general and regimental duties and occasional detachments, require 590 rank and file, and reduce the effective strength of the garrison to 2,120 rank and file.

13. Dindigul, 18th Regiment, Native Infantry.—This battalion furnishes 315 rank and file:

	Rank and File.
Salem - - -	231
Paulghautcherry - -	84
	315

which leaves 265 rank and file for station and regimental duties, occasional escorts, for sick men on furlough, wanting to complete it, which is so considerably more than half its established strength on command, that it cannot relieve its outposts without distress and fatiguing duty at head-quarters.

14. Palamcottah, 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

This battalion has its head quarters at Palamcottah, and furnishes detachments amounting to 313 rank and file:—

Ramnad - - -	83
Madura - - -	154
Oodegherry, Travancore	76

Total - - - 313

Leaving 367 rank and file at regimental head quarters. Its detachments are so equally divided with its established strength, that it can just relieve the outposts periodically, provided there is no treasure escort or other call upon it at the time. But when the great population and wealth of Palamcottah is considered, and the characters of the Southern Polygars, subdued as they are, I cannot but offer my opinion that our southern possessions are thinly garrisoned, and with a very limited and inadequate disposable force, considering that the reduced strength of all the outposts and garrisons leaves nothing available for any sudden emergency.

½ Company artillery, with two guns, is also stationed at Palamcottah.

15. The severity of duty to which the native army of this Presidency has been exposed for a series of years past has been constantly represented by all its officers, and is not only detrimental to its discipline, but must more or less affect the good feeling and attachment of the troops. I am, therefore, anxious on this occasion to apply a fair remedy to an evil of so much consequence; and while I fully feel the necessity of economy, I trust that in the arrangements I shall recommend, it will not be found that I lose sight of that principle, while I provide against an evil that has run its course too long, and the consequences of which may give a pretext to the disaffected to make our native troops discontented; and it

Sir Frederick Adam.

the precise number of sentinels required for the public objects; and that no more be ever given can easily be controlled by the weekly report to be called for from the officer commanding the detachment. It is essential that all civil duties should be performed without the intervention of troops, and the officers in the civil departments must, from their peons, by a proper distribution of them, come to this. I hold this to be a principle not more essential to the good order of the troops than to the proper administration of the civil (revenue more especially) departments.

All the small detachments now furnished, and under non-commissioned officers, must be done away with, and the strength of the detachments at the following places may be greatly reduced: Salem, Coimbatore, Nega-patam, Combaconum, Tanjore.

21. Paulghautcherry is no doubt a very important point, for the reasons stated; but it does not appear necessary to occupy it by anything more than a detachment furnished by the Southern Division, or the Malabar one, under present circumstances.

The detachments at Cochin, &c. ought to be furnished from the Quilon force.

I propose the force at Quilon to be composed of a brigade of three battalions, and two or four guns of field artillery. This I propose as a military disposition of the troops, instead of having any either at Palamcottah or Dindigul.

Lord William Bentinck.

I entirely concur in the expediency of this measure.

The troops will be quite as useful for the protection of the more southern parts of the Southern Division as if they were placed within the division itself; while the money expended within Travancore by the troops will greatly facilitate the realisation of the revenue required for the payment of the subsidy.

Sir Robert O'Callaghan.

it must be kept in mind that sound policy and justice require that so important a duty should never be out of mind in fixing the military force necessary for external and internal defence.

17. The present force is distributed at three stations—Trichinopoly, Dindigul, and Palamcottah; and independently of small details on detachments from them, there are no less than 12 companies on outpost duties; I therefore recommend that another battalion be added to the effective force at Trichinopoly.

18, 19, 20. Contain an alteration in the detailed distribution, but, as being mere details, do not require notice.

21. I have not included the station of Paulghautcherry in the Southern Division, as it appears more conveniently to belong to Malabar and Canara, both as regards the disposability of the force, supplies, and communication.

TRAVANCORE.

The subsidiary force was withdrawn in 1830.

10. "I would recommend that the battalion stationed at Quilon should be at all times kept complete, and that the necessary posts dependent upon it, Cochin and Trichore, be furnished by periodical reliefs annually from Canara."

THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

Sir Robert O'Callaghan.

Force:

	Rank and File.
1 Company European foot artillery	97
2 Company Golundauze	75
1 Company sappers and miners	83
1 Regiment European infantry	736
1 Battalion European veterans, 1 wing artillery.	
No fixed establishment	216
10 Regiments Native infantry	6,800
Total	8,007

Sir Frederick Adam.

The European regiment withdrawn, and none now in this division.

Sir Robert O'Callaghan.

Disposition, Masulipatam:

	Rank and File.
Masulipatam:	
1 Company European foot artillery - - -	97
1 Regiment European infantry - - -	736
2 Regiments Native infantry - - -	1,360
Ellore:	
1 Regiment Native infantry - - -	680
Samulcottah:	
1 Regiment Native infantry - - -	680
Vizianagram:	
2 Regiments Native infantry - - -	1,360
Vizagapatam:	
1 Regiment European veterans - - -	216
1 Regiment Native infantry - - -	680
Chicacole:	
$\frac{3}{4}$ Company Golundauze - - -	75
1 Regiment Native infantry - - -	680
Kienedey:	
1 Company sappers and miners - - -	83
1 Regiment Native infantry - - -	680
Berhampore:	
1 Regiment Native infantry - - -	680

Extract.

53. I conceive, after the approaching north-eastern monsoon, if affairs remain on their present footing, as I think there is reason to expect they will, two regiments of native infantry may be withdrawn, besides the European regiment (His Majesty's 62nd), which has already left Masulipatam.

Another distribution of the troops will be required, so as to concentrate larger numbers, and, above all, an additional force of sappers and miners, in order to complete the roads into Kienedey and the other districts, which have hitherto been considered impenetrable to troops. The improved communication into these districts will, of course, allow of a diminution of detachments, and by such an arrangement of the force as will render it applicable to several points, the aggregate may be diminished.

53. I consider that there is little probability of even prospective reduction, as long as the regiments of native infantry are maintained upon their present reduced establishment. Ten regiments, native infantry, will appear a large force; but it must be kept in mind that it only gives, when all are present and complete, 6,800 rank and file; and I should say, from the general history of the northern division, the character of the chiefs and hill tributaries, as well as of the surrounding district, that 7,000 rank and file of native infantry is the lowest establishment that will be found to give security to the country, divided, as the force is, and subdivided into many permanent detached posts and parties, requiring two regiments to give those details, exclusively of occasional escorts, which are numerous and frequent. I cannot, therefore, recommend any reduction of force in the northern division; but, on the contrary, were I not restrained by a knowledge of the economy now indispensably necessary, I would not hesitate to recommend 8,000 rank and file of native infantry for the duties of this division.

Lord William Bentinck.

73 to 75. I do not consider, under existing circumstances, that any augmentation of force, as suggested, is required. The actual force distributed in the most advantageous manner is equal to all present objects; for I repeat that a war involving chances of attack from sea, combined (as it probably would be) with assault on one or more of our land frontiers, is not the case under consideration.

73 to 75. Sir Robert O'Callaghan's Minute concludes with a "sketch of the disposition of the inhabitants," which presents a very unfavourable feature of the feelings of the Mussulman population in Mysore, the ceded districts, and the Carnatic. Sir Frederick Adam's observations upon this subject have my entire concurrence. Upon these data Sir Robert, in the course of his statement, has recommended that the troops now stationed within the Madras Presidency, amounting to 30,256

rank and file, should be increased to 37,932 rank and file; and he shows that the number thus recommended is in the proportion of one soldier to

350 inhabitants

Lord William Bentinck.

350 inhabitants in the most disaffected districts, and of one to 500 in Malabar and Canara, that is, among the Hindoo population. It is not said from whence this estimate of military force to the population is taken; but no calculation of this kind, formed upon numbers of the inhabitants, without reference to their courage, their means of resistance in mountain fastnesses and unhealthy jungles, or upon foreign aid, can be deserving of much consideration. Sir Frederick Adam's general observations contain his opinion of the most proper distribution of the force within the Presidency; and he takes the opportunity of considering the advantage of an exchange of stations between the Governments of Madras and Bombay, of Nagpore and Belgaum. It will be more convenient for the reader that my opinions on Sir Frederick's propositions should be given in the order he has placed them, and on the same sheet. This discussion leads us out of the Madras Presidency, and to that central tract of the peninsula which lies between the Madras limits on the Kistna and those of Bengal on the Nerbudda. It is filled by the territories of the Nizam and the Rajah of Nagpore, the two capitals of whose states are the principal stations, and form the connecting links of the great line of defence of our Indian Empire. It includes also the principal part of the Bombay Presidency.

Sir Frederick Adam.

General Observation.

1. The increase of the force at Hydrabad makes it a fit command for a general officer, and I think it would be highly advantageous to place one there, giving him a supervising authority over the contingent at Nagpore; I mean to the extent of making inspections and reports on the discipline, &c., but no direct military command.

2. The general officer at Hydrabad would be found in the reduction of the ceded districts as a military division, adding the ceded districts to the Mysore Division, and making Bellary a brigadier's command, under Bangalore. I am satisfied that this is an arrangement fraught with advantage. The Hydrabad force is one which requires a general officer, and the supervision of a general officer is essential to the well-being of the other great detached force.

3. In considering the distribution of the army of Fort St. George, it is impossible not to be struck with the advantage, as to mere distribution, whether military or economical, which the occupation of Belgaum instead of Nagpore would offer; and I should propose that arrangement. I am aware, however, that a great feeling exists in the Madras army with regard to the occupation of Nagpore. It is considered as a sort of point of honour, and its abandonment to occupy Belgaum, though the latter is a very favourite station too, would be looked upon by the officers of the Madras army, as I am led to understand, as a sort of degradation. It would be tantamount, in their minds, to a declaration that the Madras army was no longer a field army.

4. Besides these considerations, there are others which cannot be without weight. Nagpore is a full-batta station. Belgaum is not, and, I believe, has never been. No doubt this is an element that enters largely into the estimate of those concerned.

5. It may be worth while under this view to consider whether the time is yet come for proposing such a measure, for of its

1 and 2. There can be no doubt of the necessity of placing the forces at Hydrabad and Nagpore under the superintendence of a general officer, which, by the abolition of the Bellary Division, can be provided without any additional charge. The same opinion was strongly expressed by Major General Sleigh, in his Inspection Report upon the cavalry in Madras and Bombay, at these and the dependent stations.

3. Hydrabad is to the northern circars and to the southern Mahratta country, that is, to Belgaum, what Bangalore is to Malabar, and Canara, and the Carnatic. A disposable force, from 5,000 to 10,000, could at any moment march from Hydrabad to one or the other, if occasion required. The value of great bodies of reserves centrically placed, so as to support every part of its own circle, and to move up, in order to strengthen any part of the main line that may be attacked, or where danger threatens, seems never to be considered in the general distribution. Each division, like each Presidency, is to have its separate corps or army, of sufficient force to make it independent of all its neighbours; but the useless waste of men and money that is thus caused is sufficiently obvious.

4. Sir Frederick may be assured that he has hit the right nail upon the head, and that the full batta, together with a fear of reduction of regiments, and the consequent progress of absorption, is the whole and sole element of this estimate.

5. The system of self-delusion, if it were instead of the more reasonable apprehension adverted to in the last paragraph, would be

*Sir Frederick Adam.**Lord William Bentinck.*

its advantages I apprehend there can be no doubt; and as little doubt can there be that, unless there shall be hostile attempts from sea, the Madras army cannot be considered as in the first line; it is ludicrous to go on in a system of self-delusion upon this subject in opposition to the nature of things, and the force of circumstances beyond our control. Madras has no frontier, and its army, therefore, cannot under ordinary circumstances be an advanced force. It does not follow from thence that it is to dwindle into a mere militia; on the contrary it is and ought to be considered as the great reserve of the army of India. Its geographical situation precludes it from being a field army under any probable combination, but its strength, its efficiency, and its organization render it more valuable as a reserve.

It may be worthy of consideration whether these considerations of mere personal advantage and feeling are or are not of sufficient weight to overbalance the benefits to be derived from a more compact and economical distribution of the army.

The following distribution is that which I would propose:—

	Dragoons.	Native Cavalry.	European Infantry.	Native Infantry.
Travancore - - -	-	-	-	3
Trichinopoly - - -	-	1	1	5
Malabar and Cannanore - - -	-	-	*1	3
Coorg - - -	-	-	-	1
Mysore - - -	1	2	2	9
Bellary - - -	-	1	-	1
Cuddapah - - -	-	-	-	1
Centre Division - - -	-	1	1	3
Northern Division - - -	-	-	-	3
Hydrabad - - -	-	2	2	7
Nagpore - - -	-	1	1	4
Malacca and Penang - - -	-	-	-	2
Moulmeyn - - -	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	1	8	8	52

* The European regiment to be transferred to Bangalore eventually.

as Sir Frederick observes, truly judicious, and ought not to have any consideration when opposed, as it is, to the advantage of the public service, and to the inconvenience of all the individuals concerned. The distance of Nagpore from the head-quarters of the Madras army, and its detached position, put it quite out of sight of the general controlling authority; whereas from Bombay it is little more than half the distance, and from Poona about 355 miles; and with regard to individuals, both European and native, if the same advantage of batta were presented at half the distance, the choice would not be for a moment matter of hesitation. It is the fear of losing it altogether that alarms. The desirable object is to place all the armies upon an equal footing in every particular. This effected, there will no longer be any obstacle to the most economical and compact distribution. On one point only am I disposed not entirely to concur with Sir Frederick, and that is in designating the Madras troops as the *grand reserve* of the army of India. The Madras troops, supposing that danger can only approach from the north, can only come in the third line. The second line must be occupied by the Bombay army, for which they are very much more fitted by the superiority of the materials of which they are composed. The Madras troops, from their inferiority of strength and stature, are utterly incapable of coping with an European enemy. But in the event of such attack, their duty will be sufficiently arduous and honourable in maintaining order and tranquillity, and filling up the void that would be occasioned by the advance of the Bombay army.

I will proceed with the distribution of the Bombay and Bengal armies.

BOMBAY ARMY.

I HAVE little to remark upon the distribution of the troops in this Presidency, which will be found in the Adjutant General's memorandum marked No. 6,* and forming an enclosure in the letter of the Secretary to Government, under date the 11th September 1832. The same system of dispersion seems to prevail, but not having the same knowledge of the territories of Bombay as of Bengal and Madras, I am unable to speak with any certainty upon the existing arrangement, which, though decidedly defective in principle, may still be rendered necessary by local circumstances. My doubts are perhaps strengthened by the fact, so often appearing upon our records, of the urgent call of civil and political authorities for an increase of military force—calls that have been almost uniformly rejected, and proved by subsequent experience to have been unfounded.

I beg at the same time to call the attention of Council to the opinion contained in the last paragraph of the Adjutant General's letter, which the Commander in Chief, Sir Colin Halkett, considers "in every respect worthy of consideration."

"I trust I may be permitted to say a few words upon the subject comprised in the 2nd paragraph of the minute before referred to, particularly as the con-

* See also Abstract marked "Bombay Distribution," in Appendix.

cluding part of it relates to the efficiency and better discipline of the army—matters which directly concern the details of the department under my control.

On entering upon this subject, I beg to be understood to do so with great diffidence, aware as I am that the question, as a compound one, involves considerations of no less importance to the statesman and politician than it does to the soldier, anxious to promote the efficiency of the professional body to which he belongs; but that the advantages of better discipline, and greater efficiency, would be most effectually attained by the concentration of the troops in a central or other commanding position within such division, it is presumed, will not be disputed; the high state of efficiency and correct military feeling and habits which are only to be acquired by officers of subordinate rank in large cantonments, where opportunities are afforded them of mixing, not unfrequently, with the higher description of military characters, can never exist in an army broken up into small brigades, and still smaller stations, commands, and detachments. If therefore the important object of security was not to be endangered by an abandonment of the existing system which causes so great a distribution of the army, the proposition embraced in this paragraph appears to me to be well worthy of the most serious attention, as one affecting important military interests."

It would be desirable that the Governor in Council at Bombay should be requested to obtain from the Commander in Chief a statement of that distribution, keeping always in view the indispensable demand of the Civil Department, which would best promote the objects of military discipline and efficiency, and it would be satisfactory to request at the same time the sentiments of the Governor in Council, upon a measure which in that stage of it may be considered to have reference more to military than political considerations. I would also propose that a copy of this minute should be sent to all the Presidencies, that, as far as practicable, the principles approved by the Council of India may have general application.

I advocate in the strongest manner the occupation of Nagpore by the Bombay troops. The table in the margin will show how much more conveniently

	Miles.
Nagpore to Madras	- 722
Nagpore to Bombay	- 535
Nagpore to Bangalore	- 670
Nagpore to Poona	- 440

I consider Bangalore and Poona as the proper head quarters of their respective armies.

	Miles.
Belgaum to Poona	- 230
Belgaum to Hyderabad	- 350

	Rank and File.
Subsidiary Force	- 6,629
Nizam's Contingent	- 8,880
	15,109

To which another European corps is about to be added.

reliefs could be afforded and control exercised by the latter. With respect to Belgaum there is some small difference of distance in favour of the retention of that station by Bombay, but Hyderabad, having been lately reinforced by the Jaulnah force, has in its immediate neighbourhood a larger collection of British troops than any other station in India, amounting to near two-thirds of the whole Bombay army, and I therefore consider Hyderabad as the parent military station of the Southern Mahratta country. It will be easy to adjust an equal distribution of full batta advantages without the necessity for sacrificing a plan of the greatest public convenience for personal considerations.

Nagpore is an important point as connecting Southern India with Hindoostan, but its character is more that of a fortress than of a *corps d'armée*, because it has no frontier to defend. The population of the Nagpore state being almost entirely Hindoo, and the most orderly in India, requires no guard for its own tranquillity, and all our provinces to the east, the northern part of the Circars, Cuttack and Ramghur territories intervening between Bundelcund and Bancoorah and Midnapore, are so separated by hills and unhealthy jungles, as to cut off all communication and assistance in case of necessity from the Nagpore force.

Nagpore, however, is a very useful *point d'appui* to three different lines of military occupation in the Bengal Presidency.

1st. From Midnapore, through the Saugor and Jubbulpore division to the Nerbudda.

2nd. From Agra by Gwalior and Bhopal to the Nerbudda.

3rd. The more advanced lines of Nusseerabad, Neemuch and Mhow.

The distances are in the margin.

In war, there ought not to be less than 10,000 men at Nagpore. In peace, it is not necessary to add to it, because no demand for aid is likely to be made upon it, and, if it were, the Poona reserve could march up to supply its place if necessary.

I have now to cross the Nerbudda, and to enter the provinces subject to the Bengal Presidency. But before entering upon the Bengal distribution, I must notice the Bombay station of Deesa, which I would strongly recommend to be transferred to Bengal. It is beyond the frontier, inaccessible from Bombay for several

several months of the year, from the inundated state of the intervening districts in the direct line, as well as from the unhealthy jungles by the most circuitous route. The natural support to Deesa is the force in Rajpootana and Malwa. Deesa is a very important point, and ought in the next cold season to be augmented by two battalions of native infantry, making a total of one European regiment, and three regiments of native infantry. The presence of an imposing force at this point will awe the Ameers of Scinde, and will tend more than anything else to secure the tranquil navigation of the Indus. I do not comprehend upon what principle an European regiment could be detached at this distance with only one native infantry corps in its company, the greater part of which, in the case of marching and service, must be left behind, either for the care of the cantonment, or detached for the protection on the march of stores, baggage, sick, &c. Besides, European regiments should only be employed as the support of Native troops, and there should be never less than three or four of the latter to one of the former. Another strong reason for having Bengal troops at Deesa is the much greater expense of all the establishments of the Bombay army, which, in the late preparations against Joudpore, precluded the employment of the Deesa force, though so conveniently posted for the purpose.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

THE accompanying statement of the Quartermaster General shows the strength and disposition of the Bengal army in January 1834 and February 1835. It will be observed that some detached stations have been abolished, which has admitted the concentration of all the troops in Oude, and the collecting an efficient force at Agra, the most prominent military station on our frontier. An abstract of the present distribution is inserted in the margin.

To this document is annexed a memorandum from the same officer, and approved by the Adjutant General, proposing the extension of the same principle of concentration to other divisions of the army.

The most important of these, and one which I have long had in contemplation, is the collection of the troops at the three stations of Mhow, Neemuch and Nusseerabad in one central position; that the force so assembled should consist of a regiment of European infantry, one of European cavalry, and so many men of other arms as to give a total force of 10,000 rank and file. The disadvantages of these detached stations is obvious. When the troops are ordered on service, each cantonment, so far removed as they are from all support, and situated in a country so liable to be overrun by plunderers of all descriptions, would require for its protection nearly as large a force as the whole united. Discipline would be better enforced, the effect more imposing, and the charge of so many multiplied establishments saved. It struck me that Neemuch would give that more central position, that the agencies of Rajpootana and Malwa might be vested in one officer, and that his residence might be fixed at Neemuch. But upon talking with the heads of the staff, and with others acquainted with these parts, it would appear that both forage and water would be wanting for a force of this magnitude, and that a desirable site could only be found on the banks of the Bunass river. I shall have an estimate made out of the expense and saving of this plan, which I would recommend should be transmitted for the sanction of the Court of Directors, and in the meantime it would be right that the country should be surveyed, and a committee of officers, consisting of an officer of the Quartermaster General's Department, an engineer officer of experience and some other officer, should be deputed to examine the different sites, and to report upon their different degrees of eligibility.

The memorandum of the Quartermaster General recommends other arrangements, which will be found in the margin numbered by the paragraphs in his own letter, with my opinion upon them on the opposite side.

Paragraph 9. Recommends the withdrawal of the regiment of native infantry at Mirzapore to Benares.

10 and 11. Proposals for concentrating the force in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

12. Recommends

500.

M 4

9. Entirely approved.

10 and 11. Approved.

12. I concur

ABSTRACT Distribution of the Bengal Army in February 1835.

Disposition.	Rank and File.	Number of Guns.
Presidency Division	17,308	36
Dinapore "	4,439	10
Benares "	4,676	8
Allahabad Fortress -	1,472	-
Cawnpore Division -	11,798	28
Meerut "	16,551	52
Sirhind "	6,838	18
Saugor "	5,455	12
Rajpootana Force -	3,940	6
Meywar "	3,973	12
Malwa "	3,426	12
	79,876	194

N.B.—One regiment of European infantry, of 736 rank and file, has been added to the establishment within the past year from Madras.

12. Recommends the abandonment of Hansi, which has proved extremely unhealthy.

13. States the advantages of Loodiana as a position for a larger force, from the abundance and cheapness of provisions and forage.

14. Recommends the continuance of the corps at Alygurh.

15. Thinks the regiment at Gorruckpore should be continued.

12. I concur in this proposition, as well as in the opinion that Skinner's Horse is the best description of guard for these outposts. The regiment of Native infantry should be removed to Delhi.

13. It was, I think, an error placing so small a force in so advanced a position. It may be a question whether the great body stationed at Kurnaul would not have been better in a more advanced position in the Sikh-protected states, equidistant from the Sutlej and the Jumna, having outposts of cavalry at Loodiana and Ferozepoor. But the expense of buildings being now incurred, there is not sufficient reason to make any change in the present arrangements.

14. I dissent from this opinion. There is not the least necessity for the presence of a regiment.

15. Considering the contiguity of the often disturbed districts of Oude rather than of those of Nepaul, from which we have never any annoyance, I think this regiment should remain.

The regiment at Berhampore has been ordered to Chinsurah.

It is proposed also to relieve the Madras troops at Moulmein by a Bengal corps.

The question of substituting Bengal for Madras corps to the eastward will be separately considered.

Having confined myself, in other papers relating to the army already recorded, to the improvement of things as they are, and in this paper to the distribution of the actual force under the existing condition of general tranquillity, and not of an army differently constituted, or upon an hypothesis of any specific internal danger or foreign attack, I shall here close my remarks.

In another Minute upon the composition of the army I shall assume a greater license, and shall describe my opinion of the dangers to be apprehended, the inadequacy of our present means to meet them, and that alteration of our establishments which will best secure the stability of our empire under all circumstances of domestic insurrection and of foreign invasion.

(signed) *W. C. Bentinck.*

Calcutta, 28 February 1835.

APPENDIX.

ABSTRACT, BOMBAY DISTRIBUTION.

PRESIDENCY GARRISON.

FORCE.	Rank and File.
Head Quarters Battery:	
Foot artillery (European, 189; Native, 137) - - - - -	326
1 Regiment, European infantry - - - - -	693
2 Regiments, Native infantry - - - - -	1,362
1 Marine battalion - - - - -	648
TOTAL - - -	3,029

Detachments 3, and marines for the Navy, amounting to 377 rank and file, furnished by Marine battalion.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

FORCE.	Rank and File.
1 Troop, horse artillery (European, 99; Native, 23) - - - - -	122
1 Company, foot artillery (European, 75; Native 55) - - - - -	130
Detachment, engineer corps - - - - -	50
1 Regiment, Native cavalry - - - - -	464
1 Regiment, European infantry - - - - -	728
6 Regiments, Native infantry - - - - -	4,139
1 Company, European veterans - - - - -	23
1 Battalion, Native veterans - - - - -	709
TOTAL - - -	6,365

Disposition.

Belgaum Division, Head Quarters:

1 Company, foot artillery (European, 75; Native, 55) - - - - -	130
Detachment, engineer corps - - - - -	50
1 Regiment, European infantry - - - - -	728
2 Regiments, Native infantry - - - - -	1,310
	2,218

Dharwar:

1 Regiment, Native infantry - - - - -	720
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Kulludghee:

1 Troop, Native cavalry - - - - -	58
1 Regiment, Native infantry - - - - -	731
	789

Sholapore:

1 Troop, horse artillery (European, 99; native, 23) - - - - -	122
1 Regiment, Native cavalry - - - - -	*406
1 Regiment, Native infantry - - - - -	661
	1,189

* Less the troop at Kulludghee,

Dapoolie:

1 Regiment, Native infantry - - - - -	736
1 Battalion, Native veterans - - - - -	709
	1,445

Severndroog:

1 Company, European veterans - - - - -	-
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Detachments in this Division:—1 cavalry, 15 Native infantry: amounting to 798 rank and file, Native infantry; 20 Native Veteran Battalions.

Northern Division—*continued*.

FORCE.										Rank and File.
Hursole :										
1 Wing, Native cavalry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212
Detachment Golundauze	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
1 Regiment, Native infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	704
										1,011
Kaira :										
Guzerat Provincial Battalion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480
Surat :										
Detachment Golundauze	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
1 Regiment, Native infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	770
										833
Baroda :										
Detachment Golundauze	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
3 Regiments, Native infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,052
										2,174
Rajkote :										
1 Wing, Native cavalry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252
Detachment Golundauze	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Regiment, Native infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	856
										1,169
Bhooj :										
1 Company, foot artillery (European, 73; Native, 81)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154
1 Regiment, Native infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	680
										834
Deesa :										
1 Troop, horse artillery (European, 97; Native, 24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121
1 Regiment, Native cavalry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	464
1 Regiment, European infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	728
1 Regiment, Native infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	619
										1,932

Detachments in this division :—Engineer corps, 1; Golundauze, 3; Native cavalry, 1; Native infantry, 15: amounting to 977 rank and file of the line. Guzerat battalion, 9.

SATTARA SUBSIDIARY.

FORCE.										Rank and File.
Detachment Golundauze	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
1 Regiment, Native infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	661
TOTAL										703

Detachments from this force, 2; amounting to 141 rank and file.

ASSEERGHUR FORTRESS.

1 Regiment, Native infantry, 680.

Detachment from this corps, 1, of 20 rank and file.

N.B.—The strength of the several corps is taken as they stood on 1st February 1834, when some were under, but most of the Native infantry regiments above, their establishment.

MINUTE of the Commander in Chief.

I now, in obedience to the desire of Government expressed in Mr. Secretary Clerke's letter of the 10th August 1832, proceed to offer my sentiments on the Right Honourable the Governor General's Minute of the 29th June 1831.

REMARKS by the Right Honourable Sir *Frederick Adam*, on the present Minute of the Commander in Chief.

2. The present amount of the several branches of the Madras Army, and their numerical strength in rank and file, is detailed in Appendix No. 1, and the distribution of that force as per last Return made up to 30th June 1834, is exhibited in Nos. 2 and 3, showing the distribution of the horse and foot artillery by troops and companies, with cattle attached.

3. No 4, the amount in rank and file of cavalry, European and Native infantry and artillery, employed beyond the limits of this Presidency, but in which I have not included either the troops in Mysore or Travancore, regarding them as being by treaty in all material points disposable.

4. The subsidiary forces of Hyderabad and Nagpore do not come under the review which the Governor General has called for, but it is very material that an allotment of battering guns and heavy field artillery, and small arms, as well as guns in position for Seetabuldee, should be fixed for those forces, in order to determine the supplies and allotments of stores, and to effect a well regulated economy in the Ordnance Department without infringing an efficiency. The question is one so exclusively dependent on the Subsidiary Treaties, and the policy of the Supreme Government of India, that by its authority alone, I imagine, such points can be determined.

5. The amount of the forces furnished from this Presidency to the Tenasserim Coast, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, is also beyond the limit to which my attention is drawn, but I trust I shall not fall into error by stating that the duties required of them are beyond the usual routine, and, consequently, affect their discipline, and infringe on the usual repose and comfort of soldiers in time of peace. They are as follows:

On TENASSERIM COAST.

	Rank and File.
One Regiment of European Infantry	- 736
One Company of European Artillery	- 97
One Regiment of Native Infantry	- 680
	In

Treat Moulmein as no longer ours.

One wing returned to the Coast.
Furnishing detachments to the Mergui Tavvy and Amherst Town.

REMARKS by Sir *Frederick Adam*.

In the STRAITS.

One half Company of European Artillery	50
One Company of Golundauze	- 100
Two Regiments of Native Infantry	- 1,360

Divided at Penang, Singa-
pore, Malacca, and giving
detachments in the interior of
the Malacca territory, and for
province Wellesley.

Addition, 80 recruits per reg-
iment, annually.

6. By a Resolution of Council, dated 27th September 1833, this Government, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, authorised 80 additional privates to be supplied annually for each of the regiments serving at Penang, Malacca, and Singapore; these for the first year have been completed, and I should recommend the same additional strength to the corps at Moulmein. Even these supernumeraries will not keep the corps serving to the eastward more than complete in effective men, equal to their establishment of 680 rank and file.

7. I shall now proceed to state my opinion of the amount of force necessary for the duties, defence, and disposable force of this army within frontier, and shall commence with the southern portion of the territory dependent on Fort St. George.

TRAVANCORE.

8. Reduce Trichoor and the detachments at Trivandrum.

8. Travancore is occupied by one battalion of Native infantry of 680 rank and file, disposed of as per margin.

	Rank and
	File.
Cochin -	- 128
Trichore -	- 85
Resident's escort -	46
Protecting public buildings at Trivandrum and Augengo -	23
TOTAL -	- 282

9. Our political relations with the Ranees are generally believed to be on an amicable footing, and certainly no symptom of turbulence or discontent affecting the amount of force necessary to maintain our interests in that quarter has been manifested since the subsidiary force was reduced in 1830 to one battalion, but still it is not improbable that it may, and in the event of even the most partial agitation, whether in the character of political conspiracy, party intrigue, or the momentary discontent of a mob, the single battalion reduced, as it must be under present circumstances, by detachments, has no disposable force at its head quarters; 398 rank and file for general and regimental guards, and all occasional demands at regimental head quarters, to render any effectual assistance to the Resident's authority, or to maintain itself in security in its position at Quilon.

10. I propose the force at Quilon to be composed of a brigade of three battalions and two or four guns of field artillery. This I propose as a military disposition of the troops, instead of having any either at Palamcottah or Dindigul.

500.

10. I would therefore recommend that the battalion stationed at Quilon should be at all times kept complete, and that the necessary posts dependent upon it, Cochin and Trichore, be furnished

nished by periodical reliefs annually from Canara.

REMARKS by Sir *Frederick Adam*.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Rank and File.	11. The present strength of this division consists as per margin, and it is distributed by corps as follows :—
1 Regiment Light Cavalry (72 men dismounted) - 444	
Artillery - 97	
1 European Infantry 736	
6 Regiments N. I. - 4,080	
4 Companies of Sappers - 332	
TOTAL - 5,689	

At HEAD QUARTERS.

Rank and File.	Trichinopoly :
	1st Regiment Light Cavalry - 444
	(72 men dismounted.)
	½ Company Artillery - 72
	(6 guns.)
	1 Regiment European Infantry - 736
	4 Regiments Native Infantry - 2,720
	Dindigul :
	1 Regiment Native Infantry - 680
	Palamecottah :
	½ Company European Foot Artillery - 24
	(2 guns.)
	1 Regiment Native Infantry - 680

Rank and File.	12. The detachment of Native Infantry detailed in the margin are furnished by periodical reliefs from the corps at division head quarters, Trichinopoly, and amount by last Returns (June 1834) to 96 rank and file; added to this, the general duties of the station, and regimental guards, amount, the former to not less than 200 rank and file, and the latter 200; making a total of men on command and on general duty (exclusive of sick, absent on furlough, and wanting to complete with occasional detachments) of 490; but these occasional calls may be estimated at an average of 100 rank and file, which deducts from the effective strength 590 rank and file on the lowest average, and reduces the effective strength of the garrison in Native infantry to 2,120 rank and file as a disposable force, available for all contingencies south of the Penar, and westward to the Ghauts. This force cannot in my opinion, with safety, bear any considerable reduction to its Native infantry, although it may as at present constituted, spare one battalion of 680 rank and file occasionally for any emergent service. The disposable force of this division may thus be estimated as per margin,* for service beyond its limits.
Iruvaloor Talook	
Cutcherry - 10	
Kevaloor Cutcherry 10	
Munagoody do. - 13	
Puttecottah do. - 13	
Seeroovady do. - 10	
Nunelam do. - 10	
Vellungaum do. - 10	
Nordasarall Salt	
Cutcherry - 7	
Singaputty Cutcherry 13	
TOTAL - 96	

There is also detached from a garrison 14 rank and file of Light Cavalry, as an escort to the Resident at Travancore; if it could be dispensed with, it is desirable, as the wear and tear of horses and appointments on such duties is considerable.

Rank and File.	13. This detachment required for Dindigul to be furnished from head quarters (Trichinopoly), and the same as to that at Paulgautcherry as also at Salem, which may be reduced to 100 men.
1 Regiment Light Cavalry - 444	
½ Company Artillery (4 guns) - 48	
1 European Regt. - 736	
1 Regiment N. I. - 680	
TOTAL - 1,908	

DINDIGUL 18th Regiment, N. I.

Rank and File.	13. This detachment required for Dindigul to be furnished from head quarters (Trichinopoly), and the same as to that at Paulgautcherry as also at Salem, which may be reduced to 100 men.
Salem - 231	
Paulgautcherry - 84	
TOTAL - 315	

12. All those detachments to be done away, and the only military guards to be over Hozoor Treasuries and gaols.

I would add one regiment of Native infantry to the disposable; making a total of 2,588 for any emergency, while in addition to which, one battalion, and in case of need two, may be withdrawn from Quilon.

REMARKS by Sir *Frederick Adam*.

on command, that it cannot relieve its out-posts without distress, and fatiguing duty at head quarters.

PALAMCOTTAH 1st Regiment, N. I.

14. I propose the withdrawal of this force; that at Quilon within 132 miles is equally applicable for any purposes of internal tranquillity.

The detachment at Ramnad I consider unnecessary; that at Madura can be reduced to 50 men, and the one at Oodegherry will, if absolutely required, be furnished from Quilon.

With regard to the Southern Polygars, the most recent reports show that they are perfectly tranquil, and no symptoms of a contrary tendency exist.

The Artillery to be removed to Quilon.

14. This battalion has its head quarters at Palamcottah, and furnishes the detachments noted in the margin, amounting to 313 rank and file, leaving 367 rank and file at regimental head quarters; its detachments are so equally divided with its established strength, that it can just relieve the out-posts periodically, provided there is no treasure escort or other call upon it at the time, but when the great population and wealth of Palamcottah is considered, and the character of the southern Polygars, subdued as they are, I cannot but offer my opinion that our southern possessions are thinly garrisoned, and with a very limited and inadequate disposable force, considering that the very reduced strength of all the out-posts and garrisons leaves nothing available for any sudden emergency.

One-fourth company of Artillery with two guns, is also stationed at Palamcottah.

15. The severity of duty now existing can and ought to be diminished. In the first place all the small detachments for civil purposes ought to be at once done away with, and it ought to be established as a general rule, that without a special sanction of Government no detachment ought to be furnished for civil ordinary and permanent duties, except the Guards, strictly necessary for the treasuries (hozoor) and gaols, and the amount of them ought to be fixed in communication and under the control of the General officer commanding the division, who will of course determine on their amount after having the report of a competent staff officer sent to the spot, who, in conjunction with the civil officer, will fix the precise number of sentinels required for the public objects, and that no more be ever given; can easily be controlled, by the weekly report to be called for from the officer in command of the detachment. It is essential that all civil duties should be performed without the intervention of troops, and the officers in the Civil Departments must, from their peons, by a proper distribution of them, come to this. I hold this to be a principle not more essential to the good order of the troops, than to the proper administration of the Civil (Revenue more especially) Departments.

15. The severity of duty to which the Native army of this Presidency has been exposed for a series of years past, has been constantly represented by all its officers, and is not only detrimental to its discipline, but must more or less affect the good feeling and attachment of the troops. I am, therefore, anxious on this occasion, to apply a fair remedy to an evil of so much consequence; and while I fully feel the necessity of economy, I trust that in the arrangements I shall recommend, it will not be found that I lose sight of that principle, while I provide against an evil that has run its course too long, and the consequences of which may give a pretext to the disaffected to make our Native troops discontented; and it must be kept in mind, that sound policy and justice require, that so important a duty should never be out of mind in fixing the military force necessary for external and internal defence.

16. I have shewn in the above statements the present strength and distribution of the southern division of the army, and I now proceed to express my opinion of the amount of force required for its security, and the distribution I would recommend.

		Rank and
		File.
Ramnad	- -	83
Madura -	- -	154
Oodegherry in Travancore	- -	76
TOTAL - -		313

¼ Company Artillery, 24 (2 guns).

17. The present force is distributed at three stations, Trichinopoly, Dindigul, and Palamcottah, and independently of small details on detachment from them, there are no less than 12 complete companies on out-post duties; I therefore would recommend that another battalion be added to the effective force at Trichinopoly, in order to reduce the detachments from Palamcottah and Dindigul, and to furnish by annual reliefs the out posts, which consist of one or more companies. This will affect some economy in the expense of reliefs, which are now made every six months, and the smaller detachments, consisting of less than a company and without an European officer, may be conducted as at present, every six months. By this arrangement, the force in the southern division would consist of

	Rank and File.		Rank and File.
Truvaloor Talook		1 Regiment Light Cavalry (72 men dismounted.)	444
Cutcherry - -	10	1 Company Artillery - - -	97
Kevaloor Cutcherry	10	1 European Regiment - - -	736
Munagoody do. -	13	7 Regiments Native Infantry - -	4,760
Putticottah do. -	13		
Seerovady do. -	10		
Nunelam do. -	10		
Vellungaum do. -	10		
Nordasarall Salt			
Cutcherry - -	7		
Singaputty Cutcherry	13		
		TOTAL - - -	6,037
TOTAL - -	96		

and the following would be the distribution of them, exclusive of small details less than a company, as per margin.

17a. At Trichinopoly

	Rank and File.
1 Regiment Light Cavalry (72 men dismounted).	444
$\frac{3}{4}$ Company Artillery (6 guns) - -	73
1 European Regiment - - -	736
5 Native Regiments - - -	3,400

giving eight complete companies of Native infantry for the annual relief of out-posts, viz.,

To Salim - - -	Three Companies N. I.
To Coimbatore - -	One - ditto.
To Negapatam - -	Two - ditto.
To Combaconum -	One - ditto.
To Tanjore - - -	One - ditto.

18. At Dindigul one regiment Native infantry, giving for the annual relief of out-posts

To Madura, two companies Native infantry.

19. At Palamcottah, $\frac{1}{4}$ Company European foot artillery, 24 rank and file (two guns), one regiment Native infantry, giving for the annual relief of out-posts.

To Ramnad, one company Native infantry.

REMARKS by Sir Frederick Adam.

All the small detachments now furnished and under Native commissioned officers must be done away with, and the strength of the detachments at the following places may be greatly reduced: Salem, Coimbatore, Negapatam, Combaconum, Tanjore.

Already disposed of; I hold it not only as a general military principle that a smaller concentrated force is of more real strength than a larger one disseminated, but I also consider that, as regards the preservation of internal tranquillity, the same principle holds; and this principle is peculiarly applicable to our position in all the provinces of this country where our rule has been long established, and where no actual disturbance exists. In newly acquired territories, where public tranquillity has been recently disturbed, and where our rule is unknown, it may frequently be necessary to occupy many different points with detachments sufficient

To

REMARKS by Sir *Frederick Adam*.

sufficient to keep each point in subjection; for one disturbance not instantly checked may lead to others; but not so where the population are sufficiently aware of our power, and they know how rapidly the element of that power, our military force, can be brought to any point where it is required.

It is on this principle that I suggest the distribution of our force in the Southern Division into two principal masses, with the means of moving a portion of each on the shortest notice; for a very few additional days will give the means of moving the whole, which is not required to remain as permanent garrison.

The natives are sufficiently aware of this, and it is the effect of this knowledge on the evil intentioned, which, in my opinion, renders such a distribution as effective to maintain tranquillity, as it is much more efficient to suppress disturbance should it unfortunately arise.

I do not, in the above arrangement, take into consideration the existence of a war to be carried on from seaward, because that is an hypothesis which involves a completely distinct arrangement and combination of means from the question at present under review; and it must be determined on a variety of considerations, as involving the state of relations with powers which might attack our empire from its assailable land frontiers; my present consideration is such a distribution of the force as shall maintain tranquillity, leave the largest number of disposable men for application to any emergency, and shall, at the same time, be most conducive to the discipline, good order, and comfort of the troops; all these last most important considerations are combined in a system of concentration.

Paulghautcherry is no doubt a very important point for the reasons stated, but it does not appear necessary to occupy it by anything more than a detachment furnished by the Southern Division, or the Malabar one, under the present circumstances. The detachments at Cochin ought to be furnished from the Quilon force.

To Oodagherry in Travancore, one company Native infantry.

20. This will leave the battalions at Dindigul and Palamcottah with about 500 rank and file each at regimental head quarters, without reducing the effective force at Trichinopoly, but on the contrary leaving it more complete and disposable for general or divisional service.

21. I have not included the station of Paulghautcherry, in the Southern Division, as it appears more conveniently to belong to Malabar and Canara, both as regards the disposability of its force, supplies, and communications. In the event of war with an European maritime power, the force maintained at Trichinopoly is the only disposable force to guard the coast from Cuddalore to Cape Comorin, a distance of 261 miles. I shall hereafter speak of the established strength of corps, but to guard against any misconception of my calculations, it must be kept in mind that our regiments of light cavalry are now reduced to six troops each, of 444 rank and file, and that 72 men of that number are dismounted

that our troops of European horse artillery are only 102 rank and file, and the Native troops 90 rank and file; the companies of foot artillery are only 97 rank and file, and the Golundauze 100 rank and file; his Majesty's regiments of infantry 736 rank and file, and a regiment of Native infantry 680 rank and file. Thus the force I have recommended for the protection of the Southern Division, to take all its detachments, and afford a small disposable force, is—

	Rank and File.
Light Cavalry (72 men dismounted) -	444
Artillery - - - - -	97
European Infantry - - - -	736
Native Infantry - - - - -	4,760
TOTAL - - -	6,037

MALABAR AND CANARA.

	Rank and File.
1 Company of Golundauze - -	100
1 Regt. European Infantry - -	736
3 Regiments N. I. -	2,040
TOTAL -	2,876

22. The present strength of these provinces (exclusive of his Majesty's 48th Regiment, under orders for Europe) is as per margin, and distributed as follows:

	Rank and File.	At Head Quarters.
1 Company, Golundauze - -	75	
1 Regiment European Infantry -	736	
2 Regiments Native Infantry -	1,360	
TOTAL - - -	2,171	

	Rank and File.
Calicut - - -	212
Tellicherry - -	62

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Cannanore.

M angalore, 1 Regiment of Native Infantry 680.

23. The detachments of Native infantry, as per margin, are at present furnished by periodical reliefs from Cannanore. The regiment of Native infantry at Mangalore is complete, and the 2nd Regiment, Native Infantry, at Shikarpore, in Mysore, gives the detachments of 130 rank and file to Honawar, and 85 rank and file to Sedasheghur.

There is also one-fourth of the company of Golundauze now detached to Coorg.

24. These provinces comprehend a line of sea coast of 282 miles in extent from Sedashegur, north, to Trichore, south, where they connect with Travancore, and are bounded to the east by the western range of ghauts.

25. The northern part of the provinces of Malabar has of late been considerably agitated by internal commotion, but the Collector has, I believe, reported the restoration of tranquillity, and the consequent inutility of further military aid. During every part of the year that ships can come on the coast, the ghauts are open and practicable for

I presume this alludes to the event at Sircee, which was a mere momentary ebullition, and of no consequence, connected too, with the Nuggur revolt.

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The Brigade which I propose to be stationed at Quilon will furnish the details for these places.

for the march of troops, and Bangalore is the point from whence any required reinforcements would be furnished, and as the march to Cannanore and Mangalore are nearly equidistant, the ghauts could be occupied by a light force from Bangalore in 14 days, and it could be on the coast in 21, or thereabouts; sooner, if necessary. I do not therefore propose to increase the force in these provinces more than one battalion; and this is rendered necessary to give effect to the measure. I propose placing a battalion at Paulghaut, to relieve the Travancore regiment of the Cochin and Trichore detachments, and to furnish those of South Malabar, as well as with a view to keep one battalion as complete as practicable in Canara, in case of any sudden emergency.

26. This will be effected by having six companies at Mangalore and two at Honawar, but even with this alteration in the distribution, and an increase of the Paulghaut corps, and decrease of 212 rank and file now furnished from Shikapore, these provinces cannot be considered a point from which more than half a company of Golundauze, and half a regiment of European infantry can at any time be considered disposable.

27. Three companies are more than sufficient for Calicut; there is no occasion for a jemadar's party on the Neilgherries.

27. Under this view of the defences and distribution of Malabar and Canara, I propose that one regiment Native infantry be stationed at Paulghautcherry, furnishing—

1 Company, Native infantry	-	To Cochin.
1 Company	- ditto -	- To Trichore.
3 Companies	- ditto -	- To Calicut.

A Native officer's guard for the Neilgherries, leaving about three companies at Paulghautcherry, which is an advantageous post to occupy, with reference to Travancore, and the relief of out-posts in Malabar and Cochin, and in case of any emergency, requiring the corps to move into Travancore it could at least call in half of its detachments within a very short notice.

I am not persuaded of the military necessity of a European battalion at Cannanore, though, from its being a very healthy station, it may be advisable to have it there. Hereafter, should good barracks be erected at Bangalore for an additional European corps, the force in Cannanore ought to be removed hither, and as soon as the road through Coorg is rendered practicable down the Western ghauts, a small European detachment is all that can be required at Cannanore if even that is necessary.

500.

28. Cannanore is the head quarters of the provinces of Malabar and Canara, and I propose to station there, as at present,—

	Rank and File.
1 Company, Golundauze	- - 100
1 Regiment, European Infantry	- - 736
2 Regiments, Native Infantry	- - 1,360

and that it shall furnish the following detachments:

O 2

tachments: Tellichery, 1 company; and, anticipating the probable reduction of the present Wynaad Rangers 200 rank and file, I shall include in the detachments from Cannanore two companies at Manantoddy. This will leave 13 companies, or 1,105 rank and file of Native infantry for the garrison and regimental duties of Cannanore, the head quarters of the provinces, and for all extra demands, occasional detachments, escorts, and contingencies.

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29. One battalion of Native infantry, giving a detachment of two companies for the post of Honawar, from which a Jemadar's party will be sufficient to occupy the post of Sedashegur. This will relieve the regiment of the Mysore Division, now at Shirkapore, from furnishing 212 rank and file, or 2½ companies, to occupy the posts of Honawar and Sedashegur.

MANGALORE.

Mangalore ought to be the head-quarters of a regiment of Native infantry, furnishing the two detachments, but on the smallest scale.

30. Coorg has not yet been allotted to any division; it is occupied by a fourth of a company of Golundauze, 25 rank and file belonging to Cannanore, and one regiment of Native infantry. I am not prepared to offer any opinion as to the amount of force necessary for its defence and tranquillity; but assuming the present allotment fixed by superior authority as sufficient, I shall estimate it at one regiment of Native infantry, but recommend that the artillery be relieved from the mount, as a complete company ought always to be present at Cannanore.

MYSORE DIVISION.

31. The present strength of the Mysore division of the army is—

		Rank and File.
1 Regiment Light Dragoons (96 men dismounted)	- -	640
1 Regiment Light Cavalry (72 men dismounted)	- -	444
1 Troop Native Horse Artillery (4 guns)	- - -	90
1 Company European Foot Artillery (8 guns)	- - -	97
1 Company Sappers and Miners	- - -	83
1 Regiment European Infantry	- - -	736
6 Regiments Native Infantry	- - -	4,080
TOTAL	- -	6,170

The force is distributed as follows:—

	Rank and File.
Bangalore: 1 Regiment Light Dragoons (96 men dismounted)	640
" 1 Light Cavalry (72 men dismounted)	444
" 1 Troop Native Horse Artillery (4 guns)	90
" 1 Company European Foot Artillery (8 guns)	97
" 1 Regiment of European Infantry	736
" 3 Regiments Native Infantry (4 is the complement)	2,040
TOTAL - - -	4,047

French Rocks, near Mysore: 1 Regiment Native Infantry - - - 680
 Shirkapore: 1 Regiment Native Infantry - - - 680
 Hurryhur: 1 Regiment Native Infantry - - - 680

32. From this force the following detachments are furnished by periodical reliefs:—

	Rank and File.
From Bangalore to Resident's Escort:-	22 of Light Cavalry.
From French Rocks to Mysore	2 Companies Native Infantry
To Resident's Escort	1 Company Native Infantry, or 100 rank and file at the resident's option.
From Shirkapore to Sircee	100 rank and file.
To Terrikerry	160 rank and file.

This

This corps also now furnishes the detachments to Honawar and Sedasheghur in Malabar, but I have included them in the Malabar and Canara distribution.

33. The company of sappers and miners is at Ossoor and Salem. There are just now two regiments of light cavalry at Bangalore, but the 7th is destined for Saulnah, to relieve the 5th to go to Arcot, and so they are accounted for in the distribution. It would be very desirable if the Resident's escort of light cavalry can be dispensed with, and Sillidar Horse substituted.

34. The force in Mysore is subsidiary, but available by treaty for general purposes, and may be considered as an integral part of the defensive and disposable force of the Madras Presidency. Compared with other divisions of the army, it is in general less liable to be called upon for detached duties within the Mysore territory than any other division, and partakes therefore more of the character of a disposable force.

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35. In all that is said of the advantages of Bangalore, it is impossible not most fully to concur, and I think the concentration of troops there ought to be made to the greatest attainable extent.

I am not inclined to give the weight to the danger of conspiracy which is hinted at.

35. Upon every principle of military defence, as well as of sound policy, it is of the first importance to have a large commanding and disposable force completely equipped for immediate field service, in a suitable position to be equally available for prompt and active service in any direction, where either an external or internal enemy can appear, and be able to detach instantly any commanding force necessary to quell insurrection, rebellion, mutiny, or conspiracy. A country is never so strong, or its inhabitants and tributaries so cautious, as when it is a matter of notoriety that the State is prepared to act with vigour and decision at any moment that opposition is manifested, and it is known that but a few weeks or days must overpower their plans of resistance; indeed they will see and know this to be futile when the fact is before them that a light field detachment of formidable strength can reach them by forced marches in a few days, or weeks at most, and that almost with corresponding energy and little more time a battering train and siege equipment can join it. If then such a *corps d'armée* is desirable and advantageous, and promises to secure tranquillity within the frontiers of the Madras Presidency, and to repel attack from the north, north-west, or invasion by sea by either coast of Malabar and Canara, or the Carnatic, where could it be so advantageously posted as at Bangalore? The position is nearly equidistant from the capital, Madras, from Cannanore and Mangalore on the western coast, from Trichinopoly and Dindigul in the southern division. The northern frontier of Quilon, Kurnool, Durwar, and Belgaum, North Cuddapah and Nellore East, and each

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of these stations is within 200 and 250 miles, and may be reached by a light force in 12 or 15 days, as circumstances may require. Water and forage are abundant at Bangalore for such a force; the Mysore country provides all necessary supplies, and is surrounded by districts from which they may, to any extent, be drawn. If, then, I have shown that such a force is desirable, and that Bangalore is the fittest position for it, I shall next proceed to detail the force I would recommend to be concentrated at that healthy and eligible station, both for European and Native troops. It is also an influential argument in favour of increasing the European force at Bangalore, that it will at once stop the progress of those conspiracies which have been instigated by the disaffected inhabitants in Mysore—a point of the first importance to the stability of that attachment we have so much right to appreciate in our Native troops, but whose allegiance may become matter of anxiety to the State if the designs of the discontented to tamper with them are suffered to be too often repeated. The troops of the Mysore rajah will, I calculate, soon become equal to secure the internal tranquillity of the north-west frontier of Mysore, and to effect the collection of the revenue, and then the necessity for a corps at the French Rocks, and a detachment of it at Mysore, will become unnecessary; as the Commissioner progresses in the settlement of the country, then the whole force may be concentrated, and the corps at Shir-kapoor, Hurryhur, and French Rocks become unnecessary, and until these desirable objects are completed, those posts may be occupied by part of the Bangalore force, a space of time which will be requisite to prepare quarters and accommodation for the augmented force, there is ample accommodation for all the artillery in the horse and foot artillery lines. The barrack of the European regiment, originally built for 1,000 men, may, at no very heavy expense, be increased to hold two regiments. The cavalry place of arms and lines may, in like manner, be increased, and all that will be required in addition as quarters, are places of arms for six Native regiments and the detachments of sappers and miners.

36. Under these impressions, I beg to suggest that a concentrated disposable force be assembled at Bangalore, consisting at least of 10,000

rank

My view of the propriety of increasing the force at Bangalore, and maintaining it at as high numbers as possible, is not at all influenced by the argument here set forth; I have no apprehension of the kind alluded to. I must confess there appears to me throughout a tone of doubt, not to say of apprehension, for which I have discovered no sufficient cause, nor do I believe there exists any foundation for alarm.

I doubt the present barracks being worth it; they are faulty in plan, and by no means fit for European troops. The additional barracks required ought to be on a better construction.

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rank and file, and be composed as follows :—

	Rank and File.
Dragoons - - - -	500
Light Cavalry (2 regiments) - -	888
Horse Artillery :	
1 European troop (6 guns) -	102
1 Native troop (6 guns) -	90
Foot Artillery, 2 companies (16 guns)	194
Sappers and Miners - - -	166
European Infantry (2 regiments) -	1,472
Ten Regiments Native Infantry of the Line.	6,800
TOTAL - - -	10,212

The head quarters of the Sappers and Miners and their School of Practical Instructions should be at Bangalore.

Of this force the whole will be disposable for any temporary contingency, as the sick and convalescent and details of corps might garrison the fort and cantonment, but in case of any distant or protracted service, one wing of an European regiment and four battalions will be required for the duties of Mysore.

CEDED DISTRICTS.

37. The force of these districts at present consists of—

	Rank and File.
1 Regiment Light Cavalry (72 men dismounted).	444
1 Company European Artillery -	97
1 Regiment European Infantry -	736
3 Regiments Native Infantry -	2,040
TOTAL - - -	3,317

These are distributed—

At Bellary :	Rank and File.
1 Regiment Light Cavalry (72 men dismounted).	444
1 Company European Artillery	97
1 European Regiment of Infantry	736
2 Native Regiments of Infantry	1,360
TOTAL - - -	2,637

At Cuddapah, one regiment Native infantry, 680 rank and file, and these two stations furnish detachments periodically relieved as follows :—

	Rank and File.
From Bellary to Gooty - - -	170
From Cuddapah to Cumbum - -	84

Assuming that the Bangalore force will be augmented as I have recommended, I shall only propose—

	Rank and File.
1 Regiment Light Cavalry - -	444
1 Company European Artillery -	97
1 Regiment European Infantry -	736
1 Regiment of Native Infantry -	680
TOTAL - - -	1,957

for the garrison of Bellary.

38. The regiment of light cavalry, the European company of artillery, and 300 rank and file of European infantry, may be considered a disposable force.

Cuddapah.—One regiment Native infantry at Cuddapah, giving one company to occupy Gooty and one for the duties at Cumbum, leaving six companies at head quarters at Cuddapah. This is as great a reduction of force in this district as can with safety be recommended, and is only offered or is justifiable by the supposed presence of the disposable field force recommended to be maintained at Bangalore.

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CENTRE DIVISION, INCLUDING FORT ST. GEORGE.

	Rank and File.			Rank and File.
Regiments Light Cavalry (144 men dismounted)	888	39. The present strength of this division, including Fort St. George, consists, as per margin, and is distributed by corps as follows:—		
Body Guard (on the strength of Regiments)	102			
Troops European Horse Artillery	204	Fort St. George:		
Companies European Ft. Artillery	340	Body Guard (on the strength of regiments).		102
Companies Golundauze	225	1 Company European Foot Artillery.		79
Dismounted Troops of Supernumerary Native Horse Artillery	—	1 Regiment European Infantry		736
Regiments European Infantry	—	1 Regiment Native Veterans	—	1,080
about - - -	1,000	2 Regiments Native Infantry	—	1,360
Regiments Native Veterans	2,160			
Regiments Native Infantry	5,440	TOTAL - - -		3,357
TOTAL - - -	10,359			

Poonamallee, half Regiment European Infantry (disposable.)

	Rank and File.
St. Thomas's Mount:	
2 Troops European Horse Artillery.	204
2½ Companies European Foot Artillery.	242
2¼ Companies Golundauze	225
2 Dismounted Troops of Supernumerary Native Horse Artillery.	—
Palavaram, 3 Regiments Native Infantry.	
Wallajabad, 1 Regiment Native Veterans.	1,080
Nellore, 3 Regiments Native Infantry	2,040

	Rank and File.
Nellore - - -	119
Poonamallee - - -	152
Madalare - - -	252
Attitoor - - -	169
Angileput - - -	83
Panjeveram - - -	32
TOTAL - - -	807

40. The detachments of Native Infantry, detailed in the margin, are furnished by periodical reliefs from the corps at Nellore and Pallaveram, and amount, as per last returns (June 1834) to 807 rank and file, exclusive of Native veterans furnished from Wallajahbad.

These detachments admit of considerable reductions; nearly one half may be diminished.

41. The regimental duties of this division may be estimated at about 50 rank and file per regiment, and the general daily duties at Nellore amount to about 320 rank and file, and at Palaveram 80 rank and file; this is exclusive

The duties of Nellore, I apprehend, may be considerably reduced, and the garrison reduced from three to two regiments Native infantry.

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clusive of occasional treasure escorts and detachments, men sick, on furlough, and wanting to complete.

42. In this division I have included the garrison of Fort St. George, in order that that portion of the army may be exhibited in the amount of force and disposition for defence, although the garrison of Fort St. George forms no part of the army under my command, yet it must be provided from that army, and of course is a component part of it, and inseparable from the general question of what force is necessary to be maintained for the defences and disposable force of the Madras territory within frontier.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

43. Is now garrisoned by—

	Rank and File.
1 Company of European Foot Artillery.	97
1 Regiment European Infantry	- 736
1 Battalion Native veterans	- 1,080
2 Regiments of Native Infantry	- 1,360

The veterans are merely a nominal part of the garrison; they are of no efficiency.

No reduction of this force can be made; it is perhaps equal to the performance of the duties of the garrison, but not without considerable detriment to the discipline of the two Native corps so employed, and I am of opinion they should be annually relieved or their strength augmented.

PALAVERAM.

Perhaps four battalions is not more than sufficient, as this must be looked upon as the source from whence any troops going seaward are to be drawn.

The detachments of the veteran battalion may be reduced, and the orderlies attached to the staff reduced in number, and in some instances perhaps done away.

The details furnished from Palaveram have in some degree been reduced, and may be still more so.

44. The original intention of this cantonment was, corresponding with that at Barrackpore, to furnish by monthly reliefs the Native troops for the garrison duties of Fort St. George. It was intended to have four battalions at all times stationed there, and it may be considered the Presidency cantonment. In former times, a force was generally maintained at Wallajahbad for the duties of the Centre Division, and to cover the capital in case of any sudden exigency arising; at present there is only the head quarters of a veteran battalion, with a few men at Wallajahbad, the whole corps being dispersed in detachments and small details, as per margin, through the Centre Division; and Palaveram has, since its establishment in 1822, been considered the disposable force of the

	Rank and File.
Nellore -	- 248
Ongole -	- 82
Guntoor -	- 240
Chingleput -	- 44
Amee -	- 20
Triposore -	- 21
Adjutant General of the Army -	- 14
Quartermaster General of the Army -	- 7
Inspector General, H. M's Hospitals -	- 2
Judge Advocate General -	- 6
TOTAL -	- 693

Centre Division and the dépôt for preparing troops for embarkation to the eastward, and for refitting the relieved regiments on their return. It is now reduced to three battalions, or 2,040 rank and file, although besides furnishing 271 rank and file for detached posts in the Centre Division, it gives 130 rank and file for monthly and weekly duties at Madras in excess of the garrison guards and town duties of that garrison.

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VELLORE.

45. This garrison has now three regiments of Native infantry. Its general duties require 314 rank and file for daily duty, and the regimental duties for three corps will take at least 120 rank and file. These numbers added to occasional detachments, sick, furlough, and wanting to complete, exclusive of 536 rank and file on detached periodical duties, will give a total of 500 rank and file on duty, &c. ; and when it is considered that in this fortress the family of the late Tippoo Sultan and the Coorg Rajah are State prisoners, it will be manifest that the duties are as limited as safety and precaution will sanction, and that three regiments, or 2,040 rank and file, is not more than a competent garrison for a fortress containing such a charge.

I am inclined to a different opinion, and believe considerable reductions of duties may take place, and that two instead of three regiments will suffice.

46. Considering the great population of Madras and the character of the inhabitants of Triplicane, Vellore, and Arcot, I cannot consider 6,000 rank and file of effective Native infantry, too great a force of that arm to be maintained in this division, and I accordingly recommend that another regiment of Native infantry be added to the Palaveram Brigade, and that all the periodical detachments of the Centre Division be furnished by annual relief from that cantonment, thus leaving Fort St. George and Vellore only liable to occasional calls for treasure and other escorts, and marching detachments.

Certainly.

ARCOT.

47. Adverting to my proposal to increase the Light Cavalry at Bangalore to two regiments, I should recommend one only to be stationed at Arcot, where there are now two regiments allotted (the 2nd and 5th, the latter not yet relieved from Jaulnah).

48. By

REMARKS by Sir Frederick Adam.

48. Eight regiments of Native Infantry will suffice. I am more than doubtful of the value of the veteran battalions; and another arrangement of the Artillery would be expedient.

48. By this distribution, allowing for the increase proposed, the Centre Division would consist of--

	Rank and File.
Body Guards (on the strength of regiments)	100
1 Regiment Light Cavalry	444
1 Troop European Horse Artillery (6 guns)	102
1½ Companies of European Foot Artillery (12 guns).	145
2¼ Companies Golundauze	225
1 Regiment European Infantry, the wing of 41st Foot at Poonamallee not included	736
2 Regiments Native veterans	2,160
9 Regiments Native infantry	6,120
	10,032

49. Exclusive of the wing of his Majesty's 41st, or Welsh Regiment of Infantry, and two troops dismounted supernumerary Native Horse Artillery.

50. Of the force in this Division,--

	Rank and File.
1 Regiment Light Cavalry	444
1 Troop European Horse Artillery	102
1 Company European Foot Artillery	97
2 Companies Golundauze	200
A wing European Infantry	300
3 Regiments Native Infantry	2,040
TOTAL	3,183

may be considered a disposable force.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

51. This division is occupied at present by the following force :

	Rank and File.
1 Company European Foot Artillery	97
Company of Golundauze	75
Company Sappers and Miners	83
1 Regiment European Infantry	736
1 Battalion European veterans, one wing Artillery no fixed establishment.	216
10 Regiments of Native Infantry	6,800
TOTAL	8,007

which is disposed of as follows :

	Rank and File.
Masulipatam - 1 Company European Foot Artillery.	97
1 Regiment European Infantry.	736
2 Regiments Native Infantry.	1,360
Ellore - 1 Regiment Native Infantry.	680
Samulcottah - 1 Regiment Native Infantry.	680
Vizianagrum - 2 Regiments Native Infantry.	1,360
Vizagapatam - 1 Regiment European Veterans.	216
1 Regiment Native Infantry.	680
Chicacole - ¾ Company Golundauze	75
1 Regiment Native Infantry.	680
Kemmedy - 1 Company Sappers and Miners.	83
1 Regiment Native Infantry.	680
Berhampore - 1 Regiment Native Infantry.	680

52. The permanent detachments of this division furnished by corps of Native

The European regiment withdrawn, and none now in this division.

Native infantry by periodical reliefs are as follows, exclusive of station and regimental guards, occasional escorts, sick men on furlough, wanting to complete, &c. &c.

I do not believe that any reduction can with safety be made :

49th Regiment N. I., Aska	-	85	109	} From Berham- pore.
Collector's Cutchery	-	13		
Ganjam	-	11		
21st Regiment N. I., Banga-			239	} Kemedi.
rettypoor	-	76		
Waranassy	-	77		
Battaly	-	22		
Oopaland	-	64		
41st Regiment N. I., escort duty			23	} Chicacole.
with Commissioners	-	-		
3rd Regiment L. I., Field			187	} Vizianagram.
Post, Ueerogathum	-	125		
Ditto - ditto Gopaupilly	-	62		
8th Regiment N. I., Palcondah	-	-	260	- ditto.
10th Regiment N. I., Cassucottah	-	-	150	Vizagapatam.
47th Regiment N. I., Rajah-			174	} Samulcottah.
mendry	-	154		
Cocandra Collector's				
Cutcherry	-	20		
43rd Regiment N. I., Field			179	} Ellore.
Force, Ragapore	-	68		
Candafully	-	111		
			1,321	

53. The rebellion which has of late agitated this division and kept the troops always on the alert, and a great portion of them in constant motion in jungles most prejudicial to their health and vigour of constitution, does not authorise me to recommend any reduction of the force; on the contrary, the principal portion of it, the Native infantry, has most harassing duties, and the success which has hitherto attended their exertions cannot warrant any relaxation of the most efficient state of preparation for field service, more particularly as I consider there is little probability of even prospective reduction as long as the regiments of Native infantry are maintained upon their present reduced establishment. Ten regiments Native infantry will appear a large force, but it must be kept in mind that it only gives, when all are present and complete, 6,800 rank and file; and I should say, from the general history of the Northern Division, the character of the chiefs and hill tributaries, as well as of the surrounding districts, that 7,000 rank and file of Native infantry is the lowest establishment that will be found to give security to the country, divided as the force is, and subdivided into many permanent detached posts and parties, requiring two regiments to give those details, exclusively of occasional escorts, which are numerous and frequent. I cannot, therefore, recommend any reduction of force on the Northern Division, but, on the contrary, were I not restrained by a knowledge of the economy now indispensably necessary, I would not hesitate to recommend 8,000 rank and file of Native infantry for the duties of this division.

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I conceive, after the approaching north-east monsoon, if affairs remain on their present footing, as I think there is reason to expect they will, two regiments of Native infantry may be withdrawn, besides the European regiment (Her Majesty's 62nd) which has already left Masulipatam. Another distribution of the troops will be required so as to concentrate larger numbers, and, above all, an additional force of sappers and miners, in order to complete the roads into Kimmedy and the other districts, which have been hitherto considered impenetrable to troops. The improved communications into those districts will of course allow of a diminution of detachments, and by such an arrangement of the force as will render it applicable to several points, the aggregate may be diminished.

54. His Majesty's 62nd Regiment at Masulipatam I have
estimated

estimated, as in all other cases, at the fixed establishment of the corps, though it at present is not half that strength; but when a complete regiment is in the Fort of Masulipatam, the disposable force may be estimated at—

	Rank and File.
1 Company of European Foot Artillery -	97
A wing of the European Regiment -	300

55. In the event of taking away the company of European foot artillery from the Northern Division, which nothing but necessity should sanction, the Invalid Artillery attached to the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion may supply its place as a temporary measure.

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IRREGULARS.

The Wynaad Rangers are ordered to be reduced. One company of regulars will suffice to replace them at Manantoddy, for the duty of detecting smugglers is not one on which the troops ought to be employed.

The peons of the Collector are the proper instruments; neither the one or the other will be effectual to the object. The cure for smuggling is to be found in measures of a different character.

56. There is no force of this description in the pay of the Madras Government except two companies of the Wynaad Rangers, 200 rank and file, and these may, without inconvenience or detriment to the service, be reduced, as regular troops are much more efficient and very little more expensive. The only argument in favour of the Wynaad Rangers is the expertness they are said to have attained in detecting and checking smugglers, but

it is a question whether their cost does not exceed even this advantage; and I see no reason why regular troops should not be equally applicable for such a duty, since the detection of smuggling and discovering the haunts and retreats of the smuggler is a duty which more fittingly belongs to the peon of the civil authorities, by whom the aid of the military should be called in to act upon their information and support their authority and objects. There are no classes of men on this side of India between the sepoy and the peon, and, therefore, irregular troops, organised, paid, armed, and equipped as our rangers are, may be calculated to cost 9-10ths of the average expenses of regular troops.

This question is before the Supreme Government, and need not be discussed here.

MYSORE TROOPS.

57. The Mysore Sillidar Horse are about 3,500, and may be considered as an auxiliary force, but their fitness for any active field service is much to be questioned in their present condition, and cannot be calculated on as a dis-

posable force on which much dependence can be placed, either for offensive or defensive operations; they are very inferior to the Hyderabad and Poona Auxiliary Cavalry, and their comparative efficiency may be best estimated by contrasting the pay of the one with the other.

The Mysore Sillidar has for himself and horse about half a rupee a day net pay, which is about one-third of the pay the Hyderabad and Poona irregular horseman receives, hence the comparison must be conclusive of the inferiority of the Mysore Sillidar; but perhaps a corps equal to about one-third of the present strength might be formed and maintained upon an efficient footing, at an expense to the State not exceeding the present disbursement; but I fancy the whole system must be revised,

revised, and great changes effected in the composition of the corps, before its attachment to the British Government can be more than questionable.

58. The Mysore infantry is not in any way to be calculated upon in our disposition for defence or disposable troops; and the Travancore artillery and infantry are equally unavailable and inapplicable.

59. Readiness of the Troops to move on Field Service.—The whole of the horse and artillery, dragoons and light cavalry, the European foot artillery and infantry, and half the Native infantry of each division of the Madras Army, within frontier, are prepared to move at the shortest notice. Camp equipage, sick carriage cattle, and followers are maintained for the above proportion of force at the head quarters of each division of the army, and the troops can move within a week or 10 days, as circumstances may require, that is, as soon as the cattle can be brought in from the grazing farms.

The troops beyond frontier are all equipped and in readiness for active field service at the shortest notice, but those beyond sea are in position and can have no equipments for field service.

SKETCH OF THE DISPOSITION OF THE INHABITANTS.

60. The Madras Army within the frontier is scattered over a tract of country extending 790 miles from Cape Comorin to Ganjam on the coast of Coromandel, 673 miles from Ganjam to Sedashegur on the Malabar coast, and 430 from Sedashegur to Cape Comorin, forming a triangle whose area contains 144,700 square miles, but allowing for the part of the ocean comprised within the sides of the triangle, the estimated area is 133,756 square miles, with a population of 16,917,316 inhabitants, and an army of 33,116 rank and file, cavalry and infantry, European and Native, being one soldier to every 510·8 inhabitants, and a sea coast of 1,322 miles in length.

61. At the extreme points of the triangle, rebellion and commotions have prevailed; the one requiring large bodies of troops to suppress, the other disturbing a large tract of country and keeping small but numerous detachments in constant motion. In the very centre of the triangle sedition and conspiracies have been hatched, and some slight advantages have alone been wanting to lead to formidable and extensive insurrections.

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Defective information seems to me to have caused erroneous impressions of the dangers imagined to exist. That the Government should vigilantly watch the appearances and variations of the Native feeling is no more than prudence exacts, but that there is any cause for alarm I am far from being persuaded, nor do I believe that, unless moved by external impulse, there is any ground for apprehension from the Native population.

62. The cause producing these feelings may be easily ascertained, and are in the Circars attributable mainly to the numerous ancient families dispossessed of their lands, whose followers, owning and regarding their chiefs with that devotion and attachment peculiar to hill people, have united to recover for their leaders the lands possessed by their families for ages; their hills, unhealthy jungles, and numerous fastnesses, opposing difficulties to troops penetrating and establishing authority, gave confidence and consistency to their power, which the simultaneous and extensive operations of troops in that district have only, after two years, been able to subdue; but the history of the Northern Circars since the establishment of the English power in India only proves the existence of continued discontents, and such may be expected to endure until the hills and
jungles

jungles are opened by fine military roads, and the people by daily contact learn to dread our authority, and place reliance on our justice.

63. Along the side of the triangle, from the Ganjam district to Shedashegur, the frontier borders on the Nizam's dominions and Mahratta States, affording harbour to the discontented of all classes of our own subjects as well as among those of our allies, who are ever on the watch to aid and augment the slightest appearance of insurrection.

In Kanara, bordering on the Mahratta country, large bodies of men were reported by the Collector of that district to have assembled within our territory during the late operations in Coorg, and kept the country in a state of restlessness, until the planting of the British flag on Muddukary deprived them of all hope of successfully carrying on their plans. Within the frontier of Mysore, the chiefs have for several years past employed two considerable detachments and kept three regiments in a state of constant activity.

64. The internal discontents prevailing in Mysore may be expected now to subside, since the assumption of the government by the British; for the ryots or cultivators, who were the disaffected people, will, from the justice of the British, obtain that protection sufficient alone to induce them to yield ready subjection to our power. But, again, all those in authority under the late Native government, knowing that power must now be withdrawn, and galled at the prospect of sinking to that state of obscurity so usual for chiefs within our provinces, whose ancestors held extensive sway under their ancient princes, will ever be ready by their intrigues to excite conspiracies for the overthrow of our authority; and however hopeless such effects may prove, or however little the chance of success may appear, still the invariable results of our assumption of rule in this country confirm the probability of such attempts being made in the Mysore country.

65. The Travancore State in the southern part of the peninsula may eventually fall under our sway, either from the infatuation of the Government, and consequent opposition to our power, or from the misgovernment, natural to all Native governments, supported though not ruled by us; but insignificant as such a State must be to overcome, many powerful families and the independent and proud heirs must be expected to oppose all their efforts to the eventual establishment of the British sway.

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I cannot but feel that this is a highly-coloured picture. I shall not enter upon the commonplace of the causes which render our rule peculiarly unpopular to the Mussulmans. I conceive that there are many and easily-perceived reasons why those of that religion in the south of India (Mysore particularly) should entertain hostile feelings in a more vivid form. Their fall is recent. They have not yet lost the relish for power, the sweets of which many amongst them yet living have tasted; but I do not believe they are capable, without internal excitement, of any combined plan, and from partial attempts our power, as a state, has nothing to fear, but to prevent such partial efforts is the interest as it is the duty of the Government. Everything in our most extraordinary position in this country points to that duty, which consists

500.

66. The numerous petty Polygars inhabiting strong and difficult places in the southern part of the peninsula, and retaining all their warlike feelings and peculiar habits, and hating or fearing that Government so fatal to their race, must ever be expected to seize with avidity any opportunity to attack our authority.

The hereditary feelings and prejudices peculiar to this class of people must be expected to sway all their actions, and notwithstanding the many defeats experienced by these chiefs in all their encounters with the British authorities, complete destruction of their power and removal of the ring-leaders from their own lands has alone succeeded

succeeded in quieting their followers and subjecting them to our authority.

67. The remainder of the Carnatic having been so long subject to our authority, comprises a greater degree of obedience amongst the cultivators than any other part of the Madras Presidency; this may chiefly have arisen from the removal of all the military classes and powerful families, and to the knowledge the people possess of the English power, moderation, and justice.

68. The religious feelings displayed of late years by the Mussulman in Mysore, Ceded Districts, and Centre Division,* and the known hostility of this race to our sway, their unfitness for other employment than that of the sword, the great decrease of the military under the British and neighbouring chiefs, all render probable the planning of measures by this class dangerous to our government; and religious pretexts which have lately hatched dangerous conspiracies should induce us to guard and watch those places where such plans may be expected to be contrived. Cuddapah, Kurnaul, Mysore, Vellore, Arcot, and Triplicane, the hotbeds of such sedition and conspiracies, the resorts of the Mussulmen, and the discontented classes of all kinds, require troops to be prepared and ready to put down their first attempts.

69. The moderation and justice of our laws must be expected eventually to act beneficially on all our subjects, but more especially on the ryots and poorer classes, who, whilst enjoying protection from oppression and moderate taxation, are peaceable and obedient under any government granting such freedom; but, unacquainted with their habits and feelings, and ignorant of the action of our laws, from our intercourse with them being so limited and so formal, their sentiments and designs are alike unknown to us, and require us in consequence to be more or less on our guard against those sudden disturbances which are created and require to be suppressed in a manner peculiar to India. Experience shows how often commotions in India have arisen from causes the most trivial, the remarkable manner such insurrections have increased by the overpowering of even a small detachment of military, and how great such success has extended the disaffected feelings over a great extent of country, and we ought, therefore, to distrust appearances of tranquillity, and be prepared to act with promptitude to crush the conspiracies at once with overwhelming power, ere the contagion can spread.

70. The Ceded Districts, Mysore, and that part of Kanara bordering on the Southern Mahratta country, being the districts from whence discontent is likely to manifest itself, shows the necessity of having a larger body of troops assembled at some convenient situation, and for the military reasons assigned of masses of troops being collected, point out the necessity of some central situation

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in vigilance, and being prepared, but it is a vigilance which must not be apparent lest it betray suspicion, and it is a preparation which must not be obtrusive or it will be construed into alarm.

To follow out these suggestions would be a useless waste of time.

I cordially concur in all that is said of the advantages of Bangalore. Its position, favoured as it is by a climate so salubrious, is a most happy coincidence, and ought to be turned to all the profit which such a fortunate combination admits of. The camp of Bangalore ought to be the practical school of the Madras army.

* In the Centre Division and Ceded Districts, and on the line from Kurnaul to Hyderabad, there is a very disaffected population, and being chiefly without employment, or means of comfortable and certain subsistence, are, of course, very discontented, and ready to engage in every plot and conspiracy formed against the Government. Religion is their favourite subject, and no other could be so formidable, or likely to work their objects of making our troops and subjects both discontented and distrustful of Government; and it is remarkable that for many years scarcely one has passed without some plausible and industriously circulated plot to favour a conspiracy, on the pretext of innovation on the religion, customs, and privileges of caste of our Native soldiers and subjects.

situation being fixed on, whence troops could be moved to the disturbed parts in the shortest possible time. and by the shortest possible routes. Bangalore is a cantonment peculiarly well adapted for such an assemblage of men, for, besides water, forage, and provisions being abundant, it is healthy and well adapted for Europeans and for the exercise of large numbers of troops; and it will be found that at the distance of only 30 miles from this cantonment, that, with this as a centre, and with a radius of 155 miles, if a circle be described, the country comprised within the circumference will equal in extent one-half the area of the Madras Presidency, will include Mysore, Ceded Districts, nearly the entire Carnatic, one-half of Malabar and Kanara, part of the country beyond our territory; and consequently all the discontented populations within the Madras Presidency (except the Northern Division) may be reached and overpowered by detachments from this force in from seven to 20 days, according to the extent of the disturbances to be put down requiring larger or smaller bodies to be put in motion. The distance of this force from the subsidised troops with the Nizam will be found within 200 miles. The Northern Division has been hitherto looked to to reinforce the advanced troops, but from the peculiar formation of the country, and duties required from the troops, effectual reinforcements cannot be furnished by the Northern Division to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

71. The large force at Bangalore would, in every way, be well adapted for a reserve for the troops at Secunderabad. The distance is not too great, for reinforcements could be united at Hyderabad in the course of 30 days, or light detachments even in a shorter period of time; but for a large force to be required to be put in motion, Mysore is beyond measure better adapted than the Northern Division for equipping with cattle and followers such a force.

72. In deciding on the number of soldiers requisite for the occupation of any portion of this Presidency, the turbulence of the inhabitants, the revenues of the district, the area, and the population, are the principal points necessary to be known, to determine the allotment of rank and file of soldiers.

73. In classing the divisions of this Presidency, they will be found to be as follows:—

I. In Area.	II. In Population.	III. In Revenue.	IV. In Turbulence.
1. Southern Division	1. Southern Division	1. Southern Division	1. Northern Division.
2. Ceded Districts -	2. Mysore Division -	2. Centre Division -	2. Mysore Division.
3. Centre Division -	3. Northern Division	3. Mysore Division -	3. Ceded Districts.
4. Mysore Division -	4. Centre Division -	4. Northern Division	4. Malabar and Kanara.
5. Northern Division	5. Ceded Districts -	5. Ceded Districts -	5. Travancore.
6. Malabar and Kanara	6. Malabar and Kanara	6. Malabar and Kanara	6. Southern Division.
7. Travancore - -	7. Travancore - -	7. Travancore - -	7. Centre Division.

and each division will be

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
Southern Division - - -	1	1	1	6
Travancore - - - -	7	7	7	5
Malabar and Kanara - - -	6	6	6	4
Mysore Division - - - -	4	2	3	2
Ceded Districts - - - -	2	5	5	3
Centre Division - - - -	3	4	2	7
Northern Division - - - -	5	3	4	1

bearing in mind the nature of the duties more particularly demanded from the troops in the Southern Division, being those connected with the collection of the revenue, and a reserve sufficient to overawe the restless Nairs of the Travancore state, and the Polygars occupying the southern part of the division. That in the Centre Division the garrisons of Fort St. George and Vellore, require large garrisons, the duties of the troops being numerous in the Civil Department, and a reserve for the Presidency.

74. The importance of the divisions may be arranged as follows, in a military point of view:—

Mysore and Ceded districts.

Northern Division.

Centre Division.

Southern Division and Travancore.

Malabar and Kanara.

75. I have already shown that 37,932, rank and file* are requisite for the internal tranquillity of this Presidency. Now if for the Southern Division, Travancore, and Centre Division, one soldier for every five miles be given, with an increase of 3,000 men for the garrisons in the Centre Division; and, if for Mysore and Ceded Districts and Northern Division, one soldier for 350 inhabitants be allowed, and 500 inhabitants to each soldier in Malabar and Kanara, then the distribution will be as follows:—

	Area.	Population.	Rank and File.	Number of Square Miles to each Soldier.	Number of Inhabitants to each Soldier.
Southern Division - Travancore and Cochin.	29,502	6,131,895	5,900	5	500
Malabar and Kanara	14,653	1,669,118	3,338	—	500
Mysore - - -	29,500	2,573,500	12,864	—	350
Ceded Districts -	24,000	1,928,814			
Centre Division -	18,900	2,095,790	6,780	5	—
Northern Division -	14,200	2,518,109	7,194	—	350
Total - - -	180,755	16,917,316	37,932 or 36,081	3.5	45,243

And from the data above laid down, the number of troops for each division will be seen to correspond with the numbers decided by the wants of the service to be actually requisite for the performance

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I do not consider, under existing circumstances, that any augmentation of force as suggested is required. The actual force distributed in the most advantageous manner is equal to all present objects; for I repeat that a war involving chances of attack from sea, combined (as it probably would be), with assault on one or more of our land frontiers, is not the case under consideration.

General Observations.

The increase of the force at Hyderabad makes it a fit command for a general officer, and I think it would be highly advantageous to place one there, giving him a supervising authority over the Contingent at Nagpore—I mean to the extent of making inspections and reports on the discipline, &c., but no direct military command. The general officer for Hyderabad would be found in the reduction of the Ceded Districts as a military division, adding the Ceded Districts to the Mysore division, and making Bellary a Brigadier's Command under Bangalore. I am satisfied that this is an arrangement fraught with advantage: the Hyderabad force is one which requires a general officer, and the supervision of a general officer is essential to the well-being of the other great detached force.

In considering the distribution of the army of Fort St. George, it is impossible not to be struck with the advantage as to mere distribution, whether military or economical, which the occupation of Belgaum instead of Nagpore would offer, and I should propose that arrangement. I am aware, however, that a great feeling exists in the Madras army with regard to the occupation of Nagpore.

It is considered as a sort of point of honour, and its abandonment to occupy Belgaum, though the latter is a very favourite station too, would be looked upon by the officers of the Madras army, as I am led to understand, as a kind of degradation. It would be tantamount, in their minds, to a declaration that the Madras army was no longer a field army.

Besides these considerations, there are others which cannot be without weight. Nagpore is a full Batta Station; Belgaum is not, and I believe has never been: no doubt this is an element that enters largely into the estimate of those concerned.

It may be worth while, under this view, to consider whether the time is yet come for proposing such a measure; for of its advantages I apprehend there can be no doubt, and as little doubt can there be that, unless there shall be hostile attempts from the sea, the Madras army cannot be considered as in the first line: it is ludicrous to go on in a system of self-delusion upon this subject in opposition to the nature of things, and the force of circumstances beyond our control. Madras has no frontier, and its army therefore cannot, under ordinary circumstances, be an advanced force. It does not follow from

* This includes European and Native Cavalry and Infantry.

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from thence that it is to dwindle down into mere a Militia: on the contrary, it is and ought to be considered as the great reserve of the army of India. Its geographical situation precludes it from being a field army under any probable combination; but its strength, its efficiency, and its organization, render it most valuable as a reserve. It may be worthy of consideration, however, whether these considerations of mere personal advantage and feeling are or are not of weight sufficient to overbalance the benefits to be derived by a more compact and economical distribution of the army.

The following distribution is that which I would propose:—

performance of the duties at present entailed on the troops within frontier.

	Dragoons.	Native Cavalry.	European Infantry.	Native Infantry.
Travancore - - -	-	-	-	3
Trichinopoly - - -	-	1	1	5
Malabar and Kanara* - - -	-	-	1	3
Coorg - - -	-	-	-	1
Mysore - - -	1	2	2	9
Bellary - - -	-	1	-	1
Cuddapah - - -	-	-	-	1
Centre Division - - -	-	1	1	8
Northern Division - - -	-	-	-	8
Hydrabad - - -	-	-	2	7
Nagpore - - -	-	1	1	4
Malacca and Penang - - -	-	-	-	2
Moulmiyn - - -	-	-	-	-
Total - - -	1	8	8	52

*The European regiment to be transferred to Bangalore eventually.

TRAVANCORE.

The two corps from Palamcott, and Dindigul, with the one now in Travancore, will furnish the proposed allotment.

TRICHINOPOLY.

The corps from Moulmein with the four now at Trichinopoly will make up the proposed allotment.

MYSORE.

A regiment of Native Cavalry withdrawn from Arcot, one of European and one of Native Infantry from Bellary, and two of the Native Infantry, from the Northern Division, will complete the additional force proposed to be stationed in Mysore.

PALAVARAM.

One of the three Native corps now at Nellore to be withdrawn, for the allotment proposed for Palaveram.

ARTILLERY.

I differ in the proportions of artillery to be allotted to troops. Four pieces for a thousand men is a proportion, I believe, far beyond what has ever been brought into as the complement.

76. The Artillery of Madras is organised entirely as field artillery, but available for garrisons and sieges, as well as for the field. Thirty horse and 144 foot artillery guns are the complement of field pieces established for the army.

I agree with the suggestion that the European Horse Artillery should be complete 500.

2. The Horse Artillery have invariably been equipped and organised in

in a manner befitting the expense attendant on this branch of the arm, and no changes can I recommend in this force, other than to equalise all the troops in men, guns, cattle, and natures of ordnance.

3. The establishment for the Foot Artillery is calculated to give 144 field pieces—that is 18 companies, estimated at eight guns and ammunition waggons each; but neither in men or cattle are these companies capable of manning, working, or moving their guns; and therefore the number of field pieces capable of being brought efficiently into the field can only be estimated at 54.

For of the 10 artillery kharkhanahs, consisting of 1,200 bullocks and 600 drivers, seven only have the full complement of 132 bullocks and 66 drivers each; while the other three have only 92 bullocks and 46 drivers each; consequently, there are only kharkhanah bullocks for $8\frac{1}{2}$ companies of artillery, with their waggons complete, without in any way providing for spare cattle for forage and artificers' carts, and draughts of spare carriages, therefore the kharkhanah bullock establishments of the artillery of the Madras army can only just move, on the field of exercise, 68 field pieces instead of 144 field guns, with their full equipments, and could not do more than bring 54 field pieces fully organised and equipped into the field of battle; and this calculation supposes all those field pieces to be of the smallest calibre.

4. Under this calculation the artillery of the Madras Army can only, with its present establishments, bring 84 field pieces capable of efficient movement into the field; that is, 30 field pieces of horse artillery and 54 of foot; total 84.

This amount of artillery can only be viewed as a very limited and insufficient establishment, bearing no proportion to the cavalry and infantry of the army, which, estimated in round numbers at 45,000 men, ought to be provided with at least 180 pieces of artillery, and of which number 96 pieces are deficient.

5. Under the present financial difficulties I could not press an opinion that so expensive an increase is indispensably necessary, but

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plete in all its equipments, horses, guns, &c.; and for the present the Native Horse Artillery which is now mounted and equipped to be kept so for the present.

Under the projected organisation of the artillery of the Indian Army, when on the Madras establishment, none but European Horse Artillery are to be maintained; the whole of the guns of that arm should be kept complete.

Sixty pieces of ordnance—or, if the batteries be considered the basis of organisation, eight batteries (64 pieces)—is ample to be kept in a state of equipment; thus giving 94 pieces of ordnance fit for service, which is two per 1,000 men; and I fancy it will be found practically that few armies have had larger proportions in the field.

I think the suggestions regarding the distribution of the field officers of Artillery good, and ought to be attended to, except that a field officer at Bellary will no longer be necessary, nor is one at Masulipatam required; the number of field officers generally present with the artillery would hardly allow of the larger number.

With regard to the various suggestions respecting the nature of ordnance which ought to be adopted, I consider it unnecessary to enter on that wide field of discussion. It is perfectly absurd that the armies of the three Presidencies should continue, as at present, without any.

And I conceive an end must at once be put to so ludicrous an anomaly. I see but one way of coming to a right understanding, and that is by forming a Board of Artillery officers selected from each Presidency, and directing them to discuss fully the whole points at issue, and then the superior authorities to come to a determination which shall regulate the whole matter.

I avoid all observations on the nature of artillery as a useless discussion in the present state of the question.

but certainly this valuable arm is now in a very disorganised, incomplete, and inefficient state, from the want of defined natures of ordnance, and the means of transports; and I cannot consider less than a full equipment for 120 of the most efficient field pieces a suitable provision for this branch of the Madras Army, with reference to the possible events which may call it into action either for offensive or defensive operations.

6. The organisation of our artillery is at present on the most expensive scale, without adding in any way to its efficiency; small corps of four companies each, fritter away the services of field officers, accumulate staff, both commissioned and non-commissioned, remove officers from company duty, add unnecessarily to establishments, artificers, and all attachés of a corps, without producing any one corresponding advantage. Artillery must be viewed as a corps composed of horse and foot, and divided into batteries, and their composition must be viewed differently to other arms; they are more detached and act in separate bodies, and therefore do not require the compact organisation of infantry; their returns and reports, their registers and pay accounts, and all the internal economy, as a corps, may be preserved with fewer staff and establishments than at present, while their field officers are more urgently required with its component parts in a detached state, and might be more profitably employed in commanding the artillery of divisions than skeleton battalions at its head quarters.

At present we see at St. Thomas's Mount —

- 2 Troops of Horse Artillery,
- 2½ Companies of Foot Artillery,
- 2¼ Companies of Golundauze,

Employing —

- 4 Field Officers,
- 8 Regimental Commanding Staff,
- 16 Regimental Non-Commanding Staff,
- 4 Medical Officers, with—
- 4 Bazar Establishments, and—
- 4 Sets of Artificers;

and there is no probability of their commands being increased, for detachments are more likely to be augmented than diminished. Efficiency certainly does not recommend such an organisation. The economy of the time by no means warrants it, and the great want of officers with companies, and in detached commands, imperatively urge a distribution more consonant with the discipline of the troops, and the pursuit of scientific and professional objects at out stations.

7. With these views, I would recommend that the whole of the European Foot Artillery be formed into one regiment, to be denominated the regiment of European Foot Artillery.

That all the troops, Native and European, be as at present “a Brigade of Horse Artillery,” and the Golundauze Companies, one Battalion of Golundauze; and that the whole of the Gun Lascars and dismounted Horse Artillery be incorporated into the Golundauze Battalion. This will at once reduce one-half of the regimental commands, commissioned and non-commissioned staff, military and medical, bazar establishments, artificers, and all the attachés of three corps, whilst every object connected with internal economy accounts, &c. will be equally attained.

8. The field officers of the corps of artillery, although proportionate to the allotment for other branches of the service, are fewer than in the Royal Artillery, and it would be as detrimental to the science and efficiency of this valuable arm, as unjust, to

make

make any reduction, but they may be more appropriately and beneficially distributed and employed, and this is the object I have in view. The artillery of each subsidiary or field force, and of every division of the army commanded by a general officer, and having a depôt of ordnance and magazine of stores, should be commanded by a field officer of artillery, with an adjutant and serjeant major, and this staff will not only maintain the discipline and science of the detachments of artillery in their respective divisions, but must be made answerable for the efficiency of the ordnance and stores in use, for the cattle attached, and for all the component parts of the ordnance field equipments in use with corps or detachments. The field officer commanding may also be made eminently useful in superintending and controlling, under the divisional commanding officer, the ordnance depôt, the ordnance on works, and in store, and all the ammunition, small stores, arms and accoutrements, and in examining, checking, and reporting to the divisional officer the state of the books and accounts, the due employment of the ordnance officers and establishments; and as he must be senior to the commissary of ordnance, whose commission is in abeyance while so employed, there can be no objection to this controlling power over the stores under the authority of the divisional commanding officer and the military Board; by this plan the following number of field officers, adjutants, and serjeant majors, would be required—

	Field Officers.	Adjutant.	Serjeant Major.
Nagpore - - - - -	1	1	1
Hydrabad - - - - -	1	1	1
Northern Division - - - - -	1	1	1
Southern „ - - - - -	1	1	1
Mysore „ - - - - -	1	1	1
Ceded Districts - - - - -	1	1	1
Fort St. George - - - - -	1	1	1
Head Quarters (3 corps) - - -	3	3	3
TOTAL - - - - -	10	10	10

We have now 12 field officers, five adjutants, five quartermasters, besides those belonging to troops. Three quartermasters will be required for the three corps, but the difference of pay between the two that will be replaced by adjutants and the present division adjutants will about square it; this arrangement will be much more efficient and respectable than the present.

9. The nature of ordnance to be allotted for the field artillery is alone determinable by the Supreme Government; but I would urge on the attention of the Governor General, that the most efficient pieces are the best and least expensive to the State, and that as doubts have justly been attached to the efficiency of the pieces denominated 9-pounder guns, and 24-pounder howitzers of reduced weight, introduced lately into Bengal, it appears to me far preferable that the English natures of these calibres should be adopted in preference to all others of doubtful efficiency, and therefore I recommend that the 5-pounder gun and 12-pounder howitzer be allotted to the horse artillery batteries, and that the standard pieces for the foot artillery batteries should be the 9-pounder guns and 24-pounder howitzers, either of the English pattern or of some pieces of approved modified weight.

10. The number of pieces of ordnance to compose a battery rests also with the Supreme Government; but in reference to economy,

economy, simplicity, and real efficiency, and for the advantages of sub-division, eight pieces are the preferable number, for of whatever number of pieces a battery may consist, the number of pieces for the whole army, if formed on just proportions, will not be affected by the number of batteries; and whilst such determined number of pieces would require a certain number of men and cattle to work and move them, the unnecessary expenses and incumbrances, created by forming batteries of six instead of eight pieces, would be the difference of officers, reserve men, reserve cattle, extra establishments of artificers, carts, forges, &c., exceeding the number necessary for batteries of eight pieces by the subdivision into batteries of six pieces; and I believe all the best authorities of the present age, from Napoleon to the last proceedings of the Royal Artillery Sub-Committee, which obtained the approval of Wellington, sanction my recommendation, for the reasons I have assigned, for economy, efficiency, and concentrated fire.

11. The number of men and cattle in each troop and company, European or Native, for the sake of uniformity and discipline, ought to be equal, and that each battery should be made as imposing and efficient in itself as possible.

12. The latest fixed establishment of ordnance for the garrisons and for the heavy field artillery is specified in Appendix; but the variety of natures of ordnance therein established, consisting of—

Guns—

42-pounders, 32-pounders, 24-pounders, 20-pounders, 18-pounders, 12-pounders, 9-pounders, 6-pounders, 4-pounders, 3-pounders, 1-pounder.

Mortars—

13, 10, 8, 5½, and 4½ inches.

Howitzers—I strongly urge on the attention of the Governor General the immediate revision of this branch of the ordnance; for the multiplicity of every description of stores consequent on the numerous natures of ordnance, the expense, the loss, waste and confusion created by such masses and variety of stores, prove the necessity of immediate simplification of the natures of ordnance, and a reduction in the number of natures will give efficiency and economy, increased in proportion to the simplification.

The natures of the ordnance I will not now enumerate, being dependent on the general military system of India, and consequently to be decided on by the Supreme Government; but I would mention the advantages resulting from combining the natures of garrison, heavy and light field ordnance as much as possible, and thereby reducing the artillery to four or, to the utmost, five natures of ordnance.

REMARKS by Sir Frederick Adam.

I cannot agree; 80,000 stand quite ample; the expenditure has been most wasteful, but even then it has never exceeded 9,000 stand a year, so that if 150,000 were to be in store, we should have nearly 15 years' supply.

ALLOTMENT OF SMALL ARMS.

The number of small arms to be kept up in the magazines of the advanced forces beyond frontier, must be determined on considerations not affecting this army; but I would recommend that arms for not more than one-fourth the complement of the effective subsidiary forces be retained.

The grand dépôt of Fort St. George is capable and well adapted for containing nearly 120,000 stand of arms ; and, considering the establishment of the Madras army reduced, if not below, to the lowest possible numbers, and therefore the probability of new levies being made, and the liability of sudden and great demands to organise and supply with arms the people of other States and countries, besides new levies at home, induced me to recommend the complement of 100,000 arms being always kept up in the arsenal of Fort St. George, and 50,000 in the magazines within the frontier, and with a corresponding number of pistols, swords, and fusils. This may appear a large allotment of small arms for an army under 50,000 infantry, but it must be kept in mind that an extended territory must not depend on any one source of supply, that by fire or other accident even the general dépôts may be destroyed, as was the case at Fort William and Allahabad ; and that demands to arm new levies, the population, and our own immediate tributaries, may be multiplied by demands upon the Indian Government from Persia, Cabool, and other allies in north of Asia, or for the Eastern Archipelago.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I feel it impossible to close this Minute without adverting to the present strength and organisation of the cavalry and infantry of the Indian Army, which is defective as it regards both efficiency and economy, by the low establishment fixed for corps, by which all the additional expenses of staff and establishments are maintained for most reduced numbers of rank and file.

REMARKS by Sir Frederick Adam.

It is unnecessary to discuss the weak establishments of the several corps of infantry and cavalry ; my opinions are already recorded, but I think we ought at once to keep up the horses to the full complement.

DRAGOONS.

There is but one regiment on the establishment, but its organisation is correct and applicable if kept complete in men and horses ; but the Governor General is aware that His Majesty's 13th Dragoons has never, since its arrival in India, been quite complete in rank and file, and that by local regulations it is kept deficient 96 horses less than its effective strength of men for duty in India. The European light dragoon must be considered as the heavy cavalry or reserve of that arm in India, and should be kept complete in men and horses, not only to be prepared for field service, but in the event of any combinations or conspiracies calling forth the energies of the European part of our force.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

There are eight regiments of six troops each, amounting to 444 rank and file each, but cavalry may be calculated by swords, more expressive for its real strength than rank and file.

These regiments, therefore, may be estimated at 500 swords each, but of which effective force there are in each corps 72 men dismounted, and the body-guard to be deducted, which leaves little more than 408 mounted swords in each regiment, or a total of 3,264 effective cavalry.

If economy is an object, combined with efficiency, I should recommend strong regiments of eight troops each, and that the whole be kept complete in horses, with the exception of 40 horses of the dragoons and 20 of each regiment of light cavalry to be kept deficient, as there are always invalids, sick and absent men to that amount, and therefore it seems only necessary to horse them up to the full complement when field operations are in contemplation.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

This arm was never at so reduced an establishment as at present; in

1802	we had	14,400	rank and file.
1812	„	12,000	ditto.
1822	„	7,234	ditto.
1832	„	6,592	ditto.

This, however, is the establishment, but it is by no means complete, and includes the Honourable East India Company's European Regiment. I do not think that our European infantry force should be less than 10,000 men, and that no regiment should consist of less than 10 companies of 95 rank and file. It is obvious that our present European force is not more than equal to the maintenance of our interests in profound peace and tranquillity, and that their want would be severely felt if internal commotions or external demands should suddenly arise, and, in those events, where are we to look for reinforcements?

NATIVE INFANTRY.

The regiments of this line of the service are now complete skeletons, and the commonest demands for detachments and ordinary duties leave but the name of a regiment or a colour reserve. Economy, as well as efficiency, prescribe strong and complete corps; we have now 35,560 rank and file of Native infantry, divided into 52 regiments of 680 rank and file each; how great a saving might be effected, if the amount of Native infantry required for this army, which I estimate at 40,000 men, were collected into 40 regiments of 1,000 strong each, and I do not think that any Native infantry regiment of less than 1,000 men can be considered an effective body, and fit to take its place in line of battle, or to maintain its discipline perfect even in garrison, after providing for those detachments, guards, escorts, and absentees, which must fall to be furnished, more or less, by every corps of Native infantry.

REMARKS by Sir *Frederick Adam*.

I do not concur in this opinion. I have not seen that these corps are of the efficiency stated, and if not they cannot be economical.

VETERAN BATTALIONS.

It is much to be regretted that this useful, efficient, and economical branch of the infantry was ever reduced. We have now only two battalions of Native veterans, but there should be one in each division to take the minor details of duty, and in proportion as this force is maintained, so will be the efficiency of the regiments of the line, both in material and discipline, and they are the cheapest corps we can embody.

Ootacamund,
25 August 1834.

(signed) *R. W. O'Callaghan*,
Lieutenant General and
Commander in Chief.

No. 1.

RETURN of the ESTABLISHED STRENGTH of the MADRAS ARMY, without reference to the Number Wanting to Complete, made up to 30th June 1834.

	Total Rank and File.	Total of each Arm.	TOTAL Strength of the Army.
CAVALRY :			
His Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons - - -	640	4,192	
Eight Regiments, Light Cavalry - - -	3,552		
ARTILLERY :			
Four Troops European Horse Artillery - - -	408	2,352	
Two Troops Native Horse Artillery - - -	180		
Twelve Companies of European Foot Artillery - -	1,164		
Six Companies of Native Foot Artillery - - -	600		
EUROPEAN INFANTRY :			
*Eight King's Regiments of Foot - - -	5,888	6,568	
One Company's European Regiment - - -	680		
Sappers and Miners - - -	664	664	
NATIVE INFANTRY :			
Fifty-two Regiments Native Infantry - - -	-	35,360	
IRREGULAR CORPS :			
Wynaad Rangers - - -	200	200	
Residents' Escorts - - -	—		
VETERANS :			
Carnatic European Veteran Battalion - - -	217	—	
Two Native Veteran Battalions - - -	2,160	2,377	51,713
Gun Lascars - - -	-	-	480
Drivers - - -	-	-	600
GRAND TOTAL - - -			52,793

* There are at present nine King's corps on this establishment, but eight only are included, one being under orders of draft.

No. 2.

DISTRIBUTION of the Amount of the several Branches of the MADRAS ARMY, and their Numerical Strength in Rank and File, made up to 30th June 1834.

	Regiments.					Artillery.			Veteran Battalions.		Ordnance.			Dragoons.		Light Cavalry.		Total of Cavalry.		Infantry.		TOTAL of European and Native Infantry.	Veterans.		Sappers.		Grand Total of Cavalry and Infantry.
	His Majesty's Dragoons.	Light Cavalry.	His Majesty's Infantry.	Madras European Infantry.	Native Infantry.	Troops.	Companies.	TOTAL.	European.	Native.	Horse.	Foot.	TOTAL.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Rank and File.	European Rank and File.		Native Rank and File.	Rank and File.	European Rank and File.	Native Rank and File.	
Travancore	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	680	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Division	-	1	1	-	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	8	8	444	506	444	506	-	444	506	736	4,080	4,816	-	-	332	-
Malabar and Canara	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	736	2,040	2,776	-	-	-	-
Coorg	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	680	680	-	-	-	-
Mysore	1	1	1	-	6	1	1	2	-	-	4	8	12	640	701	444	506	1,084	1,207	736	4,080	4,816	-	-	-	83	-
Ceded Districts	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	8	8	444	506	444	506	-	444	506	736	2,040	2,776	-	-	-	-
Centre Division	-	2	1	-	8	2	5½	7½	-	2	8	-	8	888	-	888	1,012	888	1,012	736	5,440	6,176	-	-	2,160	-	-
Northern Division	-	-	1	-	10	-	1½	1½	1	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	736	6,800	7,536	-	-	-	83	-
Beyond frontier	-	3	1	1	11	3	4	7	2	-	18	32	50	-	-	1,332	1,518	1,332	1,518	1,416	7,480	8,896	-	-	-	150	-
Beyond seas	-	-	1	-	3	-	2½	2½	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	736	2,040	2,776	-	-	-	16	-
TOTALS	1	8	8	1	52	6	18	24	8	2	30	98	128	640	701	3,552	4,048	4,192	4,749	6,568	35,360	41,928	217	2,100	-	664	-

N.B.—Nine King's Regiments on the rolls of the Army; one under orders for England; body guard included in cavalry regiments. For the Foot Artillery guns there are organised kharkanas of bullocks for seven batteries of eight guns each, and three small kharkanas for the draft of eight guns each, but not for the draft of ammunition.

No. 3.

DISTRIBUTION of the MADRAS ARTILLERY.

STATION.	Nature of Troops.	Troops and Companies.		Rank and File.	6-Pounders Attached.		Horses Attached.	Bullocks.	Rank and File of Gun Lascars.	Rank and File of Drivers.	REMARKS.
		Horse.	Foot.		Horse.	Foot.					
St. Thomas Mount -	Head Quarters of Horse Brigade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 Native Artillery, European, 20 Gun Lascars, furnished mounted to the Garrison of St. George, and 25 natives to Nellore, included in this. Two dismounted troops of Horse Artillery.
	Head Quarters of 2nd Battalion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Head Quarters of 3rd Battalion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Head Quarters of 4th Battalion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Horse Artillery, European	2	-	204	8	-	238	-	-	-	
	Foot Artillery, European	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	335	-	not fixed	-	92	120	46	
	Foot Artillery, Native	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	225	-	not fixed	-	92	65	46	
Trichinopoly -	Dismounted Details of Horse Artillery.	-	none	185	-	none	-	-	-	-	
	Foot Artillery, European	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	-	6	-	98	20	49	
	Foot Artillery, European	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	-	2	-	34	10	17	
Bangalore -	Horse Artillery, Native	1	-	90	4	-	126	-	-	-	
Cannanore -	Foot Artillery, European	-	1	97	-	8	-	132	30	66	
	Foot Artillery, Native	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	-	6	-	-	10	-	
Coorg Field Force -	Foot Artillery, Native	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	not known		-	-	10	-	
Bellary -	Foot Artillery, European	-	1	97	-	8	-	132	30	66	
Masulipatam -	Foot Artillery, European	-	1	97	-	8	-	66	30	33	
Chicacole -	Foot Artillery, Native	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	-	none	-	66	20	33	
Secunderabad -	Head Quarters, 1st Battalion, European.	-	1	97	-	8	-	132	30	66	
Jaulnah -	Horse Artillery, Native	1	-	90	6	-	150	-	-	-	
	Horse Artillery, European	1	-	102	6	-	163	-	-	-	
	Foot Artillery, Native	-	1	100	-	8	-	-	20	-	
Nagpore -	Foot Artillery, European	-	2	194	-	16	-	264	60	132	
	Horse Artillery, European	1	-	102	6	-	163	-	-	-	
Coast of Tenasserim:											
Mergin -	Foot Artillery, European	-	1	97	-	not fixed	-	-	30	-	
Tanoy -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Moulmein -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Penang -	Foot Artillery, European	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	-	not fixed	-	-	-	-	
Singapore -	Foot Artillery, Native	-	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Foot Artillery, Native	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malacca -	Foot Artillery, Native	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL Fixed Establishment		6	18	2,537	30	70	840	1,200	480	600	

MEMORANDUM of ARTILLERY beyond the Frontier and beyond Seas.

Hydrabad Subsidiary Force.	Head Quarters of 1st Battalion	-	1	97	-	8	-	132	30	66	
	Foot Artillery, European,										
	Horse Artillery, Native	-	1	90	6	-	150	-	-	-	
	Foot Artillery, Native	-	1	100	-	8	-	-	20	-	
Nagpore Subsidiary Force.	Horse Artillery, European	-	1	102	6	-	163	-	-	-	
	Horse Artillery, European	-	1	102	6	-	163	-	-	-	
	Foot Artillery, European	-	2	194	-	16	-	264	-	132	
	Foot Artillery, European	-	1	97	-	not fixed	-	-	30	-	
Coast of Tenasserim											
Penang -	Foot Artillery, European	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Singapore -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malacca -		-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL		-	3	6½	935	18	32	476	396	80	198

N.B.—Out of the 18 Companies of Foot Artillery, each with 8 guns, 7 have bullocks attached to move guns, waggons, and store carts, and 11 for the guns alone.

Foot Artillery batteries equipped, 56; and 3 batteries of 8 guns, without ammunition, or 3 of 4-gun batteries, 12:—Total, 68.

No. 4.

RETURN of TROOPS of the MADRAS ARMY Employed beyond the Frontier and beyond Seas, the Subsidiary Forces of Mysore and Travancore not included.

	Regiments.				Artillery.				Ordnance.			Light Cavalry.		Total of Cavalry.		Infantry.		Total of European and Native Infantry.		Sappers
	Light Cavalry.	His Majesty's Infantry.	Madras European Infantry.	Native Infantry.	Troops.	Companies.	TOTAL.	Companies of Sappers.	Horse.	Foot.	TOTAL.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Rank and File.	Horses.	European Rank and File.	Native Rank and File.	Rank and File.	European Rank and File.	Native
Subsidiary Forces:									No.	No.	No.									
Secunderabad -	1	1	-	4	1	1	2	2	6	8	14	444	506	444	506	736	2,720	3,456	-	-
Nizam -	1	-	-	3	1	1	2	-	6	8	14	444	6	444	506	-	2,040	2,040	-	-
Nagpore -	1	-	1	4	1	2	3	-	6	16	22	444	506	444	506	680	2,720	3,400	-	-
Tenasserim Coast -	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	736	680	1,416	-	-
Straits of Malacca -	-	-	-	2	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	1,360	1,360	-	-
TOTAL	3	2	1	14	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	18	52	70	1,332	1,518	1,332	1,518	2,152	9,520	11,672	-	-

N.B.—The number of Foot Artillery guns as established are inserted, but the Foot Artillery battery at Jaulnah is supplied with hired cattle for the draft of the guns.

PRESENT AND PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES WITHIN FRONTIER.

	Regiments.				Artillery.		Companies of Sappers.		Veteran Battalions.		Ordnance.		Dragoons.		Light Cavalry.		Total of Cavalry.		Infantry.		Total European and Native Infantry.		Veterans.		Sappers.		Grand Total of Cavalry and Infantry.	
	Her Majesty's Dragoons.	Light Cavalry.	Her Majesty's Infantry.	Madras European Infantry.	Native Infantry.	Troops.	Companies.	Total.	European.	Native.	Horse.	Foot.	Total.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Rank and File.	European Rank and File.	Native Rank and File.	Rank and File.	European Rank and File.	Native Rank and File.	Rank and File.	European Rank and File.	Native Rank and File.	Rank and File.	Horses.
No. 5.																												
<i>Present Distribution:</i>																												
Travancore -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Southern Division -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malabar and Canara -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coorg -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mysore -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ceded Districts -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centre Division -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northern Division -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL -	1	5	6	38	3	11	14	14	1	2	12	46	58	640	701	2,220	2,530	3,231	25,840	30,256	216	2,160	216	498	83	498	83	498
No. 6.																												
<i>Proposed Distribution:</i>																												
Travancore -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Southern Division -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malabar and Canara -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coorg -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mysore -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ceded Districts -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centre Division -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northern Division -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL -	1	5	7	44	3	11	14	14	1	2	18	82	100	640	701	2,220	2,530	3,231	29,920	35,072	216	2,160	216	83	83	83	83	83

No. 7.
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRESENT AND PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

	Regiments.				Artillery.			Veteran Battalions.		Ordnance.			Dragoons.		Light Cavalry.		Total of Cavalry.		Infantry.		Total of European and Native Infantry.	Veterans.		Sappers.		Grand Total Cavalry and Infantry.
	His Majesty's Dragoons.	Light Cavalry.	His Majesty's Infantry.	Madras European Infantry.	Native Infantry.	Troops.	Companies.	TOTAL.	Companies of Sappers.	European.	Native.	Horse.	Foot.	TOTAL.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Rank and File.	European Rank and File.		Native Rank and File.	Rank and File.	Native Rank and File.	European Rank and File.	
{ Decrease - Increase -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	No.	No.	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malabar and Canara Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coorg - - Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayore - - Increase	-	1	-	-	4	1	1	2	1	-	-	8	8	16	-	444	506	444	506	786	2,720	3,456	-	-	83	-
Ceded Districts - Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Decrease - Increase -	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	444	506	444	506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ At Present Proposed - Increase -	1	5	6	-	38	3	11½	14½	6	1	2	12	46	58	640	701	2,220	2,500	2,860	3,231	4,416	25,840	30,256	216	2,160	498
	1	5	7	-	44	3	11½	14½	-	1	-	18	82	100	640	701	2,220	2,530	2,860	3,231	5,152	26,920	35,072	216	2,160	-
	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	36	42	-	-	-	-	-	786	4,080	4,816	-	-	-	-

No. 8.

RETURN of the Number of GARRISON ORDNANCE, with the GARRISONS AND FORCES of the
Madras Army.

	42-Pounders.	32-Pounders.	24-Pounders.	20-Pounders.	18-Pounders.	12-Pounders.	9-Pounders.	6-Pounders.	4-Pounders.	3-Pounders.	1-Pounder.	Mortars, 13-inch.	Mortars, 10-inch.	Mortars, 8-inch.	Mortars, 5½-inch.	Mortars, 4½-inch.
Arsenal of Bellary - -	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-
„ Bangalore - -	-	-	1	-	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-
„ Vellore - -	-	-	3	-	18	2	5	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
„ Cannanore - -	-	-	4	-	42	18	4	4	11	2	-	-	1	-	2	-
„ Masulipatam - -	-	-	22	15	17	16	21	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	9	-
„ Fort St. George -	21	135	154	-	169	211	104	38	1	-	-	8	4	15	23	-
Mount Artillery Depot -	-	-	7	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	8	3	1
Palamcottah - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichinopoly - -	-	-	12	-	18	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	7	-
Vizigapatam - -	-	-	5	-	-	10	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jaulnah - -	-	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Moulmein - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Nagpore - -	-	-	2	-	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	-
Secunderabad - -	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-
TOTAL - -	21	135	210	15	313	308	139	48	14	3	2	15	19	44	62	1

No. 9.

LIST showing the Number of GARRISON ORDNANCE mentioned by Order of Government in their
Letter of 1st March 1813.

	32-Pounders.	24-Pounders.	20-Pounders.	18-Pounders.	12-Pounders.	9-Pounders.	6-Pounders.	Mortars, 13-inch.	Mortars, 10-inch.	Mortars, 8-inch.	Mortars, 5½-inch.
Arsenal of Bellary - - -	-	-	-	15	15	-	20	-	2	-	6
„ Gooty - - -	-	-	-	10	10	-	16	-	2	-	2
„ Dindigul - - -	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-
„ Bangalore - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	-	-	2
„ Ryacottah - - -	-	2	-	-	10	-	12	-	-	-	4
„ Paulghautcherry - -	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	2
„ Vellore - - -	-	-	-	24	6	-	20	-	-	6	4
„ Chittledroog - - -	-	-	-	6	10	-	20	-	-	-	8
„ Seringapatam - - -	-	30	-	120	100	-	150	6	10	10	24
„ Cannanore - - -	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Masulipatam - - -	-	20	10	10	-	30	-	-	2	6	2
TOTAL - - -	-	52	10	197	161	30	274	6	16	22	54

No. 10.

ABSTRACT of the DIVISIONS.

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenues.	Number of Rank and File of Soldiers.	Proportion	
					Of Soldiers to Square Miles.	Of Soldiers to Population.
Present Distribution :						
I. Southern Division - - -	23,936	5,238,895	15,576,916	5,260	1 to 456	1 to 996
II. Travancore and Cochin - - -	9,400	893,000	3,946,720	680	1 to 13·82	1 to 5685·6
III. Malabar and Kanara - - -	13,780	1,669,118	5,502,894	2,776	1 to 4·9	1 to 601·3
IV. Mysore - - - - -	27,300	2,573,500	8,000,000	5,900	1 to 4·63	1 to 436·2
V. Coorg - - - - -	2,200	-	-	680	1 to 3·2	-
VI. Ceded Districts - - - - -	24,000	1,928,814	5,513,169	3,222	1 to 7·45	1 to 698·6
VII. Centre Division - - - - -	18,900	2,095,790	10,550,240	7,064	* 1 to 2·67	1 to 296·6
VIII. Northern Division - - - - -	14,200	2,518,199	6,388,937	7,536	1 to 1·88	1 to 334·1
TOTAL - - -	133,756	16,917,316	55,478,876	33,118	1 to 403	1 to 510·8
Proposed Distribution :						
I. Southern Division - - -	20,102	4,393,292	12,975,841	5,940	1 to 3·38	1 to 751·4
II. Travancore and Cochin - - -	9,400	893,000	3,946,720	680	1 to 13·82	1 to 5685·6
III. Malabar and Kanara - - -	17,654	2,514,721	8,103,969	3,456	1 to 5·10	1 to 727·6
IV. Mysore - - - - -	27,300	2,573,500	8,000,000	9,800	1 to 2·78	1 to 262·6
V. Coorg - - - - -	2,200	-	-	680	1 to 3·2	-
VI. Ceded Districts - - - - -	24,000	1,928,814	5,513,169	2,540	1 to 9·45	1 to 759·3
VII. Centre Division - - - - -	18,900	2,095,790	10,550,240	7,300	1 to 2·59	1 to 687
VIII. Northern Division - - - - -	14,200	2,518,199	6,388,937	7,536	1 to 1·88	1 to 334·1
TOTAL - - -	133,756	16,917,316	55,478,876	37,932	1 to 35	1 to 44·6

Allowing 3,000 rank and file for garrisons of Vellore and Fort Saint George, the proportion of soldiers to the area will then be 1 to 4·65 miles.

DISPOSITION SKETCH of the MADRAS ARMY.

On No. 1. PRESENT DISTRIBUTION.						On No. 2. PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION.					
	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Number of Rank and File of Cavalry and Infantry.	Ordnance Horsed.			Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Number of Rank and File of Cavalry and Infantry.	Ordnance Horsed.	
				Horse.	Foot.					Horse.	Foot.
Triangle - - -	144,700	13,746,500	33,116	12	44	Triangle - - -	144,700	13,746,500	37,932	18	92
Circle - - -	75,970	7,217,150	20,580	12	34	Circle - - -	75,970	7,217,150	24,749	18	60
Centre Division - - -	18,900	2,095,790	7,064	8	12	Centre Division - - -	18,900	2,095,790	7,300	6	30
Southern Division - - -	23,976	5,238,895	5,260	-	8	Southern Division - - -	20,102	4,393,290	5,940	-	8
Travancore - - -	9,400	893,000	680	-	-	Travancore - - -	9,400	893,000	680	-	-
Malabar and Kanara - - -	13,780	1,669,118	2,776	-	-	Malabar and Kanara - - -	17,654	2,514,721	3,456	-	-
Coorg - - -	2,200	209,000	680	-	-	Coorg - - -	2,200	209,000	680	-	-
Mysore Division - - -	27,300	2,573,500	5,900	4	8	Mysore Division - - -	27,300	2,573,500	9,800	12	16
Ceded Districts - - -	24,000	1,928,814	3,222	-	8	Ceded Districts - - -	24,000	1,928,814	2,540	-	8
Northern Division - - -	14,200	2,518,199	7,536	-	8	Northern Division - - -	14,200	2,518,199	-	-	-
Nizam's Dominions - - -	108,800	-	6,384	12	8	Nizam's Dominions - - -	108,800	-	-	-	-
Mysore - - -	64,270	3,000,000	3,844	6	16	Nagpore - - -	64,270	3,000,000	-	-	-
Tenasserim - - -	15,000	-	1,416	-	-	Tenasserim - - -	15,000	-	-	-	-
Straits - - -	1,230	45,070	1,360	-	-	Straits - - -	1,230	45,079	-	-	-

Note.—These statements accompany a map of early date (1835), which it is presumed will not be required.

(No. 60, of 1835.—Separate.—Military Department.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Consultation, 25th
May 1835, Nos.
17 and 18.

IN continuation of the separate letter to your Honourable Court, dated Ootacamund, the 9th August 1834, and with reference to our separate letter, No. 24, dated the 26th February last, we have the honour to forward herewith, for the consideration of your Honourable Court, Minutes by the Governor General and Mr. Prinsep, dated 19th April and 29th May 1835, offering observations on the late Governor General's Minutes, proposing a re-organization of the Indian Army.

We have, &c.

(signed) *C. T. Metcalfe.**A. Ross.**W. Morison.**H. T. Prinsep.*

Fort William, 1 June 1835.

 MINUTE by the Governor General of India.

Military Department, 19 April 1835.

ON taking my seat as Governor General in the Council of India, I found several Minutes, recently recorded by the Right Honourable the late Governor General, relating to the army, and, consequently, to our most vital interests; for on the army, I need hardly say, depends our existence in this country.

These documents have been transmitted, I believe, to the Honourable the Court of Directors, and I am not sure that they are properly before this Government for consideration. Nevertheless, the importance of the subject induces me to offer such opinions as occur to me on the plans which they develope. Such of them as I propose to discuss I shall take seriatim, beginning with that dated Ootacamund, 23rd July 1834, which yields to none in importance.

In that Minute the reduction is proposed of 29 regiments of infantry, seven regiments of cavalry, and a large proportion of artillery, in the armies of the several Presidencies.

It is proposed to effect this reduction without diminution of the total numerical strength of the army, and a saving is thereby contemplated immediately of Rs. 13,81,370. 13., and respectively of Rs. 46,98,741. 15. 6.: Total Rs. 60,80,112. 12. 6.

This is a fascinating plan with reference to the saving proposed, and if the result were certain, and our situation in India fixed, I know not how it could be resisted. But, considering the moveable character of our power in India, considering that in the nature of things it can hardly remain stationary, that we must either advance or retreat, and that a retreat would be the commencement of ruin, there are, in my mind, the strongest objections to any scheme which has the appearance of a retrograde movement, objections far outweighing the uncertain prospect of a saving which may not, and, I venture to prophesy, will not be realized; for, before it can come into effect, events will probably have occurred which will overthrow and nullify all the calculations of the scheme; not specific events which I pretend to foresee, but events setting foresight at defiance, to which, in our precarious state in India, we are always liable.

The whole plan seems to me to be founded on a supposition which I conceive to be erroneous, that our military force is too large, and will admit of reduction. My opinion is totally opposed to this: I apprehend that our force is too small, and that we must keep in view the certainty of increase rather than the possibility of reduction.

Increase is the inevitable tendency of our condition in India. It always has been so, and until we know the fixed unalterable limits of our empire it always must be so. Experience has shown that every attempt at permanent reductions has been futile, or of fleeting effect. Every attempt at reduction has been followed

followed in a few years, if not sooner, by an increase. Reductions at the end of a war, either immediate or gradual, are necessary to shake off a crushing expenditure incurred by increase during the war; but such reductions ought always to be made in a manner which will produce the best possible disorganization of the existing army, and facilitate its increase whenever this may become necessary.

On this principle our present peace establishment was formed. Reduction was made in the numerical strength of regiments as far as it could be carried, with regard to efficiency, thus leaving the organization of the army unaffected, and affording the means of increase in the most expeditious manner, whenever increase might become necessary.

This plan of a peace establishment is approved by the late Governor General, as applied to England, where the practice itself, and the reasoning on which it is founded, are admitted by his Lordship to be just, but is considered by him to be most erroneously applied to India, on the ground that, although war may break out suddenly in Europe, and the greatest state of preparation is there required, no such preparation is necessary in India, there being no power capable of any offensive aggression which one-fourth of our army would not easily repel, and the only enemies by which our dominions can be endangered being far distant, of whose approach we must have timely intelligence, so as to render a state of preparation to meet attack utterly needless.

In this reasoning I cannot concur; we have repeatedly been in a state of similar confidence, which has been suddenly disturbed by an unexpected war. In 1802 a large reduction of the army took place, under the expectation of continued peace. This was followed by a war in 1803, which lasted to 1806, requiring all our energies, and exhausting our resources. Before the Goorkha war we despised our enemies, and thought them utterly powerless. Nevertheless, they proved to be the best soldiers that we had ever had to deal with. Three divisions of our army out of four were defeated, and baffled for a whole campaign; and two-thirds of the infantry of the Bengal army were employed for a long time unsuccessfully against a foe, whom we previously thought incapable of resistance, which same foe we shall some day have to meet again, perhaps, when we may be fully occupied elsewhere. The Marquis of Hastings, whom that war unexpectedly greeted on his arrival in India, left this country in a state of peace, little supposing that he had bequeathed to his successor another war, the most expensive that we have ever had, which required the employment, on an unusual and immense proportion, of our European force, alarmed the minds of our native troops, and filled all India with the hope of our downfall, notwithstanding the then recent triumphs and successes of Lord Hastings' administration. Those very triumphs and successes were gained over powers who were supposed to have been subdued in a former war, who were, in fact, our allies; whose co-operation was due: whose neutrality, at least, was confidently relied on, and who came upon us as enemies unexpectedly, when we were marching to attack and destroy a predatory power that ravaged their territories as well as our own, and whom they ought to have blessed us for eradicating, if the predominating feeling of hatred to our rule had not induced them to run the risk which ended in their own destruction.

There cannot, I conceive, be a greater mistake than to imagine that our situation in India is without danger, or that our only danger is from distant enemies. I do not even think that our greatest danger is at a distance. Our danger is round about us, in the very heart of our own empire, and in every State of India. If there were not this danger in the interior of our dominions, and in every allied and neighbouring State, dependent or independent, we might then indeed calculate what would be requisite to encounter successfully our supposed distant enemies, and reduce our army accordingly, if even then it would admit of reduction; but if we recollect that when we want to send troops to meet external enemies we need troops most at home, and that in time of war, when our force is carried out of our territories, it is most required within them, the argument which would lead us to disregard the necessity of being in a state to make rapid preparation to meet any sudden emergency appears to me to be most fallacious. The fact is, that under no organization of our army can the preparation of regular troops be rapid enough; and it will always be a difficulty when we enter into war, how to supply with sufficient celerity, within our dominions, any description of troops, to be substituted for the preservation of order and tranquillity, in lieu of those that must, on the exigency, be sent away.

I regard the army, in its present state, as consisting of so many regiments on a peace establishment, which may be completed to any strength deemed requisite for a war establishment, whenever the occasion rendering that completion necessary may arise.

I do not profess to consider a regiment of 640 strong in privates as equal to a regiment 800 strong; quite the contrary. But I regard so many regiments more on the former establishment, during peace, as better than so many less on the latter, because they are more easily and more speedily convertible into a sufficient force on the approach of war. I would prefer the 800 to the 640, even as a peace establishment, if we could afford to pay them, because I am satisfied that our force is too small, not too large. But I regard the present reduced scale of regiments as an evil which the state of our finances makes necessary, and which is to be repaired as soon as we have the means.

It appears in the Minute of Lord William Bentinck to be inferred that there would be no diminution of strength in the reduction of a number of regiments, provided that the number of privates remained the same. I cannot think so. The loss of European officers would be an immense loss of strength. What would our native army be without our European officers. The Goorkhas, the best soldiers ever opposed to us in India, told us to take away our European officers, and then see what they would do with our native troops. They were confident of their own superiority over the latter, without the former. They were right; but whether right or wrong, the sentiment evinced the value of our European officers in the eyes of our enemies, and the strength which we derive from them. That loss alone, therefore, would be a great reduction of force.

Apart from that, a reduction of regiments would, in another point of view, be a decrease of strength, greater or less, according to the number reduced. A regiment is a regiment, and for most purposes in peace has the same moral effect, whether it consist of 640 privates or of 800.

If a regiment be stationed to maintain the tranquillity of a district, it produces the effect desired, although consisting of the smaller number.

If a force of several regiments be formed, its moral strength will be greater in the estimation of those it may be sent to overawe if it consist of a greater number of regiments of the lower complement, than if of a smaller number of the higher.

The regiments will be counted and reported by the enemy's spies, not the exact number of the men. And as our regiments on their present strength are more than equal in number to those in the native armies generally, the effect of the number of regiments is not diminished by the low scale of their numerical strength. In a great majority of instances during peace regiments of the present strength would have the same moral effect as if they were on a higher scale in the number of privates, and a reduction of regiments would be, in the important respect of European officers, as well as the Native officers, a real and, in all other respects, an apparent and, therefore, a real reduction of strength.

The disheartening effect of the proposed measure on the whole army, from the oldest European officer down to the youngest sepoy, must be regarded as a very strong objection. Infinite mischief is done by any measure that excites dissatisfaction throughout the army. Nothing can tend more to shake the stability of our empire. Any expense within bounds which would promote cheerfulness in the army would be true economy; and whatever saving would produce discontent and dissatisfaction would be worse than waste.

The whole argument of the Right Honourable the late Governor General in favour of the plan which his Lordship has proposed merely goes to show that the number of men in each regiment is too small. It does not in the slightest degree prove that the number of regiments is too large, which is the thing to be demonstrated before a reduction of regiments can be a just conclusion. The only appropriate remedy for the evil actually shown is an increase in the number of privates in each regiment, a measure of which the advantage is indisputable, and which I should earnestly recommend if I thought that we could afford the expense, which, however, I fear we cannot. In this view of the case the evil which exists, and for which, in my opinion, temporary remedies might be supplied on occasions of emergency, is, I conceive, infinitely less than that which would be produced by the reduction proposed. The real question is, can we with safety and advantage effect a permanent reduction in the strength of our army by a reduction of regiments. In other words, have we too many regiments? I should decidedly say
no.

no. And if not, then it will be wiser to bear the comparatively trifling inconvenience of our present organisation, which can be rectified whenever we can afford the expense or whenever necessity require it, than to seek to remove the existing inconvenience by a revolution fraught with incalculable mischief. I have said a revolution, and a reduction of regiments would be a revolution in the constitution of our army. It is a thing unknown, or, if it ever took place, it is beyond the memory of the generality, if not all, of the present generation of public servants in India. I remember, I think, that orders were received from home in 1801 or 1802 for a reduction of regiments. It was determined to reduce men instead. The war of 1803 made us repent of this reduction, and the effect would have been worse had there been a reduction of regiments. Such a measure would have, as before remarked, a most disheartening effect on the whole army, and that alone ought to prevent its adoption without an irresistible necessity for it, and without a certainty that the object contemplated would be of sure and permanent attainment. Neither this absolute necessity nor this certainty exists; but, on the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the measure can hardly, with due regard to the actual wants of the State, be carried into effect so as to produce the minor saving promised; and it is almost certain, as certain as anything prospective can be, that long before the reduction contemplated can be completely effected, a necessity for increase will be recognised and acted on.

Our career in India has been one of continued advance, attended by a progressive increase of our army.

To attempt its reduction would be a resolution indicating retreat, which even if it were practicable, on just grounds, would have the worst moral effect. I am not one of those who imagine that a Russian invasion of India is the only danger that we have to apprehend.

Neither do I regard it as the greatest or the most difficult to encounter. But while it is deemed necessary to guard against the approach of Russian power and influence on our north-west frontier, and for that purpose to take a more active interest and extend our relations in that quarter, I am much surprised that a proposition for a great reduction of our army should come from one whose eye is avowedly directed towards that quarter, as the only one from which any danger can arise.

Many regard a Russian invasion, or perhaps the more probable event of an invasion, headed and instigated by Russia, as an imminent, not a remote crisis. If they are right, how can a reduction of our army be recommended in any point of view? My own opinion is that, when such an event is to be contemplated as approaching, a vast increase of our army will become necessary, and that the internal state of India alone is a sufficient reason why no reduction can at present be attempted. The general objections which apply to the reduction of one arm apply equally to the reduction of any. The infantry has hitherto been in view in these observations as the main body of our force, and the arm on which we chiefly rely. With respect to the cavalry, the inexpediency of reduction is increased by the greater delay which would attend the re-organization of cavalry, when the force reduced has to be restored, which is a strong argument in favour of keeping the regiments embodied as they now are, and waiting for the time, which will assuredly come, when it may be necessary to raise their complement. Whether our regular cavalry should be composed of Europeans or Natives, whether regular or irregular cavalry is most useful, are questions into which it is not on this occasion necessary to enter. The proposition to which I am objecting is simply for a reduction in the number of our cavalry regiments, to which I object for all the reasons already urged against reductions generally, and in addition, because our cavalry bears, I believe, a less than usual proportion to our infantry, and because it will require a longer time to restore cavalry regiments after disbanding them.

The objections to the reduction of any part of our force apply with equal strength to any reduction of our artillery, and especially of our horse artillery. Moreover, it would, I conceive, be extremely inexpedient to reduce the most scientific branch of our military force, one which is formed with so much pains, and which we ought to maintain in the greatest state of perfection, as giving an immense advantage to small bodies of regular troops over numbers on the part of their enemies, a state of things in which we continually have to contend in India, whether against internal insurrection or foreign warfare.

It is argued in favour of a reduction of the artillery, that the present number

of guns is greater than the usual proportion of four guns to 1,000 men adopted in European armies, by 10 guns in the aggregate, taking all India into the account, but it ought to be remembered that the calculation is made on a peace establishment of infantry and cavalry, which is at the very lowest point, and must infallibly be increased on the first expectation of the approach of war, when the artillery must be increased also, but with greater difficulty and delay than any other arm of our force. The calculation ought therefore to be made on the proper war establishment of our existing regiments of infantry and cavalry, when it would be found that we have much less than our proper proportion of artillery.

Besides which, if the question were examined, it would be found that we require in India more than the proportion of artillery assigned to European armies, because we have oftener to act in small bodies which most need the aid of artillery.

It is a remarkable fact that in our pitched battles with native armies they have generally been superior to us in the force of artillery, which clearly shows that we have not hitherto had a more than due proportion of that arm in our service.

I deprecate exceedingly any reduction of this important part of our force.

Since the remarks contained in the preceding part of this Minute were written, I have read Colonel Morison's Minutes of the 7th August 1834 and 16th February 1835, to which I beg leave to refer as containing many valuable observations and arguments in which I concur. It will be found that his opinions and mine are very much in unison, and whatever weight may be attached to those of either, opposed to such high authority as that of the late Governor General, it may be useful to state that mine had been offered without the knowledge of what Colonel Morison had previously written. It will be seen that two members of the present Government, of long experience in India, in different branches of the public service, looking at the question with ideas necessarily influenced by the turn of mind produced in each by the peculiar course of his own career, unite in deprecating the immense change proposed by the Right Honourable the late Governor General.

The success of the plan, viewed solely as a financial measure, rests mainly on the reduction of the number of our European officers, which is to effect the great saving prospectively contemplated. That reduction I venture to pronounce to be impracticable. Long before it can be carried into effect the necessity for an increase of our army, and especially of our European officers, in whom its efficiency so much depends, must occur. For all the reasons inadequately urged in this Minute I object to the proposed measures. Our army is not too large, but too small. Increase is forbidden by the state of our finances, and may be avoided in time of peace. We are on the lowest peace establishment, and that so formed as to admit of the most speedy increase on the approach of war. Permanent reduction is impracticable and out of the question. An attempt at a temporary reduction would not be attended by any important financial benefits, but would be fraught with immense mischief in its effects, even if it were in its very first stages possible, which is doubtful. Nothing in my opinion could justify it but absolute necessity; that overruling necessity which might compel us to reduce our army from sheer inability to maintain it at the strength required by our wants, and prepare us to submit to the natural consequence of having a force insufficient for the preservation of our dominion. That necessity does not I trust exist. Whatever reduction of expenditure may be necessary, we must look to other quarters for its realization. It cannot with safety be drawn from a reduction of our military force, or a diminution of its efficiency. We ought to exhaust every other possible source of retrenchment before we attempt, under the greatest necessity, to make serious reductions in our army of the kind proposed, which would be like gnawing our vitals. Unless permanent reduction be practicable, the changes proposed must produce more evil than good. And any expectations of the possibility of permanent reduction can only be founded on a complete delusion.

I shall offer no apology for having expressed these sentiments; that was my duty when I found measures in agitation which appeared to me to threaten extreme injury to the State; but it is with exceeding regret that I find myself opposed on such a vital subject to the late Governor General, for whom I entertain the most sincere and cordial respect, and whose whole heart was incessantly engaged in an anxious desire to promote the welfare of the empire entrusted to his charge.

19 April 1835.

(signed) C. T. Metcalfe.

MINUTE by Mr. *Prinsep*.

THE discussions upon the late Governor General's projects of military reform having been continued open to the date of his Lordship's departure from India, and nothing final being then recorded, it seems to me that the members of the present Government are called upon to record their opinions on the very important question agitated therein, and that we are by no means exempted from the obligations of taking them into consideration by the circumstance that a reference was made to England from Ootacamund, on the subject of these plans when they were originally brought forward there. The authorities in England will probably decline to come to a decision on such important changes until they shall learn the opinion of them entertained by the full Council; they would not, therefore, hold us excused, if we were merely to forward the subsequent minutes and papers in continuation of the preceding reference; and, though many motives might lead us, and myself in particular, to wish to avoid taking part in discussions partly gone by wherein our sentiments are likely to be at variance with those of the late head of the Government, there is yet no resisting the strong feeling that silence would on the present occasion be an unpardonable neglect of duty, for the measures contemplated in this instance are of first-rate importance, as they affect the interests, the *morale*, and the efficiency of our Indian armies, all which might be jeopardised by a hasty adoption of the scheme. It would be a failure of obvious duty, therefore, for any member of the Executive Council to allow these papers to be recorded and submitted to the Court of Directors without a written declaration of his own opinion on them. The particular Minutes I have now before me are those commencing with one by the late Governor General, dated 23rd July 1834, proposing a re-organization of the armies of India in all their three branches, infantry, cavalry, and artillery; and holding out a prospective reduction of expense to the extent of 60,80,112 rupees from the entire execution of the plan, without present and immediate saving of 13,81,370 rupees per annum.

I have perused all the Minutes written on this subject, and have examined the statements laid before the Council at Ootacamund, along with his Lordship's first Minute, and the result is a decided conviction that the plan should not be recommended as proper to be carried into execution in any of its parts.

Under the name of a re-organization of the armies of India, the project is simply one for reducing and breaking up and disbanding 29 regiments of infantry, seven of cavalry, and a yet larger proportion to the whole force of the most important arm of all, the artillery. The rest of the scheme consists of propositions for disposing of the men, officers, horses, and equipments of the regiments and corps to be broken up. It has, of course, been an object with the late Governor General to mitigate to the persons affected the evils and injurious tendency of the reduction. The men are not to be discharged, but transferred to other regiments, which are to be increased in the number of rank and file, so as to receive them. The European officers are to be retained in skeleton corps till induced to retire by the proffer of a gratuity, or until absolved. The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers were at first proposed to be transferred as supernumeraries to other regiments; but, in consequence of the strong representation made by Colonel Morison of the injurious effect of this upon the promotion and prospects of every individual of the native army, his Lordship subsequently modified his scheme so far as to consent that these, too, should remain embodied in skeleton corps till absorbed or provided for, to the no small prejudice of the financial results of the measure.

I refer to this part of the plan once for all, in order that I may thus early state my conviction that, if it were proper and possible to make the proposed or any less considerable reductions in the number of regiments and corps of the three Indian armies, the suggested method of providing for the Native and European officers of the corps reduced is as little injurious and as free from objection as any that could be devised. But the real evil of the thing is not to be remedied or lessened by any ingenuity of this description, by which officers are retained in their position and prospects, without interfering with the promotion of others in due roster. The evil lies in the diminution of the number of corps, and it is to this part of the question that the observations I have to make will be principally addressed.

The late Governor General prefaces the introduction of his plan by pointing out that a native army composed of regiments of infantry 640 strong, and of cavalry 420, cannot in consequence of the demand for regimental and other guards, provide a disposable force of anything like the same strength as the same number of men would do regimented into corps of 800 and 600 respectively. In proposing therefore to recast the men of the present three armies into corps of larger numerical strength, his Lordship argues that he provides a more efficient force than the present, and the re-organisation is thus recommended by the double consideration of economy and of an augmentation rather than a reduction of military means. The fallacy of this view of the question is exposed in the Minute of Sir C. T. Metcalfe, and I fully concur in the observations of the present Governor General on the subject. The military means of the State must be estimated by the number of corps at its disposal, and not by the number of individual soldiers. The rank and file number is constantly fluctuating; so were the number of companies, troops, or other subdivisions of corps; there may be 10 companies to each infantry regiment at one time of 100 men each, and at another only eight of 80 as at present, still the corps is a regiment complete in its organisation, presenting the same appearance to the world, and an object of the same respect and dread. True, the corps when reduced is not so efficient, and why is it not so? only because the Government does not at the moment desire the highest comparative efficiency of which such a corps is susceptible. It leaves regiments weak when they are not likely to be called into service in the full confidence that it can by a stroke of the pen replace anyone of these reduced corps, or any number of them within a very short period on a footing of as high numerical efficiency as may be desired. Under the conviction of this in time of peace their strength is always kept down to the lowest possible scale that the actual demands of the service will admit. Since the Burmese war, the Supreme Government have felt more strongly than at any previous period the necessity of this kind of retrenchment on account as well of the augmentations by new corps made during that war, which it was felt impossible to reduce on its conclusion, as of the general burthen imposed by it on the finances of India, for it was the very first war in which the British have been engaged in India which did not end in leaving territory in our hands sufficient to provide from its revenues for the increased charges of the new position in which it placed us. Like every preceding war, this entailed the necessity of establishing new army positions; from the Valley of Assam to the Tenasserim Coast the frontier required to be armed, whereas heretofore a couple of battalions at Dacca and Chittagong were all the force detained within the wide extent of country east of Calcutta. The question was well considered at the close of the Burmese war with reference to all these circumstances, whether any regiment of the Bengal or Madras Presidencies could be considered as superfluous and be dispensed with. The stations to be occupied were necessarily the great consideration; it was not asked how many men, but how many corps it was indispensable to maintain at each. The efficiency of the corps was quite a separate question; *that* it was well known, might be and must be temporarily sacrificed for the sake of no less indispensable financial retrenchment. Now, however, that this sacrifice has been made to an extent verging on the maximum limit to which it could be carried, the plan of the late Governor General comes upon us, building on this very temporary inefficiency as an argument for further weakening and disarming ourselves by reducing the number of corps. True, the men of the reduced corps will by transfer to the weakened regiments make these efficient, and his Lordship's plan goes to keep these always at the increased strength, but where will be the security that upon the next appearance of a threatened deficit of the Treasury the companies will not again be reduced to 80 men?

The late Governor General says, under the proposed new organisation 10,000 muskets will be so disposed that, if wanted for emergent service, a larger number of them will be promptly available. This may be very true, and the Government may yet find itself much crippled of means by the change. In the first place, the 10,000 rank and file, under the new organisation, will furnish corps for 12½ stations only; whereas, under the present, the same number offers to the world the imposing protection of a regimental cantonment at very nearly sixteen stations. No attempt whatsoever is made to show that the presence of a regiment is not wanted at any of these existing stations. If the question had been argued on that ground, the conclusion that the number of existing regiments will bear
reduction

reduction might be rightly come to. But on this branch of the subject the decision has been already passed that the corps are barely sufficiently numerous to maintain existing indispensable stations, and surely it is a curious specimen of encyclic reasoning to leave this position untouched and unimpugned, and because the efficiency of corps has been trenched upon by the reductions made in the number of each for the sake of economy, to bring forward these very reductions as a ground for doubling up and diminishing the numbers of corps, previously determined to be the lowest possible number that the service of the State could be carried on with.

But the late Governor General says more bayonets could be thrown forward upon an emergency. Even admit this in full. Still it does not necessarily result that the force thrown forward will be equally effective, equally imposing, or capable of covering so wide a field. Say the force thrown forward be 4000 bayonets, that is but five regiments under the new organisation, while, under the present, seven could be sent, more weakened, indeed, by the guards they will leave behind, but still regiments in the eyes of the world and of the enemy, and capable of each acting separately as such. If the circumstances of the time are so altered at present, that the Government cannot hazard regiments in the field in their weakened state, then is it time to make local or general augmentations of strength in preparation for such an altered state of things, but surely the same cannot be the time for disarming by breaking up regiments.

Upon the project, therefore, for the reorganisation of the armies, as presented to the Government by the late Governor General, without any reference to stations to be maintained, or to the circumstances, political and military, of the territory to be overawed, and the frontiers to be defended, but resting merely on the bare fact that the present organisation does not leave an equal number of bayonets effective, I have no hesitation in recording an opinion, that it ought on no account to be entertained. In the present financial condition of the country, I am far from saying that it is not, or may not be, a question whether to maintain so many corps as we have. Let it be shown where, how, and when any existing regiments are superfluous and can be dispensed with, and I shall be ready enough to join in recommending the reduction of them for the sake of the saving that will be the result; but upon a mere showing of supposed benefit, without impairing means, I will not be led to join in measures of reorganisation pregnant with all the evils of reductions far beyond what the supposed occasion calls for, and calculated to cripple the means of the Government, in case of future exigency, to an extent more than commensurate with the reductions. The saving indicated, now that it is agreed to throw the Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers into skeleton corps, is almost entirely prospective. What we need is something immediate, for long before the hopes held out are realized, we might be embroiled in wars and distant operations calling for fresh augmentations of force.

I have referred entirely in what I have said to the infantry, because I have taken up the question as a general one, and argued against the general bearing and character of the scheme; all that I have said, however, applies equally to the cavalry and artillery reorganization, which proceeds upon the same principle; others have discussed the effect of these measures in detail on the promotion and prospects of the officers and men of the three armies. Although I have yet said nothing on this part of the question, I beg to be understood as concurring in every argument adduced in behalf of the claims of the military services to have their interests respected, and to be saved from the disheartening influence of disbandments and breakings up of corps, except under the unavoidable exigency of an impossibility to pay them longer.

As for the State of India being such as to warrant or suggest a reduction of military means, I entirely agree in all that is said in the minutes of Sir C. T. Metcalfe on this subject, and look upon it even as absurd to think of reducing the army of India or the number of corps in the army, which is the same thing, at the very time that we are pushing ourselves by negotiation along the Indus, and preparing for an extension of our relations in the north-west. At the very moment of the decease of the King of Persia, when all is unsettled in that kingdom, and nobody can say for certain that something may not every day occur to call for an expedition and extensive operations in that quarter—at the very time, too, when the conduct of the Chinese threatens the embroilment of affairs with the British nation in the extreme east, for who can pretend to a sufficient insight into futurity

to say that we may not be called upon within a few years, or even months, to support measures for the vindication of the national honour, or for the assertion of a right of intercourse in that ultima Thule of European diplomacy.

If the army were to be reorganised in the manner recommended by the late Governor General upon the avowed principle of considering the present reduced peace scale as a maximum, and studying to combine its numbers so as to give to them the greatest efficiency possible without any means of prompt extension, where should we find 20,000 men to send into Persia if so required? Where, another force of the same strength to be shipped for China? All which are contingencies not to be lost sight of in the estimate of our means compared with necessary wants, and with the probable or possible drains upon them.

I wish that the many questions now before Government, some of them nearly of equal importance with this, had left me more time to have given to the preparation of this minute, that I might have stated more forcibly and in better shape than I have done the very strong impression I feel of the injudiciousness of the plan of reorganisation proposed in this instance. The present Governor General has, however, discussed the question so very ably, and with so much judgment and propriety of view, that I feel myself saved the necessity of doing more than expressing my entire and unqualified assent and concurrence in all his arguments and conclusions.

(signed) *H. T. Prinsep.*

Calcutta, 19th May 1835.

(No. 72 of 1835.—Separate.—Military Department.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Cons. 24 June,
1835. Nos. 1 to 3.

WITH reference to the minutes recorded by the late Governor General on the Distribution and Composition of the Armies of India, transmitted with our separate letter, No. 36, of the 16th March 1835, we have now the honour to offer for the consideration of your Honourable Court the sentiments of the Governor General and Mr. Prinsep on those important subjects, as shown in the accompanying minutes, under date the 8th and 16th May, and 9th June 1835.

We have, &c.

(signed) *C. T. Metcalfe,*
A. Ross,
W. Morison,
H. T. Prinsep.

Fort William, 3 July 1835.

MINUTE by the Governor General of India.

Military Department, 8 May 1835.

A MINUTE recorded by the Right Honourable the late Governor General on the consultation of the 13th March, and dated the 28th February, contains his Lordship's sentiments on the distribution of the army of India.

In those sentiments, as far as they regard the proper principle of distribution, I have the honour entirely to concur.

There is no doubt that the dispersion of the army into small bodies is a bad mode of distribution, and that its union and concentration in large bodies is highly desirable.

When the army is dispersed in small bodies throughout the country, it is difficult to collect a large force for any purpose.

It is positively difficult, because every cantonment requires a force for its protection, by which the force to be assembled for field service must be diminished; and further, because delay must be caused by the troops having to assemble

assemble from distant points, instead of being ready to move in one body, in consequence of having been previously united.

It is morally difficult; because, wherever troops are stationed, a general belief becomes established that troops are necessary there; and, consequently, a feeling of insecurity arises whenever the troops are withdrawn. If troops be really wanted in that position, they will be most wanted when it is requisite to withdraw them; for the collection of an army for any important service is the signal for men's minds to think of change, and troops will at that time be required where they were not required before. It would be better that troops should not be stationed anywhere in time of peace for local protection, whence it would be necessary to remove them in time of trouble. It is better that the people should be accustomed to the absence of troops, than that the troops should be withdrawn when their presence is most requisite for either protection or coercion. If they can be dispensed with when everything tends most to raise up danger, either from external foes or internal disaffection, or professed plunderers, they can certainly be most easily dispensed with when all is tranquillity and men's minds are not dreaming of revolution.

If we suppose a field force to be assembled from different stations instead of one, ten times the force would be kept back in the former case to what would be required in the latter for the charge of the cantonments and protection of the posts before occupied. If, for instance, the forces of Nusseerabad, Neemuch, and Mhow were required to form a field army, a regiment probably at the least would be wanted to keep charge of each cantonment during the absence of the main body, that is three-elevenths of the whole body of infantry; but if the three stations were united, one regiment, or an eleventh part of the whole, would be sufficient for the same purpose, and the field force would be increased by a fourth or fifth, or as ten is to eight. At the same time three parts of the country would be excited by the absence of the troops, to which they had been accustomed instead of one.

Concentration of force, however, must in practice have its limits. It would not be expedient, for instance, to concentrate the whole army of any Presidency at one point. It is obvious that the greater part of the country would, in that case, remain entirely unprotected, and exposed to any disaster. Thus the distribution of the army is a wide question. There must be concentration for one purpose, and dispersion for another, and after admitting that concentration is the right principle, it may be found that dispersion is the inevitable practice, for a reason which will force itself on the mind the more the subject be examined, because the army is not sufficient for both purposes, that of forming armies for the field, for which concentration is desirable, and that of local protection, for which dispersion is unavoidable. All that can be done is to keep concentration in view, and avoid dispersion as much as possible.

Were I undertaking to distribute the army anew, without reference to its existing position, I should proceed on these principles. On every frontier where there could be a foe, I would have a concentrated force, a division of the army, complete in all arms, and at the least sufficient for defensive purposes on any occasion which might unexpectedly arise. I would have similar forces in the interior, both as reserves and supports to the frontier forces, and to secure internal tranquillity. Whenever it might be necessary to move any of these interior divisions in support of the frontier armies a sufficient force should be left or substituted for the protection of internal tranquillity, because it is then that internal tranquillity most needs protection. A calculation ought to be made of the force requisite for that purpose in each circle of territory, and that amount of force ought to be retained there in peace and in war, but especially in war when it would be most wanted. All divisions or brigades of the army, intended either for field service against enemies or for the preservation of general tranquillity in the interior, ought to be posted in the most convenient stations for the purposes contemplated, and for the health and supply of the troops, without reference to other merely local objects, in order that they may be available to move in any direction without the sacrifice of any such objects. The army ought to be dispersed as little as possible for merely local purposes, but whenever it may be necessary to post troops with reference to local considerations, the force so posted ought not to exceed the strength requisite for the purpose in view, and ought never to be withdrawn in time of trouble. For instance, let us

suppose the troops at Meerut and Kurnaul to be as they are, disposable forces for field service, and the troops at Delhi to be stationed as a garrison for that important city, and as a force for the preservation of tranquillity in its immediate neighbourhood. Is the force at Delhi sufficient, and not more than sufficient for those purposes at all times? If it be so, let it remain permanently stationed at Dihlee and never diminished at those times when the forces of Kurnaul and Meerut may be removed for field service. If it be more than sufficient for local purposes, let the surplus be removed during peace and added to the force at Kurnaul, or that at Meerut, which are supposed to be maintained for field service. The available force will thus be increased, and there will be no necessity to draw any part of the field force from Delhi at a time when a force, avowedly posted for local protection, ought not to be diminished. Take Benares as another city of importance, for which it may be deemed necessary to have a stationary force. The amount ought to be such as may be sufficient, and as might be retained there during war. If it were more, the surplus ought to be disposed of at the station of an available force, which would not be tied down by local wants, but free to move or detach whenever troops might be required. There are many situations in which local wants may be most conveniently met by local corps; such is the case in Ramgurh, Assam, &c. "where that description of force is maintained, and its use might be extended as formerly, if we could afford the expense wherever a single regiment ought to be stationed unless it were for an important military purpose for which the most efficient description of force were deemed necessary, a local corps would answer as well as one of the line, and would enable us to release the line more from local duties, and have a greater available force than at present.

But it is almost idle to speculate in this manner. We have not the pecuniary means for a sufficient increase of our army; and if the distribution of what we have were attempted according to the principles stated, we should find that we have not near enough. We are obliged to post our troops according to local exigencies, and when we have a war we collect them as best we can, leaving local exigencies to shift for themselves. It would be well, however, always to keep in mind the expediency of distributing our army so as to have the greatest possible amount of force available for field service in any direction, and not locked up for local purposes. We may not be able with our present force to do much in this way, but attention to the principle may enable us to do something.

How little can be done is shown by the measures proposed in the late Governor General's Minute which regard the Bengal army. Beyond our own territories the concentration of the forces of Nusseerabad, Neemuch, and Mhow, with some addition and some reduction, is the only measure proposed; and within our frontier, including Oude, all that is contemplated is the abolition of some small stations, and a consequent addition to some others. Nowhere within our frontier—after the adoption of these measures—could there be such a force concentrated as would in itself form a sufficient army for any great purpose, and important points of our frontier would be left as before, without the means of collecting an adequate force, on any exigency of foreign war. The principle of the proposed alterations is excellent, but the result is a failure, owing to the inadequacy of our army. Neither are the frontiers provided with sufficient forces for defence against foreign enemies, nor are the concentrated masses in the interior that would answer as armies of reserve for the support of those in front, and for the preservation of internal tranquillity. We cannot carry the operation of concentration far enough without laying bare too large a portion of country, and leaving too many places of importance unprotected.

The proposed concentration of the Nusseerabad, Neemuch, and Mhow forces is good in itself, because it would give us an additional force for field service of two regiments, as there would be only one station to protect on the troops taking the field instead of three, and because there would be an army of considerable strength ready to move in any direction without the delay of assembling from distant points. But to render the measure effectual, all the three present stations must be entirely abandoned. It would not do to keep a regiment at Mhow, as proposed by the Quartermaster General, for the purpose of furnishing an escort for the Resident at Indore; such a departure from the principles of the plan would tend very much to defeat it. It must be observed, however with reference to this plan, that it would create the necessity of making Ajmere, which is

now

now protected by the neighbourhood of Nussceerabad, a separate station capable of self defence, without reference to the position of any protecting force. It must also be remarked that if the forces of Nussceerabad, Neemuch, and Mhow are beneficial in their respective vicinities, the local benefit will be affected by removing them, and great spaces of country left without any force; insecurity might be felt and insurrection encouraged, for it often happens that a small and inadequate force stationed anywhere produces all the effect in tranquillising the country that could be obtained by the presence of a larger army. The abolition therefore of these stations would be an experiment, the result of which is uncertain. The removal of a force from a foreign territory, whether it were wise to place it there or not, will always create a sensation, and may be misconstrued as a retrograde movement. It is also to be considered that by that measure much public property would be sacrificed, and much private loss and distress incurred, and that in forming the new station there would be great expense to the State and to individuals. All this having happened, and the new station being completed and occupied, it might prove to be unhealthy, or the neighbourhood incapable of supplying forage for so large a force; or some alteration of circumstances or of opinions might occur to suggest the abandonment of the new cantonment, and a different distribution of the force. That we are liable to such changes is shown by the fate of Muttra. When we extended our dominions beyond the Jumna, Agra and Muttra presented themselves as stations for our troops. Muttra was preferred, and became the principal station in our new frontier; Agra was made merely a garrison. Muttra continued to be our principal station on that frontier from 1806 to 1809, when a new commander in chief fancied another station as better suited to take the lead; and in consequence of the rising power of Runjeet Singh, and the rumoured menaces of French invasion, Meerut superceded Muttra, and became the head-quarters of the division. Muttra, however, remained a considerable station, and underwent increase and decrease as the wind blew. Agra was subsequently increased, and if I be not mistaken Muttra became subordinate to Agra. Next Agra became subordinate to Muttra; and now Muttra is, or is to be, abolished and added to Agra; and it will not be very surprising if, on account of forage, we be obliged to recur to Muttra. Considering the vicinity of Agra and Muttra, within 30 miles of each other, it cannot be supposed that there were very important reasons for these repeated changes; they must have been the consequences of mere differences of opinion prevailing at different times. But the history of Muttra as a military, not yet perhaps brought as a final conclusion, teaches us that in forming a station we may only be laying the foundation of its abolition, and is a warning against trusting too much to any scheme for a change of stations however enticing. Were it now a question whether we should post the forces distributed at Nussceerabad, Neemuch, and Mhow, as they now are, or form them into one efficient body constituting one large station, I should, without hesitation, prefer the latter plan; but I see reason to be distrustful of change, and would prefer the continuance of the present distribution to the inconvenience, distress, and expense which would attend the abolition of the existing stations, until some greater urgency than is yet apparent imposes on us the necessity of the alteration.

What is applicable in this instance is applicable generally where cantonments have been once formed. It may be better to retain them than to incur the bad consequences of abandoning them even in pursuit of an object which, regarded singly, would be an improvement.

I will now take a brief review of the actual distribution of the army belonging to the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra. With reference to the Minutes of Lord William Bentinck, Sir Frederick Adam, and Sir Robert O'Callaghan regarding that of the Madras Army, I concur generally in all that has been said in favour of Bangalore and Hyderabad as suitable stations for large bodies of troops. I do not object to Hyderabad as a station because it is beyond our territories. For that very reason it is preferable, the troops there being available for any movement, without causing any sensation in our own country from apparent diminution of protective force. The only objection to Hyderabad as a station of a great moveable force is, that it has hitherto been considered necessary to maintain a stationary force there for local purposes; as long as this may be deemed necessary it is not, according to the ideas which I have above expressed,

the fittest station for a moveable force, because when the main body of the troops march, although a portion be reserved, there will be an impression of comparative weakness, at a time when local strength ought at least to be undiminished. If therefore a station were now to be selected, I should prefer a place for the cantonment of the field force where no special local purposes had to be attended to; but as Sikunderabad, the station in question, has long been established on a large scale, a change would be objectionable. Bangalore, which was formerly out of our territory, has, I believe, by recent arrangements, been brought within it.

The army of Bengal and Agra is distributed in seven divisions, three field forces, and the fortress of Allabad.

The Presidency division contains a force of 17,308 rank and file, and 36 guns, including local corps, as well as troops of the line. The troops are dispersed in eighteen (18) principal stations, including the Tenasserim coast beyond sea. Besides the 18 stations there are many detached posts. The extent of frontier to be guarded is from the boundary of the Madras territory to Bootan on one side, including the Burman frontier from Negrals to Sudeea, and from the Madras frontier to Singbloom on the other side. The force is distributed for local purposes, which would be more urgent if it were necessary to bring them together. This division ought to be able to furnish a field force of 10,000 men at least for the defence of the frontier towards the Burmans, but could not provide near that number. The only large station is that of the Presidency, where a large force ought to be at all times stationed. Nevertheless, I do not perceive that the force of this division could be much less dispersed than it is. It is a remarkable fact that in practical opposition to the theory of concentration, Bancoora has recently been made a station for a single regiment of the line, which was never, I believe, a station for such a force before. This arrangement was in consequence of the insurrection of the Coles and Chooars. I am not sure it was necessary, as I think that a different one might have been made, but if it was necessary, and certainly some force of some kind was desirable in that position, it clearly shows that, however anxious we may be to concentrate, we are constrained, by the exigencies of our situation, to disperse. The force of this division appears to me to be barely adequate for the duties which it has to perform in peace, and for the requisite protection and respectability of the seat of the Supreme Government of India. It is utterly insufficient for any state of affairs, in which it might be necessary to adopt active or precautionary measures against the Burmans, putting enemies by sea out of the question.

The Dinapoor division consists of 4,439 men and 10 guns. Of this force 1,440 men and 4 guns are local corps locked up and required for local purposes, 1,416 are Europeans available for general service, and 1,416 are Native infantry stationed at Dinapoor, where there certainly ought never to be less. There is not, therefore a single sepoy of the line available in this division for field service. To form any field force out of this division every station must be totally abandoned at the precise period when every station ought to be reinforced. The two European regiments and four guns are all that this division could properly contribute towards the formation of a field army. One would suppose from the paucity of force in this division that there was no frontier to protect. But the bravest enemy that we ever had to contend with in India, and the most military nation perhaps in the whole world is on the frontier which this division has to guard. The Dinapoor and Benares divisions together ought to furnish a field force of the most efficient description of at least 10,000 men for the defence of that frontier. Much more would be required if active operations should be necessary; but it will be seen that the two divisions altogether do not contain even that number. They would contribute well in European troops three regiments, which, composed with their whole strength, would be a large proportion of that description of force. But in Native infantry these divisions could scarcely furnish anything, except by the total abandonment of stations which even in time of peace it is deemed necessary to occupy. This is a striking but not a singular proof of the insufficiency of our army, and especially of that part of it in which a reduction has been recently contemplated. Were a war with the Goorkas to take place, all our available force would necessarily be sent into the Dinapoor and Benares divisions; but without that event, were anything to happen elsewhere, which might render precautionary measures necessary

necessary on the Nepaul frontier, these divisions must be powerfully reinforced. To what, then, is it owing that there is so small an available force stationed in them, but to the fact that our troops are unavoidably distributed elsewhere according to more immediate local exigencies.

The Benares division contains 4,676 men and 8 guns. This force consists of artillery, 445 Native cavalry, 736 European infantry, and 3,400 Native infantry. The Native infantry are distributed at seven different stations. If I were disposed, which in the present state of our finances I certainly am not, to recommend any increase of expense, I should say on this and all similar occasions, let the infantry of the line be brought together in large available bodies, and let every station which requires a single regiment, or a smaller detachment for local protection, be supplied with local troops. This would greatly tend to render the army of the line more efficient in every respect, and more available for field service. It must be done hereafter, or the number of regiments be greatly increased: but at present the additional expense is out of the question. What I have remarked in speaking of the Dinapoor division, is generally applicable to that of Benares. It would be better, perhaps, if both these divisions were under one general officer's command. The head quarters, say at Ghazee-poor, or some other station intermediate between Benares and Dinapoor, to the northward of the Ganges, where the main body should be assembled available for field operations. The troops at Benares and Dinapoor to be put on the footing of stationary forces, not at any time to be reduced and regulated as to number by local wants; brigadiers to be established at Benares and Dinapoor, and the general officer of one of those divisions to be transferred to Agra, or to the general command of the field forces of Rajpootana, Meywar, and Malwa. I am not proposing these measures for adoption. They would require more consideration, and the expense attending such changes is at once an objection. I am no advocate for changes which are not imperative, or of obviously great advantage. I am merely stating what occurs to me as a better arrangement than the present one, if it could be conveniently and unobjectionably adopted.

The garrison of the fortress of Allahabad consists of a company of Native artillery, 112, and two regiments of Native infantry, 1,360—total, 1,472 rank and file. Allahabad is at present the seat of the Government of the Agra Presidency, and the force above mentioned is the force of the station, as well as the garrison of the fortress. It is not adequate as a garrison, if a garrison were really required for defence. Neither is it sufficiently respectable as a force at the seat of Government. But it is as much as can be spared for these purposes, and has been increased from one regiment and a half to its present force, two regiments, in consequence of the station becoming the capital of a Presidency.

The Cawnpore division contains 11,798 rank and file, and 28 guns. Cawnpore is the principal station where, with the exception of one company of Native artillery, which is at Lucknow, all the artillery, sappers and miners, European dragoons, Native cavalry, and European infantry, are properly assembled together with three regiments of Native infantry, which is a disproportionately small force of that arm. The Cawnpore force put in motion would be in other respects complete, but deficient in that particular. It could only take two regiments of Native infantry into the field. On the principle of concentrating for the purpose of forming moveable armies, at least four regiments of Native infantry ought to be added to the station of Cawnpore. The Native infantry is the main body of our Indian army. Until that arm can be brought together in large bodies, the object of concentration cannot be accomplished. But although other descriptions of troops are brought together at principal stations, the Native infantry is almost universally dispersed, and is scarcely ever cantoned together in sufficient numbers to form a sufficient field force. It must be supposed that this dispersion arises from some necessity, for it would otherwise be obviously a very defective and injudicious distribution. For instance, in the Cawnpore division there are 12 regiments of Native infantry, containing 8,160 rank and file. These are dispersed at 10 stations. Until lately there were 13 regiments at 12 stations. Two stations have recently been abolished, Secrora and Paltargurh; two more might, I conceive, be abolished, Seetapoor and Sooltanpoor in Oude. But in speaking of the abolition of stations I cannot refrain from

remarking that the measure entails great loss on officers, who thereby lose their houses, purchased at considerable expense, and have to incur a similar expense in the purchase or erection of others, and that although this consequence of the occasional abandonment of a station has been usual, it becomes an extensive calamity when the measure is had recourse to generally for a systematic purpose, and becomes worthy of attention with a view to compensation. It is not merely that loss is sustained such as men can bear; the loss in many cases causes or increases debt, which ends in utter ruin. If the stations of Seetapoor and Sooltanpoor were abolished, as has been proposed, the force, two regiments, or 1,360 rank and file, with four guns, ought to be added to the principal station of Cawnpore. If Futegurh and Mynpooree could be abolished as military stations, which I doubt, two more regiments might be added to Cawnpore. If Etawah could be abolished, the force there, half a regiment, might be added to that at Banda, one and a-half regiment, the force in Bundelkund being very weak for its duties. The Cawnpore division includes the kingdom of Oude and Bundelkund within its limits, and has the frontier of Nipal on one side, and of the Boondela States and Sendheea on the other. The principal stations are Cawnpore and Lucknow. The force at the former may be considered, with the exception of what must be left for the protection of the station, a moveable force for field service. The force at Lucknow must be regarded as stationary for local purposes. It would be right, therefore, to increase the force at Cawnpore to any amount practicable, and wrong to augment that at Lucknow beyond what may be requisite for local purposes and could be kept stationary there at all times.

The Meerut division contains a force of 16,551 rank and file, and 52 guns distributed at 12 stations. The principal stations are Meerut, Agra, Delhi, and Bareilly. The force at Meerut may be considered moveable. It could send into the field horse artillery, foot artillery, European dragoons, Native cavalry, and European infantry, in sufficient proportions to form a respectable field force, but could only supply two regiments of Native infantry, a very inadequate proportionate of that arm; there being only three at the station, and one being requisite for its protection. The troops at Delhi and Bareilly are stationary forces, and will be required there at all times. If Agra should become the capital of the fourth Presidency, the force there will become for the most part stationary from the necessity of maintaining in that quarter a respectable force at the seat of Government. Agra could at present supply horse artillery, foot artillery, Native cavalry, and European infantry, in sufficient proportions for a separate field force, but only two regiments of Native infantry. Everywhere the deficiency is in this branch of the service, showing clearly either that our regiments are too few in number, or that they are badly disposed of. That the former conclusion is the just one is evinced by the fact that the late Governor General and Commander in Chief, with the assistance of the chiefs of the staff, although bent on concentration, could not contrive to bring together at any station in the Bengal and Agra Presidencies, with the exception of the seat of Government at Fort William, more than four regiments of Native infantry, although for the purposes of his plan there ought not to have been less than seven at each great station. Although three or four stations are still left which might possibly be abolished, the general observation on examining the distribution of the army would be that many parts of the country are without troops where they are obviously required. In order to make the Native infantry equal to our wants there must either be a great increase in the number of regiments, or, which would be the cheaper plan, a substitution of local force at those stations where single regiments or small detachments are now employed. Then the regiments of the line might be brought together in large cantonments for the purposes which are contemplated by concentration. The expense of such an augmentation in either way puts it out of the question for the present, and we must be content to submit to dispersion to a great extent as unavoidable. The Meerut division is bounded by the Cawnpore division on one side, by Sendheea country, Rajpootana, and the Jumna on another, and by the Himalaya Mountains from the Jumna to the Kingdom of Oude. It includes Rohilkund within its limits.

The Sirhind division contains 6,838 rank and file, and 18 guns. The principal station, Kurnaul has horse artillery, foot artillery, Native cavalry, and

European

European infantry, in respectable proportions available for a field, but only two regiments of native infantry, of which only one would be available. The whole division contains five regiments of that description of force dispersed at three stations: two at Kurnaul, two at Loodiana, and one at Hansi. It is evident that no army of native infantry can be formed of this force, for if the detached regiments could safely be withdrawn in war, they ought not to be where they are in peace. The truth is, they are wanted where they are in peace and still more in war, but must be withdrawn in war at all risks, because we cannot do without them. Two regiments occupy the frontier post of Loodiana on the Sutlej, and there would be more advocates for increasing than for diminishing the force at that post. It is to be remembered that this division, with its five regiments scattered at three stations, occupied the frontier beyond which many politicians fancy our only danger to lie. If anywhere, then, an imposing force would be proper here, if it were possible to furnish it, which it is not.

The Saugor division contains a company of foot artillery, a regiment of horse, improperly termed local, and seven regiments of native infantry. Total rank and file, 5,455, with 12 guns. The artillery, cavalry, and four regiments of native infantry are cantoned at Saugor; the other three regiments are dispersed at six stations. This dispersion is no doubt recommended by local considerations, but otherwise it seems inexpedient and quite opposed to the principle of concentration. The force at Saugor could send into the field a company of artillery, a regiment of horse, and three regiments of native infantry, a force perhaps sufficient for local purposes. This division is distinguished from the others by having neither regular cavalry nor European infantry.

The Rajpootana force has 3,940 rank and file, and six guns. A company of foot artillery, a regiment of native cavalry, and four regiments of native infantry are cantoned at Nusseerabad. From that force a detachment is furnished for the duties of Ajmeer. A regiment of local infantry is stationed at Beawr, which is dispersed in numerous small detachments. The Rajpootana field force is obviously insufficient for any service on a great scale, but, like the Saugor force, might suffice for ordinary local purposes.

The Meywar force contains 3,973 rank and file, with 12 guns. It consists of a troop of native horse artillery, a company of native foot artillery, a regiment of native cavalry, a regiment of irregular horse, and four regiments of native infantry. The whole force is cantoned at Neemuch, furnishing a detachment of one company for the escort of the agent at Kotah. The same remark applies to the Meywar as to the Rajpootana force.

The Malwa force contains 3,426 rank and file, with 12 guns. A troop of European horse artillery, a company of European foot artillery, a regiment of native cavalry, and three regiments of native infantry, occupy the station of Mhow, which furnishes two companies for Indore and one company for Mundlesur. A regiment of horse is stationed at Bhopawar. The same remark is applicable to the Malwa as to the Meywar and Rajpootana forces. They are severally unequal to any great purpose, such as requires the assembling of a large field force.

On the subject of the concentration of these forces I have already offered my opinion. It will be seen that there is neither European infantry nor European cavalry with any of these forces.

It is observable in this cursory review of the distribution of the Bengal army, that nowhere is there any station of sufficient strength in all arms to furnish a field force of adequate amount for any great purpose, and that the deficiency is generally owing to the insufficiency of native infantry. Reckoning a regiment of European infantry, as we have been accustomed to regard it, as a due proportion to five or six regiments of native infantry, many stations and every division, Saugor, and the forces of Rajpootana, Meywar, and Malwa excepted, could furnish its quota of European infantry and of other arms for field service, but no stations, and scarcely one division, perhaps not one, could properly provide its proportion of native infantry. The cause of this is, that the native infantry is distributed and dispersed according to local exigencies, and when wanted for field service must be brought together from different points at the sacrifice of local objects, and at the risk of dangerous consequences. It does not appear that stations occupied for local purposes can to any great extent be

abandoned, in order to render the native infantry more readily available for field service. We must therefore either greatly increase our native infantry by additional regiments, or by the substitution of local corps; or either of those being impossible on account of the expense, we must be content to go on as heretofore, incurring the risks attendant on local abandonment whenever more pressing exigencies elsewhere force us to that measure.

At the same time we ought to bear in mind that the absence of troops is of less consequence in peace than in war, and that to accustom people to their presence in peace, when they must be withdrawn in war, is bad policy, consequently that we ought to disperse as little and concentrate as much as possible consistently with safety.

I do not think it necessary to go through the details of the distribution of the Madras and Bombay armies, but it will be found in both that the object of concentration cannot be pursued to a sufficient extent without sacrificing local protection, which it is deemed expedient to maintain.

Viewing the three armies as a whole, we must make the best that we can of the present distribution; and I am not aware that we shall gain any great advantage by such changes as may be practicable. We can nowhere form stations adequate singly to send forth field forces, such as we must bring together whenever called on to make any good exertion. The army of India is not large enough for that purpose, and the expense of putting it on such a footing would at present be intolerable. When, therefore, we require forces in the field, we must draw them as we have been accustomed to do from several or many stations. Whenever we foresee a war we must add greatly to our strength. In the meantime the present distribution, which is probably well suited for local purposes, will suffice in peace; changes, even though they may be in some degree for the better, would hardly be worth the inconveniences which they would cause, when their effect must, as at present, be incomplete; and the advantages to be derived from them inconsiderable. Keeping concentration in mind as a principle to be acted on, whenever this can be done without local injury or with decided advantage, we may, I think, rest with the army distributed as it is, and avoid great changes, which would have little beneficial effect until those times come, when such changes will naturally accompany others, which would then take place. At present I do not see anything in the plans proposed that would compensate for the inconveniences that would probably attend their immediate execution. The effect would be inadequate to the design. The principle is good, but its operation is necessarily limited by the insufficiency of our force for all the purposes which our army has to fulfil.

(signed) *C. T. Metcalfe.*

(Military Department.)

MINUTE by the Governor General of India.

THE Right Honourable the late Governor General, in a Minute dated the 13th March, has recorded his sentiments regarding the composition of the army of India, and the method to render it more efficient.

In the commencement of that Minute, his Lordship has entered on the question of the danger of our position in India, and although he has, I think, underrated it in some respects, the sum of his remarks tends to show that we are in such danger as is incalculable.

His Lordship is of opinion, that there is no danger from native powers, because there is no chief with any semblance of military force; but this cannot be said of Runjeet Sing, nor of Sindhia, nor of the Goorkhas, a nation of disciplined soldiers, nor of Holkar, nor of the Burmans, nor of many other powers who, in a greater or less degree as to each other, have all the materials of military force according to their means, of which we might be made aware very speedily, if there were any favourable occasion for its display against us. We must not imagine, because we are now at peace, and apparently invincible, that there is

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no military power that could be arrayed against us in the event of troubles and disasters. The difficulties that we had to contend with, and the exertions that we were compelled to make when we had the Goorkhas and the Burmans singly to combat, ought to satisfy us, that we may again be involved in embarrassments which would add greatly to the moral strength of every power in India disposed to enter the field as an enemy. Except the mental effect, which may or may not have been produced by our ultimate success in our former wars with these powers, they are as strong as they ever were, the Goorkhas, I believe stronger, owing to their incessant attention to the perfection of their military efficiency, and to their admirable system by which every man in the nation is made a disciplined soldier. It may be said that they cannot cope with us in the plains and single-handed; if we could bring all our resources against them, they most probably could not; this would not, however, be from any want of energy, or of discipline on their part, but from our superiority in cavalry, artillery, and every other arm, in some respects in skill and efficiency, in others in number; but neither have we any right to expect that the war would be single-handed, nor can we calculate on its being carried on in the plains. We must be prepared for an offensive war, in which the Goorkhas would have all the advantages of their mountains, and our difficulties be accordingly increased. A merely defensive war would be to us nearly the same as defeat; it would be a change, and an evidence of weakness, which our power could hardly survive. It is not therefore enough to say that no power single-handed is a match for us; we should not be here if any were. The question is, can we conquer them all at once? for the power to do this is necessary to our safety; our danger does not lie in the military force alone of native states, but in the spirit by which they are actuated towards us; and still more in the spirit of our subjects from one end of India to the other. We have no hold on their affections; more than that, disaffection is universal, so that what to a power supported by the affections of its subjects would be a slight disaster, might to us be an irreparable calamity. The little reverse which we met with at Ramoo, in the Burman war, sounded throughout India, like our repulse at the first siege of Bhurtpore, magnified and exaggerated as if it had been our death-knell. The Commander in Chief was said to have been killed, and the Governor General to have put an end to himself in despair by swallowing pounded diamonds. Ramoo became so celebrated, that although the place is an insignificant one, in the district of Chittagong, in our own territory never before generally heard of, the word is now used by the natives as the name of the Burman Empire, or of any place to the eastward beyond sea, and an idea of something formidable and dreadful is attached to it.

Some say that our empire in India rests on opinion, others on main force. It in fact depends on both. We could not keep the country by opinion if we had not a considerable force; and no force that we could pay would be sufficient, if it were not aided by the opinion of our invincibility. Our force does not operate so much by its actual strength as by the impression which it produces, and that impression is the opinion by which we hold India.

Internal insurrection, therefore, is one of the greatest of our dangers, or rather becomes so when the means of quelling it are at a distance. It is easy to deride it, because insurgents may not have the horse, foot, and artillery of a regular army; but it becomes serious if we have not those materials at hand. Nothing can be a stronger proof of our weakness in the absence of a military force—even when it is not far removed—than the history of such insurrections as have occurred.

The civil power, and all semblance of the existence of our Government, are instantly swept away by the torrent.

We need not go far back to show that in the neighbourhood of the metropolis of British India, within a forced march from one of the largest of our military stations, our Government was subverted throughout a considerable extent of territory; our magistrates, with all the power that they could collect, driven like chaff before the wind, and an insurrectionary authority established by a handful of men, proclaiming the overthrow of our dominion, and the establishment of a new dynasty in the person of the leader of a band of fanatics. This state of things continued for several days, until the insurrection was suppressed by the application of military force, without which it is impossible to say to what extent it might have proceeded, so completely were the insurgents masters of the

neighbouring country. As the spirit of insurrection is catching, this affair was soon followed by an insurrection of the Dangur Coles, a race previously orderly and submissive, and remarkable for industrious and laborious habits out of their own country. No sooner had insurrection broken out, than it spread like wild-fire. Not a Cole in the country was free from the infection. All the inhabitants of other description, the rajah and a few chiefs excepted, who had strongholds or military means for their protection, were massacred or expelled. The officers of our administration, and every sign of our Government, quickly disappeared. For a long time all the force that could be found on our part was not only inadequate to suppress the insurrection, but, although in able hands, could hardly resist it, and could not prevent its spreading, or do more than check it at one point. It required several months and a large force to put down this insurrection; but that of the Chooars, another wild race, soon followed, which baffled the first force and the second force employed, and kept us engaged for many months also, before it was extinguished. Had all those insurrections happened at once, or any of them, at a time when we could not have brought troops against them, they might have been exceedingly embarrassing, and the extent to which they might have proceeded, or the danger with which they might have been attended, cannot now be calculated.

These things happened in countries which had been long under our dominion, and although able reports have been written as to the causes, they have never, to my mind, been satisfactorily explained according to any motives or expectations by which men would rationally have been guided under the circumstances then existing. In each case, in my opinion, the original cause was habitual disaffection operated upon by the spirit of insurrection, excited by false notions that the time was favourable for success. The alleged causes, elicited by investigation, if they were causes at all, were merely sparks applied to combustibles previously existing.

I have noticed these circumstances at the risk of repeating what I have probably said more than once on former occasions, because the prevalent disaffection of our subjects, the uncertainty under which we hold any part of our Indian possessions without the presence or immediate vicinity of a military force, the utter inability of our civil establishments to stem the torrent of insurrection, their consternation and helplessness when it begins to roar, constitute in reality the greatest of our dangers in India, without which a Russian invasion, or any other invasion, might, I doubt not, be successfully met and repulsed. The authority of the late Governor General, in deriding internal disaffection and insurrection as if they were quite contemptible, must have great weight, the more because it will be gratifying to our rulers to see such opinions supported by such authority. Differing totally from those opinions, I think it necessary to appeal to facts of recent occurrence. What happened in the Baraset, Ramghur, and Jungle Mubal districts, may happen in any other part of our country, without any other cause than the disaffection already existing everywhere.

Persons unacquainted with our position in India might throw in our teeth, that this disaffection is the consequence of bad government, and many amongst us, connecting the two ideas together, are reluctant to credit the existence of general disaffection. But this feeling is quite natural, without any misgovernment. Instead of being excited by our misrule, it is, I believe, in a great degree mollified by our good government. It exists because the domination of strangers, in every respect strangers, in country, in colour, in dress, in manners, in habits, in religion, must be odious. It is less active than it might be, because it is evident to all that we endeavour to govern well, and that whatever harm our Government does proceeds from ignorance or mistake, and not from any wilful injustice or oppression.

Although Lord William Bentinck appears to despise the dangers of either foreign foes or internal insurrection in India, his Lordship admits some things which are quite sufficient to show that danger exists. He admits that we have no hold on the affections of our subjects; that our native army is taken from a disaffected population; that our European soldiery are too few to be of much avail against any extensive plan of insurrection. This is quite enough, and more than I have hitherto alluded to, for it is impossible to contemplate the possibility of disaffection in our army without seeing at once the full force of our danger. As long as our native army is faithful, and we can pay enough for it,

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we can keep India in order by its instrumentality, but if the instrument should turn against us, where would be the British power? Echo answers, "Where?" It is impossible to support a sufficient army of Europeans to take the place of our native army.

The late Governor General appears also to adopt in some measure the just remark of Sir John Malcolm, that "in an empire like that of India we are always in danger, and it is impossible to conjecture the form in which it may approach." This sentiment expresses the reality of the case in perhaps the truest manner, and I will not longer dwell on this part of the subject.

His Lordship, however, sees further danger in the spread of knowledge and the operations of the press. I do not, for my own part, anticipate danger as a certain consequence from these causes. I see so much danger in the ignorance, fanaticism, and barbarism of our subjects, that I rest on the spread of knowledge some hope of greater strength and security. Men will be better able to appreciate the good and evil of our rule, and if the good predominate, they will know that they may lose by a change. Without reckoning on the affection of any, it seems probable that those of the natives who would most deprecate and least promote our overthrow would be the best informed and most enlightened among them, unless they had themselves individually ambitious dreams of power. If, however, the extension of knowledge is to be a new source of danger—and I will not pretend confidently to predict the contrary—it is one altogether unavoidable. It is our duty to extend knowledge, whatever may be the result; and spread it would, even if we impeded it. The time is past when the operations of the press could be effectually restrained, even if that course would be any source of safety, which must be very doubtful. Nothing so precarious could in prudence be trusted to. If, therefore, increase of danger be really to be apprehended from increase of knowledge, it is what we must cheerfully submit to. We must not try to avert it, and if we did we should fail.

His Lordship considers our greatest danger to be in an invasion from the north-west, led by the Russians. He supposes a force of 20,000 Russian infantry and 100,000 Asiatic cavalry to have arrived on our north-western frontier. Supposing such a case, with the time which we should have for preparation, we ought to be able to give a good account of the Russian infantry easily, I should say, if there was no danger of internal insurrection at such a crisis. The 100,000 cavalry it would be more difficult to manage, from the impossibility of collecting an equal force of that arm. But is there no impossibility of collecting such a force against us? I doubt the practicability of assembling such an immense body. Are all to be on one side? Is there to be no hostility to the Russians in their progress? Is every chance to turn up in their favour? If it were possible to collect such a force, how is it to be fed and supported? At whose cost? Not at that of Russia, or any other power; that being utterly impracticable from want of means. Solely, then, at the cost of the countries through which it had to pass. If this were possible, it would at least destroy these countries, and the Russian infantry would be starved to death by the operations of its allied cavalry. All speculations, however, regarding our military defence against a Russian invasion may be safely postponed until we know more on the subject. It cannot come on us so suddenly as to prevent preparation to the utmost extent that our resources will allow; and preparation for such an event must be on a much larger scale than any that our means could afford, without the immediate approach of the event, or for any length of time. Reserving suitable measures until we have reason to apprehend that we shall have to meet this danger, we have in the mean time, without reference to such a course, ample reasons for putting our army on the most efficient footing, and for increasing it to any extent that our finances will bear. The measures proposed, in the late Governor General's Minute, appear to me to fall far short of what would be requisite at the crisis which he contemplates.

Considering the possible disaffection of our Native army as our only internal danger, and the want of physical strength and moral energy as rendering them unable to contend with an European enemy, his lordship proposes that the European portion of our army should be one quarter, and eventually one third, in proportion to the strength of our Native army. He considers this as requiring a force of 30,000 Europeans in India. In the expediency of having at least this force of Europeans, even in ordinary times, I entirely

concur; that is, if we can pay them. But the limit to this, and every other part of our force, must be regulated by our means. If we attempt to fix it according to our wants, we should soon be without the means of maintaining any army. Thirty thousand European troops would be vastly inadequate for the purpose of meeting the imagined Russian invasion; for we should more require European troops in the interior of India at that time than at any other. To have our army on a footing calculated for that event is impossible. Our army cannot well be greater than it is, owing to want of means. It cannot well be less, owing to our other wants. Such as it is in extent, it is our duty to make it as efficient as we can, with or without the prospect of a Russian invasion; and this is the only way in which we can prepare for that, or any other distant and uncertain crisis. On the approach of such an event, we must have reinforcements of European troops from England to any amount required, and we must increase our Native force according to the exigency of the time. We could not long exist in a state of adequate preparation, as we should be utterly ruined by the expense.

In order to raise our European force to the proposed number of 30,000, of which 20,000 are to be infantry and 5,000 cavalry, an addition would be required of 10,000 or 12,000 to our actual force. The increase of expense would of course be great. It is an increase to which I should not object, for it may be of vital importance if we had the means of meeting it; but we have not, and this is the difficulty which opposes us in every attempt at improvement.

In order to provide, in some degree, for this additional expense, the late Governor General recommends that a captain be struck off from every regiment of the Native army. Having, in another Minute, proposed the reduction of two subalterns in every regiment to meet some other expense, his lordship now recommends the abolition of a captain to meet this. If every additional charge is to be met in this manner, what will become of our Native army? I cannot reconcile my mind to these proposed reductions of the European officers of that force. They are the life and soul of it; and to avow the necessity of increasing the efficiency of the Native army, and, in the same breath, to advocate the expediency of reducing the European officers, appears to me to be an unaccountable inconsistency. This proposition is accompanied by another for increasing the number of rank and file, in every Native regiment, to 1,000. This latter measure is highly desirable, but, like every other good proposition, impracticable from want of means.

Lord William Bentinck maintains the opinion that there are too many European officers with the Native army, or that there is no necessity for so many. From what I have said above, it will be seen that I cannot concur in that opinion. If we were to regard our Native army as mere local corps for the support of our civil administration in internal Government, we might reduce the number of European officers, but we cannot, I conceive, do so while we expect from the Native army the efficiency of real soldiers against all enemies in the field, European or Native. We must not reduce the number of officers who are to lead them to the charge, and on whose energies their discipline and spirit depend. In any future necessary increase of our Native army, either temporary or permanent, it might be well to see whether internal tranquillity and order could not be sufficiently preserved by corps partially officered, as local corps now are, and former levies have been; but with respect to any kind of regular force intended for field service requiring the aid of perfect discipline, the absence of European officers would be a deplorable and perhaps fatal deficiency. To think of the occasion when our native troops may have to be led to the charge of Russian batteries and bayonets, and to propose at the same time to take from them their European officers, are incongruities which one cannot understand.

The late Governor General condemns our Indian army, in a sweeping sentence, as being the most expensive and least efficient in the world. If it were so, how should we be here? Is it no proof of efficiency that it has conquered all India? Is it no proof of its efficiency that India is more universally tranquil, owing to our Indian army, than it ever was under any native Government or Governments that we read of? If our Indian army be so expensive, why do we not employ European troops alone to maintain India? why but because Europeans are so much more expensive that we could not pay a sufficient number? If our Indian army be so inefficient, why do we incur the expense of making soldiers of the natives? why do we not entertain the same number of undisciplined

ciplined people, who would cost much less? Why but because then we should lose the country from the inefficiency of Native force? If, therefore, the Indian army be preferable to an European force on account of its cheapness, and to other Native troops on account of its efficiency—if we cannot substitute any other force cheaper and more efficient, how can it justly be said to be the most expensive and least efficient army in the world? If it enables us to conquer and keep India; if it performs well every duty required of it—hard work in quarters, good service in the field—how can it be subject to imputation of inefficiency? The proof of its cheapness and of its efficiency is, that we cannot substitute any other description of force at once so cheap and so efficient.

One important measure proposed by the late Governor General is the entire abolition of the Bombay army, and its union, half to the Bengal, and half to the Madras army. I am not aware of any advantage to be derived from this measure, except the saving that might be effected by the abolition of the portion of staff which would cease to be necessary when the Bombay army ceased to be a separate army; but I can hardly think that this advantage would be sufficient to make the measure desirable. It would, I imagine, be a source of great discontent to the whole of the Bombay army, and of gratification to none. If there were sufficient reasons for uniting all the armies of the several Presidencies in one, which, I apprehend, there are not, the Bombay army would share the fate of the others, and all would be amalgamated; but while there are separate armies and separate presidencies, I cannot see any sufficient motive for the abolition of the Bombay army, and the infliction of the wound which would thereby be given to the feelings of that body, and of the whole service of that presidency. For so great a change some very important benefit ought to be shown, which is not at present visible. The amount of consequent reduction of expense has not been stated, and would probably be insignificant compared with the magnitude of annoyance.

The junction of the Ceylon force with that of India appears, for unity of power, to be desirable, but while the Government of Ceylon is distinct, there will probably be impediments to a junction of the forces.

The introduction of Malay troops into the Indian army is another question agitated in his Lordship's minute. I am not competent to offer any decided opinion on this subject from a want of sufficient knowledge of the Malay character. The general impression of it is unfavourable, but I have met with gentlemen accustomed to it, who speak highly of it. If Malays would make orderly and faithful soldiers, I should be inclined for the admission on the ground that our Native infantry is composed too much of men of one class, actuated by one common feeling, and that it is expedient to have a variety, in order that one description, in case of necessity, may be used to maintain order in another. But this purpose would not be well accomplished by the introduction of less orderly or less efficient or more expensive troops, and what the Malays might prove in these respects I do not know. There cannot be a more orderly body of soldiers in the world than our Bengal Native infantry, and caution ought to be exercised before we substitute for any portion of them another class of men.

It is proposed that a portion of the Native army should be light infantry. To this I see no objection. It was formerly, and is I suppose still, the case in the Madras army: it was also at one time the case in the Bengal army. Several light infantry regiments were formed during the command of General Hewitt. That was because the French were supposed to be coming. They were afterwards reduced. There is now a light infantry company in each regiment, equal in amount in the Bengal army to nine regiments. Whether it be better to have the light infantry as a portion of each regiment or in separate regiments is a question on which I cannot pretend to offer a decided opinion.

In all that Lord William Bentinck says in favour of that description of our force which is called irregular, or, still more improperly, local cavalry, perhaps from its not being local, I have the honour entirely to concur, which I am always more happy to do than to differ from one whose mind has been so properly and anxiously devoted to the public welfare. I regard the irregular horse as a most useful and valuable description of troops. I wish that all our Native cavalry were of this description, and all our regular cavalry European. I do not mean by this remark to recommend such a change. All such changes, even if they were generally desired, require great consideration. Our regular Native cavalry has grown up as a branch of our establishment, has hitherto done its duty well;

and ought not to be inconsiderately broken up. But if I had to form a cavalry army for India, without the previous existence of the regular Native corps, I would make the regular cavalry European, and the Native cavalry of the same description as that body now termed the irregular or the local horse. I do not know that the late Governor General goes so far in his opinion on this subject, but in all that I have seen of his sentiments in approbation of that description of our cavalry I fully concur.

I also concur in the opinions which he has expressed regarding the use which might be made of steam power to increase our military efficiency, and maintain a speedy communication with Europe. But this and other expensive additions to our establishment can only be adopted when we have adequate means. Great improvements might easily be suggested, but where are the funds to come from? Many are sanguine in expectation of vast increase to our revenue from the future development of the resources of India, but for the present at least we must regulate our expenditure by the income which we have.

This consideration must render nugatory all schemes of improvement which would be attended with any considerable increase of expense; and to seek improvement in one quarter by positive deterioration in another is a most unsatisfactory mode of proceeding, and requires at least that the gain by the change, as compared with the loss, should decidedly preponderate, and be well ascertained.

The concluding sentiments of the late Governor General's minute are, that we are utterly unprepared to meet a Russian invasion, which I fully admit, and that we ought to be so prepared, with the large sum already appropriated to our military expenditure; which opinion is not so convincing, but very questionable, for if the same sum were sufficient to put us in a state to meet the supposed invasion, and that were the only danger against which we had to prepare, it would follow that a great reduction in our military expenditure would be practicable were it not for that expected event, but no one is able to show how this can be effected.

With a view to that great crisis, his Lordship proposes the increase of our European force to one-fourth, and eventually to one-third, in proportion to the whole army; the increase of the regular horse to 20,000; the increase of each regiment of native infantry to 1,000 rank and file; and of each regiment of cavalry to 800; all measures highly desirable and proper, in contemplation of the expected invasion, but still inadequate, and intermediately sure to produce an immense increase of expense which would be utterly intolerable and ruinous.

The only measure pointed out by his Lordship as calculated to meet this increase of expense, are, the abolition of the separate staff of the Bombay army and the juncture of that force with the armies of Madras and Bengal, the result of which, apparently, would give little aid to the purpose designed, and would not even recompense the injury done to the feelings of the Bombay service, in the destruction of a long-established and efficient army; and, secondly, the abolition of a captain in every Native regiment at all the Presidencies, a measure which would deteriorate the efficiency of the main body of our army—the very force which it is our object to make more efficient: and, besides, have an effect on the minds of the European officers, much more injurious than the saving produced would be advantageous. These measures, exclusive of their being objectionable, would be very inadequate in their results for the end in view, and we should find the expense, as before remarked, utterly intolerable. To increase the efficiency of the army by increasing its inefficiency, appears to me to be altogether a wrong course of proceeding. No proper resources for the increase of the army can be found in the decrease of the army. The two objects are incompatible, and the same things that make the former desirable or unnecessary must make the latter impossible or inexpedient, unless it can be shown that we have superabundance of force of some description, which cannot be done. We must not look to reductions in the army for the means of bearing expenditure, which is rendered unavoidable by the necessity of having a larger army. We can only look to our civil establishments when reduction is absolutely necessary; and even there nothing short of the total abolition of the civil service, and its amalgamation with the army, would be effectual, which could only be gradual.

Having objected to the plan of the late Governor General, I may be asked how I would prepare against the supposed invasion from the North-West. I should say, that to prepare for it adequately is impossible; we have not the pecuniary resources to place us in a state of sufficient preparation. What, then, is to be

done?

done? We must wait. The event is at present remote and uncertain. We must postpone our preparations until its approach be less doubtful. It cannot come so rapidly in the shape imagined as to deprive us of time for preparation. We may then draw from England any number of European troops required, whether it be a fourth, or a third, or half, of the amount of our Native army. We may raise the complement of our Native regiments to any proper number; we may increase our irregular cavalry to 20,000, or a larger amount, if expedient; we may, by the formation of local corps and levies and dépôts, make our regular army wholly available for field service. We must then make the exertions, military and financial, which the exigencies of the crisis will suggest, and our vital interests demand. In the meantime, we must keep our expenditure within our income; else, when the prophesied event arrives, it will find us in a state of the worst kind of inefficiency, an inefficiency of resources; which would be fatal, without a single blow from the enemy.

Let us, therefore, pause. Let us maintain our army on its present peace establishment, without attempting changes and reductions hurtful to its feelings, and, consequently, injurious to our best interests. Let us make it as efficient as we can without a great increase of charge. Let us watch our finances, and if they improve, and afford the means, let us apply additional funds to increase the strength and improve the efficiency of our army in any mode most advisable. Any outlay that we can afford for this purpose will be well laid out; and it is not necessary to think of the Battle of Armageddon, or a Russian invasion, to justify it. But our military efficiency in peace and ordinary times must be limited by our financial means. It is only in war and a period of necessity, that we can venture to put out of calculation the difference between income and expenditure. Our financial difficulties, actual and probable, are those which are most pressing; and military speculations, leading to a great increase of expense, ought to be suspended until they become unavoidable, or until we see our financial prospect brightening, and light shining through its present gloom.

16 May 1835.

(signed) *C. T. Metcalfe.*

(Military Department.)

MINUTE by Mr. *Prinsep.*

THE late Governor General's Minute of the 28th February last on the distribution of the armies of India, and that of the 13th March on their composition, together with the Minutes of the present Governor General on the same subjects, dated respectively the 8th and 16th May, have just reached me in circulation, and the vast importance of the questions thus brought under discussion seems to me to call for a written expression of opinion on both points. The subjects are so intimately connected that it will not be necessary to multiply the record by separately stating what I have to say on each, more especially as I hope to confine my observations within moderate compass, and shall not think it necessary to follow out the plans of the late Governor General through all the details into which his Lordship has entered.

Although the earlier Minute of his Lordship relating to the distribution of the army touches necessarily on many of the sources of danger to our power, and on the objects to be provided against by the arrangements recommended therein, it is in the Minute regarding the composition of the troops that his Lordship has stated his opinion most at length on the means of securing our position, and has discussed with the most care the evils that surround us, internal and from without, and has pointed out the kind of military preparation by which he would recommend them to be met. As it seems to me to be the first point to come to a right understanding of the real nature of the purposes for which an army is required to be maintained in this country, I shall reverse the order in which the late Governor General has brought forward these questions, and first state my opinion on this point, reserving the mode of distributing the troops so as to make the most of them for after consideration.

We require an army to protect the country from foreign enemies; it must not only be sufficient to repel invaders, but must be exhibited in a state of preparation

to deter from attack, and ensure respect, and give political influence beyond the frontier, and to keep up the prestige as well as the reality of power. We require an army to suppress insurrections and sudden commotions, to awe the disaffected and give confidence to the well disposed, to command the respect of our subjects and allies, and preserve them in obedience, by the conviction of the hopelessness of any resistance, so that the turbulent, the refractory, and the ambitious, may cease in despair to entertain designs injurious to the public peace and subversive of the established order of things. Lastly, we require an army to support the civil power, to ensure the collection of the revenue, to excite the police and local authorities to act with vigour in the confidence of unlimited support, and to enable the administration of civil and criminal justice to proceed with sure and effectual steps until the population become habituated to both, and begin to regard with affection and respect the institutions provided to secure them in their rights and possessions.

Now, these three purposes of an army are evidently very different things in different circumstances. The frontier defence is one thing, when there is a peaceable and well disposed, or a weak and broken spirited State only to be watched and overawed, and quite another thing when there is a presumptuous, overweening enemy at our door studying the means of aggression and encroachment, or, when backed by others further behind, he assumes a threatening attitude, and a motive only is wanting for the commencement of hostilities, so that there is perpetual preparation for operations on a large scale. At the present moment we have the former condition of things to look to on every part of the frontier of India, we have thorough confidence that Runjeet Singh desires to maintain peace and conciliate the British power. The principalities of the lower Indies and of Afghanistan can scarcely maintain their own independence. Nepal, though military and martial beyond all the other powers of India, has had experience of a struggle, and is sensible of the insufficiency of its resources for another contest. The Burmese were more thoroughly broken in the late war with them than even Nepal; and this finishes the catalogue of frontier States. Towards all these we have only to maintain the attitude of sufficient preparation to keep up the prestige of our military strength; there is no occasion anywhere to arm for defence; we have neither invasion to fear from the standing armies and regular troops of these powers, nor the unlicensed breaking in of plunderers and loose rabbles to guard against, as used to be the case when our dominion was young, and we had the hordes of Hyder and the Mahrattas to watch, and in latter days when the Pindarees and Patan Condottieri used to threaten our defensive lines at every point. The show of force is all that needs to be maintained towards any of these neighbours in their present temper; if their disposition should change, or circumstances should bring enemies on to the same frontiers, we shall need a different state of preparation; and the only question is, whether we can reckon upon knowing in time when to make the change.

The late Governor General appears to have argued this part of the question as if he thought the Supreme Government bound to make preparation now for the remotely possible contingency of a Russian force being upon the Indus. Sir C. T. Metcalf however justly observes, that this is an altered state of things for which there will be abundant time allowed to make provision; that to commence doing so now would impose the necessity for a state of preparation quite unnatural in a time of peace, and such as it must be impossible that the finances of India or of any country could bear for a permanency. That it would be bad policy, nay, absolutely ruinous, to put ourselves into that state until the danger should be imminent, and the occasion should call for the expenditure. In the interim, it must suffice to maintain such an attitude of preparation as shall confirm Runjeet Singh, and other powers like him, in the conviction that our friendship is the most advisable thing for him and them to secure. In like manner, as our preparations for frontier defence vary according to the temper and attitude of neighbouring States, so also the repressing of the disposition to rebellion and to commotion or disturbance amongst those within. The natural frontier of India is at one time an object of comparatively easy attainment, and to be effected with much less means than at another. In the first few years after the Dooab and Rohilkund were transferred to us from Oudh, nearly half the army stationed within those territories was employed in repressing rebellion, in capturing forts, and driving out bands of plunderers who traversed the country by open day to the terror of the peaceable inhabitants, if in those days there were any such.

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The same or a worse state prevailed in Bundelkund, in Kandis, and in the Nerbudda districts, and necessarily must prevail upon the first acquisition of any territory the inhabitants of which have been unused to the blessings of civil Government. The population must first be broken down by the rough hand of military coercion before they will receive civil institutions as a blessing, and change the modes of life to which they have been long inured. In the territory administered by the officers of Government, this change is effected in a very few years, and the same number and description of troops is no longer required to maintain tranquillity; but if instead of assuming the territory, we should leave the anarchist Native Governments to conduct the local administration, the wild state continues, and military force requires to be employed perpetually, as in Oudh and Hyderabad, and in Sindheas dominions and towards Indore, we daily see occurring. This force must either be provided from the British armies maintained for general protection, or we must allow, and indeed encourage, the native princes to maintain forces of their own; in which case double the quantity of men will be required, and unless officered by Europeans, the troops will be a source of evil rather than of good. Indeed, these very troops become objects of alarm to us, and are the cause of frequent disturbance, requiring to be watched and restrained by the continued presence of a British army; assuming, of course, that all within the external frontier of India has to be protected and maintained in tranquillity by the British armies, there is evidently much variety in the circumstances under which this purpose has to be effected; and until all shall be brought under the operation of one system, we could not apply generally any one single principle for regulating either the numerical strength or the stations of our military force, while the circumstances of the several divisions of the country so widely differ, and the duties of the troops, and the requisitions for their services, depend so entirely on those circumstances, it can only mislead to refer either to the measured area, or to the number of inhabitants to be protected and maintained in peace, or to any similar criterion as furnishing a ratio for the troops required, much less for their kind and description. There is little hope that in this respect there will ever be anything like complete uniformity. It is not attained in Europe, for England and Scotland require quite a different proportion of military force from Ireland, and so always must be the different divisions of the Indian Peninsula. There are at present three great varieties of condition, the subsidized, the protected, and the directly administered, besides a wide difference in the character of the inhabitants; and the time is far distant when even the political distinctions will vanish so as to admit of all being brought under one great and consistent scheme. But even if the whole of India were to be reduced to the same political condition, and all to be subjected to the direct administration of British officers, there would still be a wide difference in the demand for military protection. The disposition to submit to civil authority is more or less confirmed, as the habits of social intercourse have been long established, and civilization has spread. Amongst the Coles and Chooars, and in the wilds of Sumbhulpore, the population know nothing of British rule, and are prone to rise in insurrection at the bidding of any chief of influence, or upon any real or fancied grievance, whereas in the Gangetic Provinces, although we have seen a local tenantry goaded by hard landlords to turbulence and rebellion, the occasion is rare that any actual employment of military force takes place; and when the civil power has proved inadequate to repress disturbance, a company of a provincial corps used ordinarily to be sufficient, the prestige of the red coat and musket being all powerful in giving to the wearers the courage and confidence that secured good behaviour, and in inspiring fear and despondency in those opposed to them.

From the above observations it will result that, in the present condition of India, each army station must always require to be regulated by the circumstances of the surrounding country, and to be considered separately with reference to the particular objects for which it has been established; some stations have been intended as cantonments for field armies, whose presence and state of preparation are to strike awe into nations and chiefs beyond the frontier. Some are for forces of a similar description subsidized to support Native Governments. Some have been established to overawe protected principalities, and prevent their encroaching one on the other, or otherwise disturbing the public peace. Some are to restrain turbulent and disaffected populations. Some to control the mobs of large cities. Some have been temporarily established to

bring into order districts recently disturbed. Some to bring under more complete subjection territory of recent acquisition, of which the inhabitants are unruly, and unused to Civil Government. All these, and many more, have been the motives which have led to the formation, and to the strength and composition of existing stations, and the armies have been deemed sufficient, or the contrary, as they have afforded the means of supplying the demand for corps to effect these purposes in all directions. The armies of India have assumed the constitution they possess from the same causes. The European troops, the artillery, and the cavalry occupy stations where they form part of the field forces or of the reserves, and they are held in readiness to take the field whenever an army has to be formed for any operation of war; but the working duties of the country are universally assigned either to corps of Native infantry of the line, or to local or provincial corps specially substituted for them, and of nearly similar organization. The number of the European troops of the artillery and regular cavalry has been regulated by the number and strength of the armies to be maintained effective, or held in a state of preparation; the number and strength of the Native infantry, on the other hand, depends on the demand for the services of this most useful class of soldiers for any of the purposes above referred to, in addition to the share they necessarily take in the formation of armies for service, or to be held in a state of preparation.

The late Governor General makes light of the dangers to be apprehended from internal commotion, whether arising from the disaffection of allies and protected feudatories, or of our own subjects. I, too, regard as utterly futile the efforts that any of these single, or united, might make to shake off the British supremacy, or to subvert the British power; but if we are safe from injury from such attempts, it is only through the omnipresence of the Native army that we enjoy the security, and the promptitude with which a disciplined body from its ranks can be thrown in, superior to any existing body of troops, or any that could be hastily raised to be opposed to it; in other words, we owe our safety to the number, the constitution, and the distribution of the corps of Native infantry, and to the confidence we feel in their fidelity. The late Governor General, looking to the condition of the field armies to be kept up, and wishing to improve their efficiency, has declared the Native infantry of the Indian armies to be an inferior order of soldiers, not worth the expense at which they are maintained; and his Lordship has expressed the desire that an additional 10,000 Europeans should be added to the total force of that description, stating the opinion that this is necessary to secure our dominion in the possible case of disaffection amongst the Native troops, or of a struggle with an European power on the Indus, or with an army of the hardy races of Central Asia.

No one can doubt for an instant that the proportion of European soldiery maintained in India is at present very low, and that we should derive great additional strength and security from any augmentation that might be possible of this part of the force; but as remarked by Sir C. T. Metcalfe, this is purely a question of finance, and the answer in that view is clear that it cannot be afforded so long as we have to provide for the entire military defence and internal protection of India, with the revenue of only half the territory to apply to these purposes, the rest being appropriated to chiefs and families who squander it on their own pleasures, or in maintaining a state that contributes nothing to either great purpose. His Lordship himself does not maintain that the Europeans thus added to the effective strength of the Indian army are to relieve and take the duty of Native troops, and so allow of reductions of this part of the force sufficient to pay for them. The reduction of a captain in every regiment, and of the staff of the Bombay army, proposed to be dispensed with by dividing that army between the Madras and Bengal Presidencies, are the only savings indicated, unless it be his Lordship's intention to make applicable to this object the gain, by reducing 29 regiments of infantry and 7 of cavalry, proposed in another Minute, which gain, however, has been shown to be only remotely prospective as men and officers are absorbed, for of neither will there, according to the plan, be any present reduction. The proposition, in short, for increasing the European force is accompanied by no demonstration of commensurate saving in any other branch, but is supported purely on the ground of the urgent expediency of raising the proportion of these troops to the whole force for the sake of increased future security and strength. The Native army is to be maintained in its present numerical strength; nay, the corps kept up are proposed to be fixed at 1,000 men each,

each, and yet this proposition for increasing the peace establishment of the regiments is accompanied by another for reducing the European officers in each, and this, too, under a declaration that the Native regiments are at present inefficient, and unequal to cope with Europeans or with other troops of more hardy nations than those of India. There is surely little consistency in these propositions; the reduction of officers will not improve the efficiency of the Native troops, especially if the corps be increased in number, nor will it tend to prevent the great anticipated evil of extensive disaffection amongst them, or to promote a better feeling amongst both officers and men towards each other, and towards the Government; but these observations are incidental, not touching on the main question.

I regard the idea of danger on the side of the Indus as chimerical, at any rate, as very remote, and sure to timely warning as it approaches to require to be prepared against; I join in deriding the idea of any real danger to our power from insurrection, internal commotion, or the disaffection of allies and feudatories, so long as our Native army remains faithful, and is available for the suppression of such troubles; and I think that the Government may at all times secure the fidelity of this army by acting towards it with justice, liberality, and a due consideration for its interests and feelings. Therefore, although I should feel great additional security from an augmentation of the European force, I do not look upon this measure as one of absolute necessity, without which our dominion in the country will be liable to be brought into jeopardy, and it is not, in my opinion, a measure for the attainment of which any sacrifice ought to be made of other interests, much less should it be pursued at the expense of the Native army, which is already overworked, and insufficient in number and defective in organisation, only because of our establishments having all from financial considerations been so pared down as to trench on their efficiency. Upon the question, therefore, whether the augmentation of 10,000 Europeans should be recommended to the Home Authorities, in order to bring the proportion of Europeans to one-fourth instead of one-sixth or one-seventh as it now stands, I would say that I do not consider the augmentation to be either indispensable as a security against the infidelity of our other troops, or necessary for the increase of the field and reserve armies maintained in a state of preparation; consequently, until there shall be more reason to dread the loss of the affections of the Native troops as a body than I yet see, or until the aspect of things on the Indus frontier should present greater and more imminent dangers than yet threaten, I think the expense of the large proposed addition to our European troops may well be saved, but I would at all times rather see the European force increased than diminished.

Other points in the constitution of the Indian armies are adverted to in the Minutes of the late and present Governor General, which it may be convenient to notice, before proceeding to consider the new principles of distribution recommended. The Native troops of the Madras and Bombay armies are stated to want physical strength and stature, and on that account to be very inferior, so much so as to destroy altogether their efficiency. The late Governor General's remarks on this part of the subject do not apply to the Bengal Native soldier, who is a larger and finer man, and in stature and strength nearly equal to the European. His Lordship has been at the pains to obtain returns of the proportion of Natives of Hindoostan entertained in the ranks of the other Presidencies; and his proposition for remodelling the Bombay army, by abolishing it as a separate service, and annexing one-half the men and officers to the Bengal establishment, is founded on the ascertained fact that about one-half of the number of the Bombay sepohees are from the Western Provinces of Hindoostan. The condemnation passed by his Lordship on the Native troops of India, seems particularly to have reference to the weak and diminutive men of the Dukhun; and I am inclined, from what I have seen and heard of the sepoys of the Dukhun, to agree with his Lordship, that it should be the study of the Government, and in particular of the military authorities there, to endeavour gradually to substitute, if possible, men of a stouter race. The men of Hindoostan will be available to a certain extent, but only so while the ranks of the Bengal army are fully supplied for if extensive recruiting for the latter were to be going on, the armies of the South could only obtain men by the offer of extra countries, and the competition would be prejudicial to both services, and contrary to all sound principle, and must soon be discontinued. But the present is a favourable opportunity for

endeavouring to effect a change; and it is to be presumed that the result of the inquiries instituted by the late Governor General has convinced the military authorities of the Dukhun Presidencies of the inferiority of those armies in this particular, so as to have prepared them to fix a higher standard of strength and stature for the men who may hereafter be enlisted, and so make them eventually equal to the Bengal sepoy; the difficulty will be in getting rid of the present small race of men, which can only be done with justice by the slow process of absorption.

Amongst other suggestions connected with this subject is the enlisting of Malays, who are a much more energetic race than the Natives of the Peninsula of India. It is said that there is a corps of Malays in Ceylon, and we know that pending our occupation of Java there were Buggese corps formed on that island which had obtained considerable discipline, and of whose fidelity and military habits I have always heard favourably. I believe, however, that the rates of pay allowed to Native troops (and the Europeans get little more) are not sufficient to induce people of these races to enlist, and we lately had experience in an attempt made to raise a local corps of Burmese and Tullians, that their expectations in this respect are higher than either our system or our finances will allow. If this objection, however, can by any means be got over, I should rejoice to see corps formed of any of the races indicated, or men of these races mixed with others in the ranks of existing corps, which would perhaps be even favourable to the raising of separate corps if it could be effected.

But though I freely admit that the Native armies of India are all greatly inferior to European troops, and that those of the Peninsula are composed of men wanting in bodily strength and in mental energy, and that these men, if possible, should be gradually changed, I am far from conceding that any one of the three armies is inefficient, much less that it is not well worth the cost at which it is maintained. Considered with reference to the purposes for which Native troops have been entertained, it might, on the contrary, be asserted with safety that these troops are the most efficient, the most hard-working, and the best bargains of all that are kept up. They enable us to keep together, and save from the wear and tear of unhealthy and laborious service, our more valuable Europeans. They were added to our armies to eke out the small number of Europeans who could be brought into the field, as an aid and second rank to them; and we were satisfied to find them superior to all of the same description that were ever attempted in any part of India to be brought against them. Sir Eyre Coote gained many of his battles even over the French Europeans without bringing under fire any of his British troops, their presence in the field being alone sufficient to give confidence to the Sepoy regiments, and ensure their good behaviour against troops they would never have dared to face but for the knowledge of this support; and yet these were the undersized troops of the Dukhun who in the Burmese War, and the late Governor General says, even in the recent operations against Coorg, misbehaved when acting alone under new circumstances. In the field the Native troops require, perhaps, skilful handling; but under a commander who understands them, and in whom they have confidence, they have never hitherto failed, and will ever be found most useful. Too much, however, must not be expected of them at once; and if the enemy is new and the circumstances uncommon and the mode of warfare strange, they must be broken in by degrees to what they are unused to, and not presented rashly to dangers for which their minds are not prepared. But although the Native troops must be spoken of with these reserves when their conduct in the field is under discussion, there needs no reserve in respect to their general utility for every other purpose of a military force. Their behaviour in cantonments, their promptitude in taking the field at all seasons, and the patience with which they undergo labours and privations when employed on services for which Europeans would be quite unfit, are most exemplary; for, as above observed, it is to them that the working duties of the country are universally confided, and their performance of them proves that they are fully equal to the trust, and therefore so long as these duties are essential and necessary, no one can deny that those who perform them are well worth their salt. I confess I do not like to see the merits of these troops under-rated, and I am quite sure that nothing would tend more to lower the high military feeling it is desired to instil into them, than that they should imagine they are despised or thought unworthy, and depreciated before the world.

Another

Another change proposed by the late Governor General in the constitution of the Native army is to keep up Europeans only as regular cavalry, and to convert the Native regiments into what we call irregulars. I have seen this project presented on several occasions before, but have always been opposed to it, for I think that our hold on the fidelity of men who provide themselves and are ready to take service for the day with anyone that will pay them is much less than the attachment that may be reckoned upon in men taken in early life and broken in by habit and discipline to associations connected in all things with their regimental duties. I should regret extremely that the Government were dependent for all its Native cavalry on men of the character and habits of those who form the irregular horse, under their present constitution. They are too much of one caste, and upon any impulse or present dissatisfaction would be liable to fall into courses troublesome at least, if not dangerous. The further proposition of the late Governor General for converting several of the Native infantry regiments into light troops is, to my mind, more worthy of attention. I should think the change likely to be extremely beneficial, for in hill and jungle warfare, which is a service on which these troops are often employed alone, it must frequently be of essential benefit to use as light troops more than the single company of men trained to do duty as such that is more than the one-eighth of the whole body, which is the proportion now allotted to each regiment.

I have not yet noticed the immense facilities in the movement of troops and stores which the extensive introduction of steam navigation will be likely to give in any future operations in which the Indian Government may be engaged. If it were said that this invention, confined as it must be for a long time wholly to ourselves, doubles the efficiency and strength of our military power, I should not deem the estimate too high. But we have by no means yet pushed the invention to the limit of its power of benefiting us, and all that has yet been done is only experimental.

The late Governor General was an enthusiast in his view of the changes to be wrought by the extensive application of the power of steam to the improvement of the means of communication, internal as well as by sea, between the several parts of India and with Europe. I do not think these views at all overcharged, so far as they refer to effects expected to result in future military operations, but it is yet too early to attempt any distinct estimate of their extent, or of the precise method in which they will operate. This, however, is a digression from the subject immediately in hand, which is the composition and distribution of the Indian army; and upon the latter branch of the subject I have yet a few observations to offer, resulting from the principles I have endeavoured to explain in stating my opinion on the points brought forward in Minutes regarding the former.

The late Governor General advocates strongly the collection of the Indian armies into masses, instead of allowing them to be spread in detail by corps and attachments. He advocates this as a general principle, and is supported by all the military authorities, who regard it as essential for the efficiency of the troops that they should be habituated to the training and discipline that can only be given when several corps are brought together.

It must be with great deference that any one not of the military profession should state an opinion differing in any shade from such authority, but I confess that I think the principle of concentration may be carried too far. I have always understood that the great benefit to corps from being exercised together is, that they should move well in brigade, which, howsoever well drilled and trained, they never will be able to do if exercised separately only as single corps. Troops that move well in brigade will act well in masses, for, beyond the brigade movements, it is generalship only that is wanting. For brigade exercise, however, a greater concentration is not required than three or four regiments, which make a force equal nearly in strength to the Roman legion, and so far as the maintenance of the country by cantonments of troops distributed over it is concerned, this strength seems to me quite sufficient for the forces to be held in readiness and exhibited to the disaffected, and quite sufficient also for the preservation of the troops composing it, in the highest possible state of discipline.

If, therefore, the whole of India were in one condition of subjection to British dominion, and its population were alike submissive, or alike in disaffection, the natural distribution for the troops, by which it should be held in subjection and overawed, would be in brigades at such distances as that there should be no district into which, in case of disturbance, a brigade could not be marched in

a given number of days, supported by others in so many additional days, according to the distance. There would be depôts with battering trains at certain selected stations, at which the troops of other arms besides the infantry would be collected, and the appearance thus kept up would be more formidable, but the general character of the distribution would be legionary if the purpose were purely to hold in subjection by means of the military force. In fact, however, the character of the country and its population are so various, and the objects to be provided for so different, that on that account alone this uniform scheme of distribution for the army would be quite inapplicable. There are large tracts that a single battalion is sufficient to overawe, and this even may be converted into a local or provincial corps without impairing the object; on the other hand, the dense population and the seditious habits of a large city may require the presence of more than a single brigade; and there may be other objects combined, such as the defence of a frontier, or the protection of an ally requiring the appearance and reality of an army equipped in all respects, and of greater strength than a brigade. The Benares, Cawnpore, and the Meeruth divisions are kept up in their present strength on these principles, and very properly so; and it is, as observed above, on this account that each military station requires, and will always require, to be judged of separately. Even where armies have to be maintained, there are often special considerations which influence their formation. When our troops were first pushed forward to the Sutlej, the natural inference would be, that as this was the most exposed position, the choicest description of force would have been placed there; but it is not so; we have never had an European regiment at Loodeeana, because we desired to avoid outraging the feelings of the Sikh population by placing amongst them troops that ate beef. A similar motive led to the first subsidiary force attached to Nagpoor, although a fighting force equipped for the front line of operations against the Pindarees, being wholly composed of Natives, and the composition of the forces now employed in Rajpoot, and will have been influenced by the same desire to avoid offending deeply-rooted prejudices on this point. From all this, I merely draw the inference that it would be unwise, upon the mere application of any general principles, to remodel the distribution which has arisen out of circumstances in each individual case, and in respect in particular to the three forces of Rajpootana and Malwa, which, from a sense of the advantages attending concentration, the late Governor General would unite in one central position. I can see no motive for this, unless there should be ground to apprehend that, separately, they are liable to be overwhelmed before any support could be thrown in, which is not the motive assigned. Sir C. T. Metcalf has adverted to the sacrifice of property, public and private, and to the expense that would attend this concentration; and I confess myself to be of the same opinion with him on the proposition, and to conceive that no case has yet been made out for the change. Sir Charles Metcalf has also well pointed out, as respects generally the army stations of Bengal, that the number of corps of Native infantry are insufficient for their maintenance in the strength deemed necessary, and for providing at the same time the due proportion of Native troops to be attached to any field army that might be formed to operate on any part of our frontier. I quite concur in the inference necessarily deduced from this state of things, viz., that this useful branch of the army, instead of being too numerous so as to admit of a reduction of the number of corps, is too weak at present for the purposes for which it is designed and has been raised. I also entirely concur in the suggestions as to the best means of remedying the deficiency when it shall be judged necessary to do so, and when our finances may admit of it, viz., by supplying the place of regiments of the line at all stations, were there may be only a single corps, by a local corps formed for the purpose, or by provincials. I look upon the disbandment of the provincial corps about five years ago, and the supplying of their place by Burkundazes, as a retrograde step of most prejudicial influence, for it destroyed the appearance of prompt military support to the civil power which the red coat always carried with it, and left the local authorities with no better aid than a body of Burkundazes, that every city mob or collection of Mofussil insurgents regarded as no better than themselves.

It is far from my intention to follow Sir C. T. Metcalf in the particular review he has given of the circumstances of each military division of the Bengal Presidency. I have already written too much to think of entering on such details.

In

In like manner, the late Governor General's summary of the distribution of the Madras army, with the Minutes and propositions of Sir R. W. O'Callaghan and of Sir F. Adam submitted therewith, though deserving of minute examination, must be passed over by me with only a summary notice. The points upon which I feel called upon to state an opinion are, first, the concentration of troops at Bangalore, so that the force at that station, now only 4,047 men, may be augmented to upwards of 10,000. The station possesses the advantage of being most salubrious, and it is central for communication with any part of the southern extremity of the peninsula. On these grounds, it is a proper place for the principal force, and for the depôts necessary for overawing and holding in subjection the subsidized States and other territories of that extremity of India. But wherefore should a larger force be kept there than may be necessary for this purpose? It is not the point from which a force would actually be selected for embarkation on foreign service. The Presidency, where only ships can be taken up, is the place to which troops must be marched whenever this is the object, and they might as well be called from anywhere else in the interior, where they may have been cantoned in brigades, as from Bangalore, where they are proposed to be in a larger body. Moreover, if India should ever again be convulsed so as to call for extensive military operations, it is farther north than Bangalore that the call would be for the strength of the Madras army to be displayed, and wherefore not so dispose the troops beforehand, that the army may be ready promptly to meet that call. Secondly, it is proposed to diminish the force at Bellary, and make Hyderabad a division command for a general officer, which it has not been heretofore. I entirely concur in the propriety of transferring the general officer from Vellore to Hyderabad, although I am not quite satisfied of the propriety of removing the troops from Bellary to strengthen the force at Bangalore. I conclude that the effect of the late political arrangements in Mysore and Koorg will be to bring all that wide tract more completely under subjection than heretofore, so as to enable it to be kept henceforward with fewer of our own troops actually in position to overawe it. There is a strong army at Hyderabad, more especially since the Jalna force has been called back, but the country it has to hold is wide, and although the Nizam has an auxiliary army, officered from our own, that can be depended upon for co-operation, that army is in respect to our own only what the Sepahees are to the Europeans, a support of inferior quality requiring to be managed with care if called upon for unusual service. The station of Nagpoor is, from its distance, further removed from support than even Hyderabad; whereas, upon the principles to which I have referred above, this part of India must be assumed to be in a condition requiring the restraint of military cantonments more than any of the territory more immediately subject to British administration. I should have expected, therefore, that the propositions for change in the distribution of the Madras army should have tended to throw troops northward into this widely vacant space, rather than to add to the crowded array in the extreme south. If the Madras army be a second line for the defence of the only frontier by which a formidable enemy could enter India, viz., by the north-west, the north or centre of the Dukhun is surely the field where one would expect to see it collected, but the effect of breaking up the Jalna station has been to withdraw it from this position, and the proposition to concentrate the army at Bangalore as the main reserve, added to that of transferring Nagpoor to the Bombay army in exchange for Belgaum, has a like tendency, viz., to keep the Madras army to the extreme south, and withdraw it from the line of support in the direction where only a serious attack is apprehended. I incline to think, on the contrary, that Nagpoor is an useful advanced position, to be occupied by the armies of Madras, and that strong supports should be posted for prompt concentrations on that point.

Such are the general impressions made on my mind by an attentive perusal of the important papers connected with the two subjects brought by the late Governor General under discussion in the Minutes cited at the commencement of this paper, viz., the composition and distribution of the armies of India. I cannot satisfy my mind that his Lordship's views upon either are just, or that any sufficient case has been made out for the extensive changes proposed or meditated by him in both these branches. My opinions on some points may be deemed presumptuous, on others, peculiar. I offer them because I feel called upon by the state in which these questions were left by the late Governor General to state my sentiments, also for the information of those who will have finally to deter-

mine on the measures to be adopted. I do not, on all points, quite agree in the views upon these subjects stated in the Minutes of the present Governor General, but if the question were put to me, whether to give my support to the latter, or to the propositions of Lord William Bentinck, I should have no hesitation in at once subscribing my assent to all the conclusions at which Sir Charles has arrived. If there be any difference of opinion between us, it is on speculative points not bearing materially on the practical results which it is the wish of us both to enforce by the line of argument and observation we have pursued.

(signed) *H. T. Prinsep.*

9 June 1835.

Sir *John Malcolm's* Report to Lord *William Bentinck*, on the Bombay Army and Army Generally; dated 27 November 1830.

My Lord,

I HAVE been long in answering your Lordship's letter, applying for my opinion on the pay, composition, and distribution of the army in India; as I wished before I did so to collect such information as would aid me in giving my opinion on points so important to the future peace and maintenance of this empire.

2. This subject divides itself into very distinct branches, the European and the Native. Of the constitution of the European branch, I have given my sentiments generally, but very fully in the second volume of "*History of India.*" The actual state of the army of this Presidency demanding attention soon after my arrival, your Lordship will find all the information I possess, as well as my opinion upon some of the most essential points, in a copy of my Minute under date the 25th March 1828, which I annex to this letter.

3. The subject of the pay of European officers in India has been brought forcibly to your attention by the clamorous discontent occasioned by reducing several of your stations from full to half batta; and the feelings and hardships of the European corps on this establishment by the unequal operation of the order reducing half tentage. Both these facts impart a serious lesson to Government in respect to the principles that should regulate increase in the pay of armies. Full batta was originally meant to provide for field equipment and extra expense which officers must incur when marching; but it early lost this character in Bengal, when continued to officers in cantonment. The same case occurred when the mode of supplying officers of European corps on the Bombay Presidency was changed; and instead of an amount to meet a necessary but temporary expense, a monthly allowance was given, which, from strict musters being discontinued, became part of the pay. Providence for the future is a rare feature in the military character, particularly among junior officers, whose expenses will usually exceed their means. In proportion to their allowances, houses were built and furnished, houses bought, and too often debts incurred; under such circumstances, reductions were felt as hardships, and with reason, for what had formerly been deemed luxuries and enjoyed by few, had from habit become necessities, and were deemed essential to all. It is easier to know the causes which have produced the distress that has ensued, than to point out the remedy that is consistent with the public interests. I have already given my opinion upon this subject.*

4. When I made a Minute on the recent reduction of the batta of sepoys, I was only restrained from proposing a reduction of the full batta of the European officers at Deesa and Bhooj, as well as the troops, by consideration of the principle to which our attention has been of late frequently directed, of assimilating our military allowances with those of Bengal as much as local circumstances would permit; and by the fact of there being only four corps of the 36 of this establishment, the European officers of which draw full batta. If I had made this proposition as I did in the reduction of full batta at Mhow, I should neither have anticipated discontent nor distress on the part of the European officers of this army; and under other circumstances than the present, I should certainly have deemed the measure expedient. I think it desirable that an officer should have an increase when marching, or actually in the field, because his expenses must be increased; and if he is always on field allowances, he will soon acquire habits

* *Vide* Colonel Frederick's Report, dated 23 November 1830.

habits of living which will on extraordinary expense occurring, be certain to involve him in difficulties and embarrassments.

5. An officer, particularly of a native corps, can live very well when on half batta, if he is frugal. No State can afford to pay officers in the Indian branches of its army in a manner that will exempt them from the necessity of careful and frugal habits, and the most baneful of all consequences that has been and will hereafter be found to result from too great liberality towards them, and which alike affects their future prospects and the public interests, is that this expenditure (if beyond what is strictly necessary), takes from Government the means of rewarding merit and long service.

6. An observation of the true principle, both of economy and discipline in armies, should lead to an endeavour to habituate junior officers to privations, and to make them look forward with hope, instead of dwelling on the enjoyment of ease and comfort in their actual condition. Particular situations in an army to which the view of every officer should be directed, require therefore all the consideration they can receive from Government; and the army in this country will never be in a healthy state till the command of a corps is a more desirable object for an officer of rank and character than any staff employ except the head of a Department; but of this I shall give my sentiments hereafter.

7. There can be no doubt that recent reductions have pressed with peculiar hardship upon the European branch of the army, the great majority of which are his Majesty's corps. The discontent this has caused will cease, but its evil operations will continue. I have fully shown in my Minute of the 25th March, now transmitted to your Lordship, the embarrassing results which are occasioned by the present stagnation of rise to higher rank in the Company's army, and the effect it produces of keeping many efficient officers from accompanying the corps to India, who generally have at their head colonels and lieutenant-colonels who come out in the certainty, from their rank being above the great majority of the field officers of the local army, of attaining general command. I know of no remedy to this evil, except that which I have pointed out in my Minute on the Army of this Presidency. It may be out of ordinary rule, but rules should, under such circumstances as those that relate to India, be made to bend to the primary objects of maintaining the peace and prosperity of our possessions in that quarter. Our success in that ever has been and ever will essentially depend upon the number, condition, and temper of our army. Every point therefore that affects these has much importance.

8. The arrangement I proposed would in its operation only affect the commandants of regiments in his Majesty's service serving in India, who would be of junior standing to what they are now; but there is another point of serious consideration, as it affects the captains and commanders of companies in these corps who are, I believe, under the operation of the late changes and reductions, admitted to have less means of supporting their condition with reference to local circumstances, than in any part of the king's dominions. If this be the fact, the consequence is obvious; no officer that can obtain leave or exchange without great injury to his prospects, will remain in India. The causes which formerly led to a preference being given by many to the regiments in India are gone. The pay is diminished, the chances of promotion which gave life to the service in this country no longer exist; and we observe a corps after being here some time, lose gradually almost every officer who came from England with it, while their places are supplied by others, whose circumstances, connections in this country, or want of means to promote their advancement, or even to subsist themselves, if reduced to half pay, lead them to prefer remaining in India. Such changes in the officers of a corps must be injurious, particularly among the seniors who have served long with the regiment. This might, perhaps, in some degree be rendered less by more frequent reliefs, but that must involve too great an expense. The restoring the allowances of captains and officers in charge of companies to what it was before 1825, would, I think, be a proper and salutary measure. Captains of troops and companies before that date drew a personal allowance of 20 *l.* per annum, under the head of non-effective allowance. This allowance is not known to the Indian army, and was the only part of their allowance that king's officers serving with their regiments in India could draw in England; and as such was generally appropriated by them for the pay-

ment of dress and equipment. Calculating the disadvantageous rate of exchange at which such articles are at present paid, the value of this allowance may be fairly estimated as at least to 40 *l.* paid in India. This allowance was done away with; but an exact proportional increase of net pay was given in lieu;* upon this the directors ordered that the king's pay having been increased, the Company's allowances were to be proportionally reduced, so as to keep the pay and allowances of the two services equal. Thus to captains of king's regiments in India, the change of non-effective allowance to pay was a positive reduction. It may be argued that if the Court of Directors had not acted as they have done in this respect, it would have been injustice to the Company's service. But this conclusion is not correct. The captains in the Indian army have advantages in exclusive claims to staff employ, minor commands, and many other situations that might be adduced as far more than balancing the benefits which the captains of his Majesty's regiments derived from this increased item in their allowance; and I think that it is to be regretted the reduction was ever made, which with that of the half tentage before noticed, may be said to have deteriorated the allowances of a captain of a company in one of the king's regiments nearly 100 *l.* per annum.

9. Few subaltern officers in his Majesty's army, serving in this country, can look forward to command the corps to which they belong, but they aspire to command a troop or company; and to lessen its value is taking from them the only object (as far as improved allowances are concerned) to which they had to look, and is from this and other causes singularly calculated to destroy hope and increase discontent. A discontinuance of half the field officers, or even one in a King's regiment serving in India, would go far to meet this expense, and be little if any loss to the efficiency of a corps. There are in India few of those detachments from European corps which require captains, and their places would be well supplied by an arrangement that kept captains and old subalterns with the regiment to which they belonged. In addition to the hardship which the senior captains with the King's corps in India have to complete, it may be stated that a captain regimentally, but a brevet major, has 2 *s.* per day more than another captain at home, and in all foreign stations but India. This hardship, for such it is deemed, is felt by very few, and might be relieved at small cost. I believe there is no instance in the Company's army of a captain attaining, by seniority, the rank of a field officer; and it could not, therefore, be quoted as a case of partiality.

10. I have on many occasions, and especially in the Minute sent to your Lordship, given my opinion most fully on the actual necessity of the increase of allowances to commandants of corps in a degree that will render that station superior to any on the staff, except the heads of Departments. This has been my earnest object for more than 20 years, and the Court of Directors had authorised an increase which would have effected it; but as almost the whole of the Bengal army were on full batta, the arrangement brought no benefit to their commandants, and their not wanting it had probably its influence in the resolution of the Supreme Government to annul the acts of Sir Thomas Munro and Mr. Elphinstone, both of whom had put the most liberal construction on the order of the Court of Directors, and to the Presidencies at which they were the head it was a real and essential boon.

11. The allowance for commanding a corps should, I think, be raised to 500 rupees per mensem, and if with this should be associated the modification of minor commands, and given to officers who exercised them a superior allowance of 200 rupees, without removing him from the charge of his corps, his duties would be in no way increased beyond his power of performing them, and the ends of economy, as far as such commands were concerned, would be combined with the promotion of the efficiency of the service.

12. Two commands of the first class are allotted by the orders of the Court of Directors to this Presidency; six stations will remain at this Presidency, where there will probably always be at least two corps. These might remain with the allowance now assigned to the second class; and there are five stations which, being commands, with one corps and detachments from others, might be denominated the third, with 600 rupees per mensem, but, with the exception of all these commands, unless peculiar cases required the two of the first class, rendered necessary
by

by peculiar circumstance, should include the allowance for commanding a corps. This would in most cases be very beneficial to the service, and make a saving that would enable Government to effect the desirable object of increasing the allowance to the regimental commandants. The results of it at this establishment are shown in the annexed Table.

13. This arrangement, if connected with an obligation that officers should serve a certain number of years before they could be entitled to enjoy the benefit of off-reckonings, the consequences would be most beneficial to the discipline and efficiency of the army. This arrangement, however, to be just, should in a great degree be prospective in its operation; none who had been more than six or seven years in the service being affected by it.

14. As connected with having the most effective officers for regimental duty, I think no situation of brigade or line staff should remain to the same individual beyond a period of three years, except on field service. The young captain or subaltern who now obtains such a situation deems himself removed altogether from regimental duty till his rank compels him to join a corps, and often till that places him at its head. The general result is an establishment and a mode of life that often involves him in debt. This would not be the case if these officers knew they were only to hold their stations till a relief came. It would come as a temporary boon and be taken care of, as such men would return to regimental duty with knowledge of general duties, and the whole class of officers from whom such staff were selected would be animated to efforts to fit themselves for such stations to which having passed in the Hindoostani language should be an indispensable qualification. If this arrangement is made, actual incumbents might hold their situations three years, except their corps was ordered on service.

15. With regard to other staff I need only refer to my Minute in the Military Department, of which I transmit a copy. I am confirmed in my opinion that the Pay Department should be separated in the manner proposed; and, with reference to the police of the territories under this Presidency, I am quite satisfied that a cheap and efficient agency might be introduced in the mode proposed in page 201 to 225 of my "History of India." If there was a difficulty in obtaining officers qualified and efficient for such duties, who could be prevailed upon to resign their standing in the army, their net pay might be continued, and they might have an allowance to place them on a footing with magistrates of the grade which they obtained; but they should neither be considered eligible to the promotion or pensions which were allotted to others in this line. I have been completely convinced of the necessity in this part of India for the improvement of our police; and among our hills and our frontiers we have now specific officers detached, to one of whom only the powers of a magistrate have been granted; but I mean to propose it should be given to another, and I view it as the commencement of a system which must be extended, and which may, if well conducted, tend greatly to the future peace and prosperity of our Provinces.

16. The recent orders respecting the limitation to staff to be absent from one corps were well intended, but are singularly inapplicable to the native army in India. Obedience to them will be found difficult and embarrassing in peace and wholly impracticable in war. They may be followed in his Majesty's corps, who are full of officers, and in peace occupy healthy stations and have few detachments; but the exact contrary is the fact with regard to native corps, and the rules may often limit selection where that is essential to success. Their tendency also is to damp the hopes of aspiring men and check the acquiring of those qualifications, which it is most essential European officers of the native branch should possess. The option remains with the Court of Directors to adopt the suggestion that has been frequently made of forming a staff corps, or to apply some other remedy to this evil. But I deem it essential that, with reservation as to knowledge of language and standing in the army, that the prizes of staff employment should be open to every officer of the army. But in the meantime I think your Lordship might alleviate much of the injurious application of this order by limiting the situations which are to be considered as staff. This question has lately come under discussion at this Presidency, and I have signified my intention to refer it to your Lordship in order that it may be clearly decided. According to my view no European officer of the native army, who is

detached on special duty in the provinces where he commands troops of the branch to which he belongs, can be considered on the staff, nor can I consider as subject to this rule the officers who are nominated to act with bodies of the Guicowar Contingent appointed to preserve the peace of the countries of Kattywar and Myhee Counta, which are entirely under our rule and control, and for the peace of which we are exclusively responsible. These officers are employed in command of detachments of their own branch, co-operating with the Guicowar Horse. They are it is true denominated assistants to aid the political authorities in all duties for which they may be required, but those that are not military are contingent and were added to save considerable expense. The arrangement has fully met every subject that was contemplated. These officers should, I conceive, like others I have stated, be returned and detached on special duty, and I think that officers employed with Bheel and police corps, such as two of this establishment now are, and under whom considerable bodies of their own branch are often placed, should be returned in the same manner. They are not staff and are more usefully employed as officers of the native army than with their regiments. It is not for the parade and drill duties of a corps that officers of standing are much required in the native infantry. A good commanding officer and staff with junior officers will bring a native corps into full as high order as if the whole complement of senior officers were present, but it is in the command of these troops when on service and when detached on special duty that good and efficient officers are required, and all those I have stated are in the daily exercise of this duty. I deem it here necessary to add, that I consider the arrangement recently made, by which three officers in military command, Sattara, Bhooj, and Baroda, fulfil political duties as well as the junior officers employed with the Guicowar Contingent, to be of much importance, beyond meeting as it does the object of economy in training persons in this branch as instruments who will be found not merely useful but indispensable in case of war.

17. Your Lordship will add to the facts stated regarding the staff that even under ordinary circumstances the orders of the Court fall much heavier on a comparatively small army like that of this Presidency, than on a large one like that of Bengal or even Madras, particularly as in all the latter Presidency almost all the provinces are so settled as not to call for the specific nomination of officers, while the condition of many of our districts demands such selection; and I can only add that there are four or five officers now employed on such duties that I neither could nor would remove, if I had legally the power to permit it, from the situations in which they are now employed, stating my decided opinion that I deemed their services were essential where they were placed. This may not be a common case, but it is one that will exist in this part of India for years; and a Governor who has such heavy responsibility on him as the maintenance of the public peace should have a latitude of employing instruments that he judged competent, and be freed from restrictions that limited his choice. There is no fear of patronage being abused in such cases. The duties are of a nature that can only be performed by men that are equal to them.

18. I should think the staff regulations might be construed to relate only to officers removed from regimental duty or from the command of men of their line, and they might not be applied to brigade majors or line adjutants if the system was introduced which I before suggested, of giving these temporary appointments to officers belonging to corps at the station. They are not, as I said, wanted for drill, and they would be ready for all field service or special duty on which they could be required.

19. The personal staff of Governor General and Governors, Commanders in Chief and officers on general staff, paymasters (until a change takes place), commissariat officers under existing rules, judge advocates, town majors, fort adjutants, barrack masters and officers employed with corps in territories not under British control and management, are all I conceive that should be brought under this order. Cavalry, engineer, and artillery officers should not be eligible to hold any station in the Pay Department nor in the Commissariat, unless qualified by peculiar circumstances to be placed at the head of either of those branches of the service.

20. The few points I have to suggest regarding the pay of the staff of this Presidency will be brought to your Lordship's notice by Colonel Hough, as also
many

many similar subjects. With respect to the pay of the European soldier and the recent changes in many points connected with his comfort and accommodation, I can only say such points are before you in great detail. My own opinion is that we have gone to an extreme, and that in many respects an expense has been incurred beyond what was called for by either attention to the habits or health of European troops serving in India.

21. I have changed none of the opinions I have given in my history regarding the expediency of making the three armies of India *one*, with three divisions, and as far as relates to the European officers and troops with their establishment, regulating allowances according to remoteness from supply and price of labours and provisions with as much uniformity of system as practicable. I am still satisfied that regimental rise to the rank of lieutenant colonel, as I proposed in the chapter upon the army, is expedient, and that exchanges with his Majesty's corps, purchase of commissions under the restrictions and regulations stated in that work, would be advisable and salutary. My opinion is given so strong in the Minute now sent regarding the obligations for officers to serve a certain number of years regimentally allotted to colonels of these corps, that I need not here again advert to the subject. The propositions I have made regarding the brigade and line staff, I deem, on many grounds, very essential. It should be, of course, prospective and applied to none who had not been five years in the service, under which period no officer should, I think, be eligible to any staff except regimental.

22. The origin of the native armies of India and their progress to their present condition and character your Lordship will find fully given in the "Quarterly Review," vol. 18, page 385. That article is framed from papers of mine, and indeed was taken in substance from a memorandum prepared by me for Lord Buckinghamshire.* If, in addition to this document, your Lordship peruses what I have said of the native troops in my History of India, volume 2, page 225 to 245, you will find all I can say upon the more general parts of this subject. I can only add that recent observations have confirmed every sentiment expressed in the volume to which I have alluded.

* *Sic in orig.*

23. The pay of our native troops at the different Presidencies is, I believe, the same. There is a difference in the batta and a more considerable one in some of the pensions. This has arisen from a variety of causes referring to the class of men, the difficulty of obtaining recruits, price of provisions and labour, and the different judgments founded with reference to local considerations of means best adapted to form, in particular quarters of India, an efficient native army.

24. The Bombay Army is at present composed of:

Hindoostanees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,476
Konkanees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,015
Deccanees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,910

This large number of Hindoostanee men has occurred since the breaking out of the Mahratta war, and particularly during that with Burma in 1824-25. Previous to the former period their number in the army of this Presidency did not exceed 4,000.

25. In 1824 the Hindoostanees in the Bombay army amounted to 7,465, and the following year, on an increase of its establishments, to 1,000 men per battalion, with an addition of two extra battalions, the number of this class of men was greatly augmented, caused a good deal perhaps by the station of the Bombay troops at Mhow, where an officer was specially employed to recruit for the army.

26. This increase of foreigners over the natives of the Bombay territories was by no means desired by the more experienced officers of this army, and was, moreover, contrary to the wishes of the Court of Directors, who, in 1821, directed that the armies of the three Presidencies should be kept as distinct as possible in their respective territories. In 1823 this subject was brought to the attention of the Bombay Government by a letter from the Military Secretary, Colonel Casement, and in 1824 recruiting for this army in the Bengal provinces was positively prohibited by the Supreme Government.

27. The officers of the Bombay army generally considered it beneficial to have a mixture of castes in their regiments, and among others a proportion of Hindoostanee men, not exceeding 200 per battalion, but they consider these as only indispensable when their own provinces cannot recruit their ranks.

28. They consider the Hindoostanee men, though in size, appearance, and, perhaps, in a certain degree of military pride to be superior to their own, to excel them in nothing else. The Konkanees and Deccanees they account more patient under privation and fatigue, more easily subsisted and managed, and in bravery to be fully their equals. They are the descendants of Sawajies "Mountain Rats," whom neither the stature nor military bearings of the Hindoostanee could debar from advancing to the gates of Delhi; and the early history of the Bombay army (no where better related than in "Grant Duff's History of the Mahrattas") shows them to be in no way degenerated from the spirit of their ancestors.

29. For the welfare of the Presidency there is another very good reason (not of a military character) why its army should be recruited from its own provinces. Not only do the men receiving pensions retire to spend them in its villages, but the sepoys on actual service remit (as is well known to every one acquainted with the kind filial feelings of the natives of India) a portion of their pay for the subsistence of their parents and families. This not only to a certain degree enriches the village, but affords a great inducement to the young men to enlist, with the view of following so enviable an example; with the Hindoostan sepoys all this is lost, and the inhabitants of that Presidency are discouraged from entering our ranks, not only from the want of examples of their countrymen's enjoyment of comfortable retirement, but from an impression that the superior stature, and the more soldier-like appearance of the Rajpoots, often recommend them to promotion in cases when the equality-efficient Konkanees and Deccanees in all the substantial qualities of a soldier give them as good if not better pretensions.

30. My own opinion is, that if the encouragements now given are continued to the men of the Bombay provinces, there will not in future be occasion to have recourse to other countries for recruits. The natives of this Presidency will early become reconciled to service in the regular army. The Hindoostanee commissioned officers and men will bring their families and colonise.* But I am adverse to the present proportion of these men in our ranks, and if the evil of the present system is aggravated by those prejudices being admitted to have force, it would be much better that the Hindoostanees of the Bombay army were in distinct corps, than that their numbers, aided by their looks, should tend to lessen the self-esteem, and damp the hopes of men of lower cast and stature.

31. I have perused very attentively the records of the Bombay native army before they had any men from Hindoostan, and through the severest trials they have evinced a courage of fidelity and temper under danger, privation, and fatigue that we cannot expect to see exceeded. Till within twelve years the general sentiment among these men was the pride of corps. I regret to observe that the pride of caste is now much cherished by the men,† and considered by the officers. There are no prejudices and pretensions that will be found so injurious if not resisted as those minor ones of caste, if they receive more attention than is due to them. This is not the place to state my sentiments on this point as relating to our civil rule, farther than as that affects the temper of the native army. Almost all the principal native revenue servants are Brahmins, and

* *Vide* Appendix (F.) containing propositions for the Widows' Fund, from which it appears that the report of this fund added to the existing establishment of boys, led all the native officers to apply for means of bringing their families from Hindoostan.

† A remarkable circumstance, which shows the character of this feeling, occurred in 1818. Captain McDonald, an officer on my staff, who had belonged to a Bengal corps, at the siege of one of the forts of Bundelcund, where a low caste man had distinguished himself, and been promoted to the great disgust of the others, several of whom had taken their discharge, came to me one day in Malwa, and said he had met one of these Brahmins, a naique in the 8th Bombay Infantry, and that he asked why he left his corps on a low caste man being promoted, and was now serving with a *Jeu Subedar*, a *Purwaree Jemadar*, and other low caste men; the man said, he answered promptly, "*Hindoostan Zat ke Ghyrat, Bombay, Pultun ke Ghyrat*," that is, "*In Hindoostan, it is the pride of caste, in Bombay, that of the corps.*"

and they are a valuable class of men. Every attention is due to the essential observances of their caste and religion; but when, as frequently happens, they solicit their European superiors to classify sepoys, and to place sentries in a manner that will prevent the inconvenience of their washing, or be offensive, they should be told the soldier is ennobled by his occupation, and that they might leave the public service, if the proximity to any of those employed in it was insufferable. This feeling when indulged increases and creates the worst spirit amongst the men of the corps, as well as hatred in sepoys to be employed under, or have any communication with Native servants in the civil branch. They complain, and justly, that the treatment they meet from them is often different from that they receive from their officers. "These cowardly fellows of Brahmins," said an able and old Konkaneer subadar I was conversing with on this point, "who would not look at me, and would degrade a brave man of my caste (a Purwaree) by refusing to let him stand sentry over the treasure, if in a cutcherry will cringe and help the collector to his shoe if it fell off, and would consider themselves the more honoured the nearer he sat to them; and yet, I believe," said the old man, laughing, "you Feringees are, according to their belief, as unclean and impure as we Purwarees." I have communicated with some of the Brahmins who exercised high civil and military power under the Native Government of the Deccan, and they assure me no objection would have been tolerated on this score against any soldier. Purwa, the celebrated Dewan of Mysore, himself a strict Brahmin, and the ablest man I ever knew, repressed this spirit with great violence in one of the two instances where it appeared in men of his own caste, and repeatedly told me it was calculated to make impressions dangerous to any government, however constituted, in India. The error into which numbers fall in this respect proceeds from the best motive, that of conciliating useful and respectable men; but their pride of caste must not be gratified at the hazard of any part of the temper and respectability of that army to which the safety of that empire has been and must continue to be intrusted.

32. In the Madras army desertions have been long almost unknown. This has prevailed to a great extent in that of Bombay; from 1803 to 1808, a period of five years, the desertions equalled its entire numerical strength, a loss to Government, independent of the services of the men, of seven lacs of rupees. The desertions of the next three years, from 1808 to 1812, averaged 2500 men per annum, costing Government six lacs. From that period (1811) to 1822 the returns show an average of desertion of 1253 annually, but from 1822 to the present year, such became the improved state (in this respect) of the Bombay army, that they have decreased, and its desertions do not in the last year exceed 300 men.

33. Many causes combined to render desertions frequent, some local and uncontrollable—the disgust taken at the system of our discipline by the recruit; the facility of desertion from the limited territories of this presidency, and the certainty of getting service from Mahratta princes.

34. The Hindostanee men, indeed, were after a certain period of service almost certain to desert. Their view in enlisting was generally to obtain an opportunity of saving a sum of money (which their parsimonious habits enabled them to do), and they had no local bias, for they never brought their wives and families with them from Hindostan. When their object was attained, they took the first opportunity of deserting, and the distance of their homes, which, as well as their right names, are generally unknown, secured them from subsequent detection.

35. In 1809 Government, on the suggestion of Sir John Abercrombie, adopted several measures to obviate this great evil, and these were attended with most beneficial effects.

36. An amnesty to deserters, with liberty to re-enlist, was published. Furloughs were granted, the gratuity system was abolished, and pensions* for service and wounds were established for the sepoy, and, under certain circumstances, for his wife and children. Men were also allowed to enlist for limited periods of five, eight, or ten years.

*After 20 years' service three-fourths of his pay, and after 30, full pay for life.

37. There was before my arrival at Bombay a small establishment of sepoy boys with each Native corps, to which the court of directors had at first objected.

They, however, afterwards assented, on the representation of the Bombay Government of the ultimate economy as well as efficiency of the measure, to sanction it. Sir Thomas Bradford, the late commander-in-chief, pressed the increase of the sepoy boys, which, when the reductions were made in invalids, was carried into execution on the grounds stated in an annexed extract. When the hill forts were reduced in 1828, and a considerable reduction of expense effected, their commandants were remodified, and first and second class killadars established on a footing which, at a very trifling increase of expense, instituted a system of honourable rewards for old and distinguished soldiers. The annexed extracts of minutes will show your Lordship my reasons for adopting this measure, and the effects by which it has been followed. I also annex extract of a minute by which your Lordship will see that our local Sebundy corps are now commanded by active and distinguished Native officers, by which economy and efficiency have been promoted, and great encouragement given to the Native army.

Vide Appendix, B.

Vide Appendix, C.

Vide Appendix, D.

Vide Appendix, B.

Vide Appendix, F.

38. A subsequent measure, which allows a trifling distinction in pay, and exemption from corporal punishments in passing through the ranks, to a limited number in each corps to the sons of Native commissioned officers has been carried into execution at this presidency. The grounds on which the measure was adopted, as well as the expense incurred, your Lordship will find stated in the Appendix, to which I have added the minute upon the proposed widows' fund for Native commissioned officers, which would have been attended with no increase of expense to Government, but which, I regret to say, has been objected to by the supreme Government on the same ground that objections have been stated to the other measures regarding killadars and boys, that there were no such usages in Bengal, and that such distinctions were calculated to create discontent among the Native troops of that Establishment.

39. Each of the three Presidencies of India has succeeded in attaining, though by different means, the object of having an effective Native army. I have served with, and commanded, Native troops of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and I declare to your Lordship I have hardly a choice. They have different qualities, but with good officers they are all excellent troops. Their respective characters have been elsewhere described, and I confess I should dislike to see any serious change in their composition further than was dictated by a gradual change of circumstances. Independent of other reasons, which render the change far from desirable, there is no empire in which more attention may be eventually required, than in that of India, to the well-known maxim of the Romans in regard to their distant conquests, which was to preserve, or restore if disturbed, the peace of one province by troops drawn from another.

40. I have of late noticed this subject in several Minutes, in reply to suggestions and instructions from your Lordship in Council, founded on general principles of making an arrangement respecting Native troops similar at the three presidencies, and expressing apprehension lest giving encouragement to the Native army at one Presidency might create discontent at another. That this consideration has not before met with attention is to be referred to the distance at which the armies at Bengal, Madras, and Bombay acted, the different races of whom they were formed, and their habits of life. There has been no occasion to give that encouragement to the frugal Rajpoots, who are the cultivators of the provinces of Hindostan, that has been found necessary to attach Mahometans of the Carnatic, and the Hindoos of the Northern Circars, at Madras, and to induce the inhabitants of the Northern Concan and Deccan to enter the ranks at Bombay; but there can be no doubt that the pensions to Native officers of distinction, the fine establishment of boys attached to their corps, the regimental depots formed at the best recruiting stations at Madras, have accomplished their objects in fixing the attachment of the army to their colours, and their forwardness to march and embark on every service, as singularly evinced on the late occasion of the war in Burmah.

*Vide Sir Thomas
Munro's Corre-
spondence.*

41. Desertions, as I have already remarked, are almost unknown in that army, and I have shown that the same causes have produced the same effects at Bombay; recent and most minute examination into this and other subjects connected with the public service of this Presidency has quite convinced me that if the principles upon which measures are founded, and the effects produced by them, are not very carefully considered, the objects of true economy may be after-
wards

wards sacrificed, and I have seldom known this fact more clearly elucidated than by the papers I have had to examine regarding the past and present condition of the army of this Presidency, the general results of which I have already noticed.

42. The late approximation of our Native armies certainly requires more attention than was formerly given to similarity of measures in regard to them, but there are so many opposite usages and feelings, as well as local circumstances, to be considered, that this object must be the work of time. Great care and caution are also necessary, for most serious injury may be inflicted by an order that apparently rests upon indisputable general grounds, but is inapplicable to the particular case. Before any measure connected with the improvement of our Native army is rejected at one Presidency because it has not been found necessary at another, it should be ascertained, in the first place, whether there are not local causes and considerations that render it wise and expedient, where it has been adopted; and, in the next, whether, judging the principles upon which it is founded and the effects it is calculated to produce, it is not worthy of imitation.

43. On the consequence that attaches to the Native army all are agreed. That a certain proportion of European troops should always be in India is fully admitted, but there is no error more common than that of considering the latter as a check upon the Native armies. They never have, and never will prove such. Long experience has rendered my opinions the same as those of Sir Thomas Munro. The necessity of check implies distrust that degrades. It is by complete confidence alone that the Native army of India can be preserved in efficiency, and attached to the Government it serves. But this most important object will require great increased consideration when a period of successive wars and field service is succeeded by a long peace, which, besides its other effects, calls for reduction in every branch of public expenditure; and, at such a time, with men who cannot be aware of all the bearings of this subject, and must be ignorant of the motives which actuate Government in the line of conduct necessity obliges them to pursue, and consequently are likely to misrepresent its intentions towards them, Government should be solicitous to substitute every other possible motive of fidelity and attachment, and omit no opportunity that may still be available of strengthening the subsisting ties between the Native soldiery and Government. I have elsewhere observed: "The rigid principles of economy, and the precise forms of our civil rule, should both yield to the establishment of this corner-stone of our strength, as without it the vast fabric which has been raised with such pains must totter to its base at every tempest with which it is assailed."

44. On the pay of our Native army I can make no further remark than that I think prospectively a modification might be made that would be beneficial to Government, and not unsatisfactory to the troops, by giving less to the younger sepoy and more to the older. This is the case in the British army, and I believe with every one in Europe. I know of none in which it would be more accordant with circumstances than in the Native army of India. But it is a point that merits great attention, and the scale of it, if it is ever adopted, should be fixed with deliberate care.

45. I cannot quit this part of my subject without stating my opinion to your Lordship that it is not one to be intrusted to mere financiers or calculators, far less should the opinions of men not intimately acquainted with the feelings and character of our Native troops, and who have never served with them, be taken; nor can the opinions of those who have only served in one part of India be adopted as conclusive in regard to arrangements which affect another quarter of our dominions; the considerations which are involved in every question that does or may affect the temper of our Native army are, in my mind, of the highest importance. It cannot be too often repeated, this army is our safety and our danger. Every information should be sought and obtained to aid the judgment of those who have to decide upon points by which the temper, zeal, and fidelity of that class of troops can be affected; but not even what appears to be the least important of these measures should be adopted without the most serious deliberation. Every branch of this subject requires the mind of a statesman. We have, through the efforts of our Native army, triumphed in wars; and rebellious plots and conspiracies may be formed, but they will never succeed while we maintain the good spirit and fidelity of this branch of our force. This our enemies,

enemies, avowed and secret, well know; and all their efforts have been and will hereafter be directed to its corruption. This object has never been but very partially effected, but it is one which we must beware of aiding by any measure that impairs the confidence, that undervalues the merits, and slights the pretensions of men who are every day becoming more sensible of their own importance, and naturally seek for participation in the benefit of a power they have so largely contributed to establish, and of which they cannot be ignorant they must continue the principal support.

46. With respect to the distribution of the armies of India, I can only state a few leading principles by which that should be regulated. Though circumstances may occasion deviations that cannot be provided for, if we fix and pursue to the utmost of our ability a settled plan we shall avoid great expense, both to Government and individuals; for when that plan is fully acted upon, the distinction will be completely made between temporary and fixed stations. The plan regarding fixed stations is simple and obvious, from its principal object being the preservation of the internal peace of India and defence against foreign invasion.

47. The recurring expediency of embarking European troops should also be borne in mind; and this, with the nature of their supplies, requires that, where it is practicable, a considerable proportion of that branch should be near the sea, or where there is water carriage. These corps should be distributed in ordinary times according to the proportion of the divisions of the Native army with which they serve.

48. The principles to be observed in fixing upon permanent stations are, lines of defence and of communication. I have, in recommending such stations since I arrived, kept this steadily in view. From Bombay to Masulipatam, which cuts the Peninsula at a part very important for preserving tranquillity, the line of direct road from Bombay is Poonah, the principal station for European troops, and from that to Sholapore, our next permanent station, is 160 miles, from which it is 200 to Hyderabad and to Masulipatam. The superior road recently constructed up the Bhore Ghaut renders that not only practicable but easy for wheeled carriages, though the ascent is 2,000 feet. It completes an excellent road to Poonah, and we are gradually extending that to Sholapore by the Collectors, which, from the soil of the Deccan being so favourable, has not yet cost more than 300 rupees per mile. If the Nizam's Government can hereafter be persuaded to make the road through its territories between those of Madras and Bombay, the communication from sea to sea, on this line, will be complete, while the station of Belgaum is in another line, by which we communicate with the ceded districts of Madras and Mysore. This road from Poona will extend to the Neera Bridge, from whence the Rajah of Sattarah has promised to make it through his territories, which leaves a distance of miles to Belgaum, whence an excellent road to Dharwar will be completed by the Madras Pioneers within the next month. Little remains to finish this line, and these roads, when completed, will be found of the utmost importance, not only as they facilitate a communication between our force throughout the southern parts of India, and enable us to reduce expense by improved means of combining military resources, but as they promote intercourse and commerce. The permanent station of Belgaum has, besides the recommendation of being on this line, that of salubrity, and being well situated for a European regiment, and the additional one of being within 70 miles of the port of Vingoorla, to which an excellent road has been made that facilitates supplies from Bombay, and is favourable for this corps embarking at the shortest notice.

49. Ahmednuggur, which is on the line from Poonah to Central India, and also to Aurungabad, Jaulna, and Nagpore, must ever be deemed, in the distribution of the troops allotted to this quarter, an important permanent station. It is now the Artillery Depôt, and almost the whole of that corps are fixed at it. The communication between this place and Bombay can be shortened by 30 or 40 miles, and it may be eventually useful to open this line of road. The Engineer Corps being stationed at Seroor, which is on the line, and exactly half way between this place and Poonah, will soon complete, and at no cost, a road already commenced betwixt them; and, that being hereafter carried to Jaulna and

and Nagpore, will be of much importance in improving the efficiency derived from the station of troops on that line to the Bengal territories.

50. A most excellent and permanent road has been made from Bombay to Tannah, and from that up the Tull Ghaut to Malligaum, and through the greater part of Candeish, towards Sindwar. It will be of much importance this road should hereafter be extended to Mhow. The distance to be made is not great, and the soil in most parts favourable. The construction of a road, and clearing the jungle, would make this route as good and as safe as other lines of communication in which such tracts are to be passed.

51. To the northward our present permanent stations are singularly well calculated to maintain the public peace, to meet invasion, and to communicate (the most important of all points) with the troops of Bengal for the protection of our north-western frontier, from the Indus to the Himalaya mountains.

52. Ahmedabad, a most central situation, is now the head quarters of the northern division. It is from the Gulf of Cambay 30 miles; 70 from Deesa, the principal permanent station on the frontier of Guzerat; 80 miles from Rajcote, in Kattywar, by which it communicates in a direct line with Kutch; and 70 from Baroda. Hursole, a new station, which is 30 miles from Ahmedabad, is on the direct line to Neemuch, from which its distance is only 130 or 140 miles; and, by the report of Lieutenant Holland, lately returned from the survey of a route from Hursole to Dunderpore, added to my knowledge of the Banswarrah and Purtubghur country, I must assume that a road sufficiently good for all military purposes might be constructed, at comparatively small cost, between these stations, and through it our military strength would be increased without any addition to its numerical numbers; but a line from Deesa, from Seroee to Ajmeer and Delhi, is of still more consequence. A glance at the map will satisfy your Lordship of this fact; I cannot tell you the importance I attach to opening these roads, which are to communicate, and in a manner join, the only frontiers of our Empire which can be exposed to invasion; but that may be termed a speculative event, and one probably so remote as not to warrant any disbursement. But there is, or I am mistaken, more proximate dangers from internal disturbances along these lines that would be almost removed by the construction of roads, or, under all circumstances, much lessened. My inquiries and observations in Kattywar and Myekanta, as well as the information I was able to obtain of the adjoining districts of Rajpootana, led me to deem these countries far from free of the seeds of future trouble. The chiefs under our direct rule, as well as those subject to our controlling management throughout our north-western frontier, are neither in a settled or contented state. Independent of their attachment to ambitious habits, and their restless minds, those of this class in our own provinces are far from being yet reconciled to the system of our judicial administration, which it has been stated by my predecessor, and has been recently* repeated by me, is, in its forms and processes, very unsuited to their condition. Those who are not yet subject to the regulations, but are under protection, live in dread of the approach of our regular courts, and I really know of no other feeling that makes this class of persons view with jealousy, and a spirit of hostility, the extension of our power, which, whenever our system has been modified to the circumstances and condition of such classes, has been recognised and acknowledged as a blessing.

*Vide Minute in Revenue Department, in Guzerat, dated 15 October 1830.

53. The Rajpoot chiefs to whom I allude are almost all connected with the highest families in Rajpootana,† with whom they correspond, intermarry, and no doubt at times intrigue. There may be no immediate proofs of existing danger, but this is a part of our territories in which a flame once raised would be likely to spread, and not be easily extinguished. The intersection of these countries by roads, and the increased intercourse consequently created, would, while it improved both their countries and ours, give us a facility of moving troops at all seasons that would tend more materially than any measure I know to preserve the general tranquillity.

54. In

† Both the Eden and Ahmednuggur chiefs are very nearly related to the Rajah of Gordpore. The son of the Ahmednuggur Rajah (a fine boy), is, I believe, thought likely to succeed eventually to that great Principality.

54. In the present state of the finance of India no large work of the nature proposed can be undertaken, but the object of the true economy of a state is to reduce every unnecessary expense, that it may possess the means of making those disbursements which it is compelled to do by public exigencies, or which it is wise and expedient to do on grounds that cannot be disputed, of preventive policy, which demands more attention in a Government like that we have established in India than in any I know in the whole world, would gain by the increased power of rapidly combining our military resources, and lead to great saving of future expenditure. I do not wish your Lordship to go farther at present than to direct the plan I have sketched, if you approve of it, to be progressively accomplished. If that is done I should deprecate any extensive surveys, or any nominations of general superintendents, or employment of scientific officers, except to construct bridges or other works in which science was required. The lines being decided upon by reference to past surveys, and information of local revenue and political authorities, the roads might be gradually commenced by the collectors, and princes and chiefs may be induced by remissions or favour to continue it through their territories. If this was done, and some aid granted, much might be effected at small comparative cost. I am by no means an advocate for these lines being made in the first instance on any great scale, though they might be constructed with a view to future improvement, when their beneficial results, and the more prosperous state of our finance warranted. Practical experience upon this subject leads me to assure your Lordship that the expense, if incurred gradually, and the work effected in the manner we are now carrying on some roads in the Deccan, will not be great. Natural obstacles will no doubt occur, which will require the application of art as well as expenditure, but these would not be numerous in any of the lines I have suggested, and, when overcome, would be attended with increase of commerce, and consequently of customs, besides the cheaper conveyance of stores and provisions, even when a duty was not established to reimburse expenditure.

55. The rendering the Bhoire Ghaut, on the road between Bombay and Panwell, practicable for wheeled carriages, has long been a desirable object; but Government was deterred by the expense, it having been estimated at above two lacs of rupees. A contract was made for one lac. The annual saving upon the transport of public stores is between 6000 and 7000 rupees in times of profound peace. Had it been as practicable for carts as it now is, even as late as 1827 (during the Kolapoor expedition) the calculated saving would have been from forty to fifty thousand rupees in one year; and, besides the saving actually made on stores, twelve thousand rupees have been offered for the moderate duties imposed for next year. More will be given, and there can be no doubt the judicious expenditure of one lac of rupees on this work will be a certain source of revenue of thirty or forty thousand rupees in ordinary times, and, on the occurrence of military operations, the actual cost will be more than realized every year. The duties levied will be cheerfully paid, for it is as great pecuniary benefit to individuals as to the public. I instance this work as one in which the outlay is very profitable, besides the many great advantages to be derived from its construction.

56. The stations at Madras have been fixed at different periods, as here, to meet the changing circumstances of the territories it had to protect, and the subsidiary forces it had to furnish. The southern stations have been gradually decreased. Its great line of communication with Calcutta through the Circars is one not requiring protection. The stations in the Carnatic and Mysore, which are those of its disposable troops, connect it with Malabar in one line and with the Southern Mahratta country by another. The latter has also a communication with the stations in the ceded districts. All these lines require attention, and fortunately the excellent roads made through various parts of Mysore, and the ability and disposition of the Rajah to construct such works, will greatly aid the object in this quarter.

57. The communication from Hyderabad, by Nagpore to Saugur, is a military line of importance, and one on which the stations should be permanent, while that of Jaulna is useful as communicating with Malwa.

58. From Calcutta to the station of Loodhiana, on the Sutledge, is one direct line on which, besides the stations, the disposable part of the army of this Presidency is cantoned. This line, branching from Allahabad or Benares military lines,

lines, might lead to Malwa, Bundelchund, and Nagpore, which, with those communicating with the Bombay troops on the North Western Frontier, would make not only the distribution of our force, but the means of one part giving aid to another, very complete.

59. With respect to the extent of country to be occupied, and lines to be guarded by each Presidency, I must state my opinion that no changes can well be made, unless it is determined, as I anxiously trust it will be, that the local Indian force is to be one great army of three divisions. If that took place, the troops of this Presidency might occupy the line from Mhow to Mangalore as the South Eastern Frontier, and from Cutch to Serohee, which they now do within a few miles, as the North Western. It is, however, to be stated, that though many reasons, which I have before placed upon record, would render it more economical as well as convenient for the relief, stores, and supplies of the station of Mhow to appertain to Bombay than Bengal; yet unless the present separate, imperfect, and, I must add, fallacious system of keeping the accounts of India is changed, the expenses of this station would be an objection, so far as tending to swell the deficit of this Presidency; but that would be made up by the transfer of Canara, which is, in fact, similar in language to the whole of the Southern Mahratta country, and might be placed under the same rule, with considerable saving of expense. The military station of Mangalore would, particularly if an European regiment from this establishment was stationed there, be supplied with more facility and more economy from Bombay than Madras; but I beg to be distinctly understood by your Lordship as not recommending this extension of our lines of defence with the slightest view to increase the corps of this establishment to the decrease of either Bengal or Madras; on the contrary, I should deem such a measure unjust to the fair expectation and pretensions of those armies. But I state it as a desirable distribution, if the forces of the three Presidencies were so united as to clear us of the increasing embarrassment and injury to the public service which must continue on their present footing.

60. Your Lordship has expressed a wish, to which I can have no objection, that my opinion on the subject you have referred to my consideration should be placed on record; so I shall likewise place a copy on the records of this Presidency.

Bombay, 27 November 1830.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Malcolm.*

(A.)

MINUTE on the State of the Bombay Army, dated 25th March 1828, by
Major General Sir *John Malcolm*, G. C. B. and K. L. S.

In the letter in the military department, to the Honourable the Court of Directors, of the 1st of December 1827, it was stated to be the intention of Government to address the Court at an early period, and in a fuller manner, upon the state of the army.

2. In pursuance of this intention, I desire to place upon record my opinion upon this large question, which, though grounded on general experience, will have more immediate reference to the present condition of the army of this Presidency.

3. The statement in the Appendix, No. 1, will show the exact number of officers now doing duty with corps, and the number of those employed on the staff, on furlough, and on sick certificate.

4. It appears from this statement, that of the three regiments of cavalry, one is commanded by a lieutenant colonel, and two by majors; of the two regiments of Europeans, one is commanded by a lieutenant colonel, and the other by a major.

5. Of the 26 regiments of Native infantry, three are commanded by lieutenant colonels, nine by majors, and the remaining 14 by captains, some of which latter are of very junior rank.

6. When to this is added, that the greatest part of the Native troops are scattered over an extensive country, many stations of which are unhealthy, it is difficult to conceive a state more inefficient than that of these corps, with regard to European officers. It is thought by some, from recollection of former times, that a battalion of Native infantry may be brought not only to and maintained in discipline by two or three officers, but be nearly as efficient for service. This opinion has gained strength by the excellent state of several extra corps which have only an European commandant and adjutant, but the conclusion here alluded to is drawn from erroneous premises. The introduction of a greater number of European officers into Native corps has totally altered their constitution, and they form, according to the existing system, a part whose inefficiency in number must include that of the whole corps. It would be needless to enumerate the obvious causes of this effect, as it relates to the regiments of the line. With regard to extra corps, though they have admirably answered the local purposes for which they have been raised, they would not without an addition of European officers be fit for general service.

7. It is much easier to point out the evil effects which this want of regimental officers, particularly of the higher class, must have upon the efficiency and reputation of the army than to suggest the remedies, but the case is one which will neither admit of evasion nor delay; and if it is felt, as it is at this moment, seriously to affect the discipline of the army during a period of profound peace, what would be the consequence in the event of war? for we must always bear in mind that our situation on such an event occurring has no analogy to that of any other state.

The officers who are absent on furlough are almost without exception in Europe, and cannot join till the emergency is over, while the number on sick certificate is certain to be increased without any possibility of supplying their place. This applies even to the most junior ranks, for, judging from the last 20 years, there never have been cadets more than sufficient to complete the establishment.

8. Before entering upon the means necessary to render regiments more efficient in European officers, it is essential to offer some observations upon the actual condition of this army with respect to officers required for more general command.

9. The only two major generals, Morris and Skelton, and two colonels, Lewis and Osborne, belonging to this establishment, are in England; the youngest major general is upwards of 46 years in the service, and the youngest colonel 37 years, and are, as is to be expected from their period of service, enjoying a liberal and comfortable retirement; and as their return to the active duties of their profession could not be anticipated, the Government have been compelled to place two lieutenant colonels commandant upon the general staff. This measure has and must continue to excite unpleasant feelings amongst senior* lieutenant colonels of his Majesty's service who are in regimental, garrison, or station commands, while their juniors are doing the duty and receiving the pay of general officers. Though the discontent they may feel be, for reasons that will be stated,† groundless, as far as relates to the established rights and usages of the army, with whom they are associated on service, its existence is an evil, and might, in the event of general operations, be attended with great loss of temper and much embarrassment.

10. This point, therefore, requires serious attention; no remedy (while brevets are so rare in England) suggests itself to my mind, except giving to officers of a certain standing, say 12 years as lieutenant colonels, local brevets or commissions as brigadier generals. If His Majesty deem it proper to issue such brevets to officers of his service employed in India on the staff, as well as to those of the Company, it could have no further injurious effect in His Majesty's service than that of preventing some old officers proceeding with their regiments to India; for if the expedient was adopted, no regimental officer of the standing of those eligible to be brigadier generals could be employed in that country;

* Commander in Chief's letter, 19 September 1824.

† See Appendix, No. 4, Mr. Elphinstone's minute in reply to Sir C. Colville's letter of 19 September 1824.

country; but, on the other hand, whilst it imposes no obligation to employ junior officers on the general staff, it might afford an opportunity that a long peace would render very desirable of bringing forward comparatively young men in duties for which they are required, and in the execution of which they might gain an experience that would prove most valuable to the country in the event of future hostilities in Europe. I speak with great diffidence when I presume to offer my observations upon the result of such an expedient as I have suggested, as far as it affects his Majesty's service; but I am quite positive in my opinion, that without this measure or some similar one is adopted, the army of this Presidency must deteriorate from that discipline and high reputation by which it has been hitherto distinguished. It cannot long support its character without the officers at its head are in rank as well as command on a par with the army with whom they are associated. If those are liable to constant supercession, and limited in their opportunities of acquiring fame, they will sink in their own estimation. The desire of obtaining the means of returning to England will be their sole object, and when they abandon for such feelings their hopes of military reputation, they will cease to enjoy the respect and consideration of their inferiors. The high tone and spirit of the army will degenerate, and without that is kept up, no army can be efficient; and most of all, one so constituted as that of the Company.

11. The late alteration in the army,* which only changed the number of battalions into as many regiments, added to the number of colonels, but not to the number of lieutenant colonels or majors, and by the privilege granted to those who became commandants of remaining in England, only five have been induced to stay in India, two† being nominated to the high station of the general staff of the army, one‡ acting in that station, one§ in a junior command, and one|| in command of the artillery.

12. The prospect even of the station commands has not been sufficient to withhold officers of this class from retiring, nor is it to be expected that persons who have served near 30 years in India will remain in expectation of such commands when they have the power of living in complete comfort in their native country.

13. It may be urged that officers of the standing here mentioned have generally suffered in constitution, and their places in India are better filled by younger and more efficient men.

14. This would be true if such juniors attained rank, and every branch of troops employed in India was on the same footing; but it is the difference in the constitution of the King's and Company's army that creates the difficulty.

15. The oldest of the Company's lieutenant colonels present for duty on the Bombay establishment will, at a very early period, if no change takes place, be almost all junior to the majority of those in his Majesty's regiments. This is in a great degree the case at present, as will be seen by the Appendix, No. 8, which gives the number and rank of the 10 senior lieutenant colonels, King's and Company's, on the Bombay establishment. Justice to the senior officers of the Company's army, and consideration of their great local experience, has led to their being appointed to several separate and important commands; and attention to this rule must frequently compel the Government to resort to expedients with regard to the distribution of its troops,¶ which, in time of peace, are often difficult and embarrassing, and in the event of hostilities wholly impracticable. The consequence is, that his Majesty's and the Company's troops can never join in service without the senior officers of the latter (however high the separate commands they may have held) being superseded by the great proportion of the regimental officers of his Majesty's corps, who must, from their seniority

* See Appendix, No. 7, stating the alteration and increase that actually took place.

† Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Leighton and Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Hessman.

‡ Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Cleiland.

§ Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Delamotte.

|| Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Whish.

¶ Sir C. Colville's letter, 19 September 1824, and Mr. Elphinstone's Minute in reply, Appendix, No. 4.

seniority, command every division, brigade, or detachment. There is no question meant to be raised as to the comparative merits and pretensions of the officers of the two armies, but the above facts are stated as the ground of my positive opinion that the present system in its effects has a direct tendency to prevent the senior officers of the Company's army, present in India, exercising high command during war, and consequently to deprive them of opportunities of distinguishing themselves in the service of their country; and it is obvious that, under such circumstances, these officers will exclusively limit their views to the preservation of their health and the completion of their period of service, in order that they may enjoy in their native country that comfort and repose which the liberality of Government has provided for them.

16. This is a fair and just object for men in the ordinary walks of life, but it is not one that will ever excite or maintain that spirit of animation among the seniors of an army which is requisite to make them stand as they ought in the estimation of those they command. Subordinate officers will cease to consider with sentiments of deference and respect persons whom they never contemplate as likely to attain any rank in command that will enable them to confer by their notice benefits and distinction; and the Native troops of India, who singularly associate their fame with that of their officers, will gradually cease to regard with that consideration they have hitherto done persons whose names they cannot trace from the loved and honoured command of their regiment to the successful leader of a division or army, whose victories have raised the reputation of the branch of the service to which he belonged.

17. These effects have always been, and must always continue to be, the consequence of the mixed service in India of his Majesty's and the Company's troops; various measures have been adopted to remedy the evils which have constantly occurred from the different constitution of these armies, and whenever this subject has been agitated, the local branch (that of the Company) has had no reason to complain of want of attention to its just claims. It may indeed be stated, that the actual increase of the evil at this moment is in some degree to be traced to a desire in the Honourable the Court of Directors to benefit the condition of the officers in India. By the regulations which divided each regiment into two, the number of retirements for commandants of corps was doubled; and though the income of the succeeding commandants was lessened, it was still however a provision so liberal, that it was not to be anticipated that many officers,* entitled to the enjoyment of such comfort in their native country, would remain in India in the distant expectation of advancement, while, on the other hand, alarm at slight indisposition even would in times of peace incline them to retire from the active duties of their profession; and on the occurrence of war, hostilities would be, in all probability, terminated before they could return.

18. It has been concluded that the division of the regiments, by doubling the number of commandants, would greatly add to promotion, but the fact may be questioned.

19. The casualties in the higher rank will, from the residence in England of a greater proportion of commandants, decrease in a ratio that will probably balance the difference of numbers calculated upon; and if not, the improved prospect of attaining this provision will prevent many from retiring on the pay of their rank, who, under the former system, would have done so, either from incompetence to active duties, or from despair of obtaining the off- reckonings of a regiment.

20. It might seem to a superficial observer that the evil stated would admit of an easy remedy, by only granting leave to a certain proportion of the commandants of corps to remain in England; but this, in the first place, would appear to be a violation of the principles of the existing regulations, and in the next, it would be ineffective to its object, for officers of such standing in the service, when they desired to retire home, would in most cases be too certain to have the just plea of impaired health; and it may be asserted that, under the circumstances they are placed, Government* cannot have the benefit of their services, unless

* 28 out of 31 are in England.

* Appendix, No. 21—H. E. Sir Thomas Bradford's letter of 12 December 1826.

unless arrangements are made that render these to a limited extent indispensable to establish their claim to the command of a corps, or that prevent them, by adding to their income, or giving them a prospect of distinction, from taking immediate advantage of their right of retirement.

21. The principle of selection to the command and emolument of a regiment can never be introduced into an army so constituted as that of the Company in India; it seems fair to the public service, however, that every individual, before he became eligible to that station, should have served with credit for a certain period in the command of a corps, or in a station so high in the general staff as to be deemed of equal importance as that charge.

22. The established principle of seniority would not be violated by such a regulation; none would be excluded by its operation, except those who, from bad health or other causes, were incompetent to the higher duties of their profession, and to such the pay of their rank would appear a sufficient reward for past services. On others it would impose no hardship beyond obliging them to serve one or two years more in the higher stations of the army than what they might otherwise do, or to abandon their claims to a regiment. This principle has been, in fact, adopted in other branches of the service. An actual period of service is necessary to a medical officer, both as a superintending surgeon and in the medical board, before it can establish his rights to pension. The above suggestion is merely offered for consideration; if adopted, it could have no retrospective operation, and in its introduction it might be so qualified that it should not injure the just pretensions of any meritorious officers.

23. The Court of Directors have not been inattentive to the necessity of inducing officers of rank and character to remain in India after they become entitled to return to England. By their order, under date 25th of November 1823, besides the general officers on the staff, several stations* and brigades, of different classes, were authorised on allowances calculated to give every fair encouragement to the senior officers of the Company's service; and had the same liberal principle been extended to the officers actually commanding corps, the evils now complained of would, as far as the field officers† were concerned, not have existed, for a less proportion would have solicited furlough, and none would have remained filling subordinate staff situations.

24. There is no principle connected with the efficiency of an army so universally admitted, as that its discipline depends more upon the officers commanding regiments than any other class; and it is further admitted, that to command a corps well not only requires a knowledge of military duties but high rank.‡

25. It follows, that with the exception of the principal staff§, the command of a corps should be the most desirable, both from allowances and respectability, that an officer can aspire to hold.

26. There is no subordinate staff situation which a subaltern or captain of 12 or 15 years' standing cannot fill as well as a major or lieutenant colonel; but the former, however otherwise qualified, cannot exercise the command of a corps, except under great disadvantages. A full conviction of the truth of these facts, and of their great consequence to the efficiency of the Indian army, led the Court of Directors to take the subject into their consideration, and in consequence they sent out their orders of November 1823, which not only remodelled the armies of the three Presidencies, but settled the number of Government commands for each, with their respective allowances.

27. The Bengal Government, in forwarding the orders of the Court, stated in their instructions that the number fixed of seven Government commands at Bombay was to include all permanent Government commands, but that frontier stations and subsidiary forces were not subject to the same restrictions on the

score

* Appendix, No. 11.—Statement of Allowances to the several Commands.

† Appendix, No. 12.—Statement of Regimental Allowances.

‡ Appendix, No. 13.—Sir C. Colville, Sir Thomas Bradford, and Colonel Leighton's opinions on this head.

§ Appendix, No. 27.

score of allowances, and that the officers placed at the head of such forces were to be selections by the Governor without reference to seniority.

28. The orders of the Court of Directors regarding the changes in the constitution of the army directed the allowance of 400 rupees per mensem as increase to officers in command of corps.

29. The Governments of Madras and Bombay granted this allowance in addition to the full batta of the rank, considering such to be the Court's intention;* but the Governor General in Council did not concur in this interpretation of the Court's order, and in a letter to this Government, under date the 4th February 1825, it is stated that the corps in garrison† in Bengal drew only half batta, and that officers commanding such corps lost by the late orders from England a sum more than equivalent to the 400 rupees, and therefore the field allowances which had been continued at Bombay could not be sanctioned. Similar orders were sent to the Government of Fort St. George.

30. The existing difference between the allowances of the European officers of the Bengal establishment and those of the coast of Coromandel, is in no instance so great as in that of full batta, which, with the exception of two or three garrisons,‡ is drawn throughout the territories subject to Bengal, whereas the armies of the subordinate Presidencies have the allowance at none but a few field stations.§

This difference between the establishments in this and other allowances to officers commanding corps affected the operation of the Court's orders on this point, and renders what would be a boon to the officers of Madras and Bombay not so to those of Bengal.||

31. The orders issued by the Supreme Government on this occasion reduced a lieutenant colonel commanding a corps at Bombay, at a half batta station, from the monthly allowances of 1,420 rupees,¶ which he had drawn under the interpretation given by the Governor in Council to the Court's order, to 1,220 rupees,** and from the diminution of this liberal augmentation of his former salary, the principal effect anticipated from the arrangement was in a great measure lost, for the command of a regiment, though increased, was not sufficiently so to induce officers of high rank to remain in India, nor to tempt others to quit staff situations from which it would have been harsh and impolitic to remove them, unless for their advantage; but there appears no ground to doubt but the objects the Honourable Court had in view will be attained (as far as the army of this Presidency is affected), if the Honourable Court determine upon granting the increase of 400 rupees without striking off the additional batta formerly enjoyed by officers in command of regiments. According to the existing rule, lieutenant colonel commandants under this Presidency are not considered at liberty to remain with their corps when their turn comes for Government commands. The operation of this rule may even at present be in some cases detrimental to the public service, and supposing that the increase recommended for the regimental commanding officers of corps is adopted, it might be an injury to a lieutenant colonel, instead of a benefit, to remove him from his regimental charge to one of the lesser Government commands,†† for while he would receive a very trifling increase of allowance, his expenses would become greater.

32. It

* See Mr. Elphinstone's minute, dated 2nd March 1825.

† Colonel Casement's letter, and Colonel Imlach, the Auditor General's remark.

‡ Fort William, Barrackpore Cantonment, and Allahabad.

§ Cutch, Deesa, and Mhow, all on the frontier.

|| Colonel Casement's letter, 12th August 1824.

	Rs.
¶ Field Allowances - - - - -	1,020
Staff Pay - - - - -	400
	1,420
** Garrison Allowances - - - - -	820
Staff Pay - - - - -	400
	1,220

†† Appendix, No 11.—Statement of Allowances.

32. It may be here stated that though the number of brigades authorised by the Court of Directors is quite indispensable as an encouragement to the senior members of the army, while the officers in command of corps are on their present allowances, the case would be altered if the proposed increase was given to the commanders of corps; it would, on such a measure being adopted, appear practicable to reduce some of the stations that are of minor importance, while the four principal frontier stations, Baroda, Mhow, Deesa, and Cutch, and the large cantonment of Poonah, might be beneficially increased. The result of such an arrangement would be to give more field officers for regimental duty, and the prospect of these higher and more desirable commands might prevent officers of rank from soliciting a furlough to England, or taking advantage of their right to retire at so early a period as they otherwise would.

33. To preserve that spirit and animation which are necessary in an army, and above all to that of India, high prizes must be presented to officers of rank. There is, when a forcible impetus is required, little if any advantage derived from those slight gradations of allowances and command, which leave individuals in doubt whether they shall benefit or lose by a change of their situations.

34. Other arrangements might be made to keep lieutenant colonels of the Bombay army with their corps. Of the present Government commands, I can only deem those I have before mentioned, Baroda, Mhow, Deesa, Cutch, and Poonah, of importance enough to require a specific officer to be nominated to them; with regard to the other stations, such as Candeish, Southern Konkan, Kaira, there appears to me no reason why the senior regimental officer at the station might not exercise the general command, as is now the case in the garrisons of Surat and Bombay.* Such officer would have a moderate additional allowance for this duty, but he would not be separated from his corps, and though his next senior might have regimental charge, his regiment would continue under his general authority and inspection.

35. The reduction made by discontinuing some of the above stations as Government commands might well be applied to increase the allowance now enjoyed by the officers in charge of the five important cantonments before noticed. This would constitute them into such objects, that officers of rank and character would remain in the country, or return to it in hopes of attaining them. They would of course continue as at present to be filled by selection; and though seniority would constitute a claim, it would be destructive of principles essential to the political administration of the country to admit it as giving any right to such command.

36. This plan would in a great degree be rendered abortive if lieutenant colonel commandants were not allowed to command their regiments, when they had no general charge, but to this there can be no objection. In his Majesty's service there are generally two lieutenant colonels present with a corps; and in the Company's, from regimental use ceasing at the rank of major, lieutenant colonels are always available for any corps in which they are required, and a case can hardly be anticipated in which two† could be present with one regiment.

37. It is unnecessary to add, that the proposition I have made to diminish the number of Government commands is meant to be contingent on the increase of allowances to officers commanding corps, and of the grant of an increase to the higher commands in the army; if such a reduction was made without the adoption of these measures, the evil complained of would be aggravated instead of being remedied.

38. The above arrangements relate chiefly to field officers, but there are, and must still be, a great want of efficiency in the army till the vacancies‡ in corps caused by the number employed in the staff are diminished.

39. The Adjutant General's return§ will show the number of officers in the Bombay army employed on staff duty. The great proportion of captains will be noticed

* Bombay is a special appointment, generally a king's officer.

† A lieutenant colonel commandant and a lieutenant colonel.

‡ Appendix, No. 11.—H. E. Sir T. Bradford's letter, December 1826.

§ Appendix, No. 10.

noticed. This arises from several causes. Under the regulations and usages of the service, officers of this rank may be said to be alone eligible to many stations on the staff.

40. We shall effect no good if we merely obtain field officers for regimental duty, without these are aided with more captains than we now have.* This rank is one of the most important in the army, and there cannot be a condition more unfavourable to military discipline than that of many corps of this Presidency, in which there is not an officer between the commander of the regiment and the subalterns. This injurious effect will in a great degree be done away by arrangements which give to those that perform regimental duty as good, if not better, prospects than upon the staff, and which render a certain portion of actual service with a corps indispensable to rise to the distinction and the emoluments accompanying its command; but further measures must be adopted to give an actual increase of officers, and particularly of captains, for regimental duty.

41. It has often been proposed to strike off the staff of the Indian army, but from the established principle of rise by seniority, and its association on service with his Majesty's troops, every plan hitherto brought forward has been found liable to what were deemed insurmountable objections; but the necessity for doing something is imperative, and we must not be withheld by ordinary difficulties and general rules from applying an unusual remedy in a case so emergent, and one which on some points has analogy to no other.

42. It has been proposed to form corps of officers without men, from which vacancies by appointments to the staff could be filled, who might be employed on the staff or be nominated to corps proceeding on service,† but under all circumstances continue to rise in the skeleton corps to which they belonged.

43. There appears to me fewer objections to this plan than to any other I have seen. It would furnish officers for regimental duty without disturbing the regular rise of regiments, or producing those just grievances and irregularities of promotion that must result from associating in the Indian army staff employ with the attainment of permanent rank.

44. The above corps should in the first instance be raised as an augmentation. They should certainly have no ensigns in them, and perhaps the rank of lieutenant might also be dispensed with.‡ The promotion to the junior rank of these corps, whether it was a lieutenant or captain, should be from the senior ensign or lieutenant of the line; and this effect would be good, so far as it repaired bad fortune in regimental rise.

45. As the proposed skeleton regiments would have no lieutenant colonels commandant, they would consist of one lieutenant colonel,§ one major, five captains, and 10 lieutenants (if that rank was included); and two or three corps would consequently render disposable, for staff or to fill vacancies, 34 officers, all of whom would be of some standing in India.

46. Another question relating to staff employment remains to be examined, on which I shall venture some suggestions on points that I believe to be very seriously connected with the future efficiency of this army. In treating this subject, I shall divide the staff into military and civil. Under the first head is the general, the division, the brigade, the garrison, and the regimental staff. I consider also that in India the officers of the Commissariat Department must continue on the military staff of the army.

47. Independent of many other reasons which require this department to be filled by officers educated in the army, I know no line that derives so much advantage from the information brought into it by persons well acquainted with other branches of the service, nor one that imparts more useful knowledge to officers who leave it, on promotion, to assume regimental or general command.

The

* Appendix, No. 22.—Statement of the Number of Captains, and how employed.

† Appendix, No. 24.

‡ Appendix, No. 25.—Statement of the Plan.

§ Appendix, No. 26.—Comparative Statement of Expense of Three Skeleton Corps.

The greatest difficulty in operations in India is feeding an army, and familiarity with the details by which that is done is an incalculable advantage to an officer. I should on that and other grounds deem this department an essential branch of military staff; for if it takes men from regimental or general duty, it returns them more efficient, supposing always that advancement in it is not regulated by a succession by seniority, that must in a series of years make numbers forget other branches of their profession, and become fit only for office duties.

48. Officers who enter into the political line are usually selected for their talent and energy, combined with a knowledge of the languages and habits of the natives, acquired in the course of military service; and when they return to professional duties, they carry with them an experience and information that are most useful. Their occupation, indeed, in the political line often includes much military employment, and it would be as injurious to this class as it would be detrimental to the army not to consider them as a branch of military staff.

49. Officers employed in the survey branch may also be strictly accounted military, as their pursuits and studies are calculated to improve them in science, and to fit them for the highest stations in their profession; and above all, the Quartermaster General's Department.

50. I must place under the head of civil staff the Auditor * General's Department and paymasters, collectors, magistrates, or other officers continued permanently on civil duties.

51. I think there are many and obvious reasons why persons should be selected from the army to fill the various offices in the Pay Department, in which they should rise according to seniority or merit in the branch they had chosen. No officer should be eligible to this line that had not been eight or ten years in India, and who could not find ample security. The pay and prospects in this department would be such as fully to form compensation to satisfy officers well qualified for such appointments, for what they gave up in quitting the military line; and all persons appointed permanently to this branch should be struck off the strength of the corps to which they belonged. Their promotion should cease, and they should retain no further claims upon the military line than that of a right, at the stated period, to the pension of the rank they held when they were nominated to the civil staff.

52. This separation of the Auditor General's Department would not apply to any person appointed to act on periods of emergency, but only to those who were nominated to the fixed establishment.

53. When emergencies or urgent calls of the service led to the appointment of military officers to be collectors, magistrates, or any other office that was strictly civil, such officer, if continued after the emergency had ceased, should be considered as upon the civil staff, and be struck off the strength of his corps, in the same manner as those belonging to the Pay Department.

54. To prevent the possibility of this arrangement giving rise to any complaints with regard to the unequal promotion it might make in regiments, it should be a rule that any vacancy caused by the transfer of an officer to the civil staff should be filled up by line, and not regimental promotion.

55. The army would gain in the number of officers with corps and in promotion† by striking off the civil staff; and it would not lose in efficiency by their separation from the line, for though there would be no want of qualified and respectable candidates for this branch, these would not be officers whose minds were

* *Vide* Appendix, No. 27.

† The period that officers served in the line would be one of probation as to character and fitness for the duties of the pay department, and promotion would be accelerated by their transfer to this branch. This last is an important consideration, for, in an army that rises as that of India must continue to do upon the principle of seniority, it is almost impossible to devise expedients that will save it from that stagnation into which it is so prone to seniority. Amongst others, benefit has been justly anticipated from permitting, under strict regulation, the sale of commissions and exchanges with His Majesty's army; but I have elsewhere* given my sentiments very fully upon both these points.

* *Vide* "Political History of India," vol. ii. pp. 211, 212, 213, 222.

were bent upon military duties, or who were ambitious of advancement in their profession.

56. If the suggestions here offered respecting the civil staff are adopted it will be but just to the meritorious officers now in this branch to give them two or three years to make up their option, whether they will remain in it, or return to the military line of the service.

57. To sum up what has been stated: the superior commands proposed to be given to the senior officers, and the increased allowance to those in charge of corps, might be expected to preserve and regain the services of the most experienced and distinguished men in the army, while the other arrangements proposed would add greatly to the number of officers for regimental duty.

58. These arrangements will no doubt be attended with considerable expense, but it has been assumed that this expenditure has already been contemplated by the Honourable the Court of Directors, who have considered that it is justified by the necessity which exists of preserving and improving the efficiency of the Indian army.

59. The facts I have adduced will, I think, prove that as far as that of this Presidency is concerned, there is a considerable danger, if some change is not made in the present system, of a deterioration from that high character it has hitherto maintained.

60. I am quite aware of the numerous and serious objections which may be offered to what I have proposed, but they are the best and most expedient that I can devise.

61. The case is surrounded with too many difficulties and embarrassments to give a hope of remedying every evil; but I must conscientiously state my conviction that nothing short of some such measures as I have proposed will give health and vigour to a branch of the service which, in its decay, must involve that of an empire.

Appendix No. 1.

RETURN of the Officers belonging to 3. Regiments of Light Cavalry, and 2 European and 26 Native Infantry, on the Bombay Establishment.

Adjutant General's Office, 14 December 1867.

	Colonels, &c.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	TOTAL.
Native cavalry, 3 regiments - - -	1	1	2	6	20	14	43
European infantry, 2 regiments - - -	1	1	1	4	13	8	27
Native infantry, 26 regiments - - -	-	3	9	54	197	91	354
TOTAL - - -	-	5	12	64	230	113	424
On the Staff:							
Native cavalry, 3 regiments - - -	1	2	1	3	4	-	11
European infantry, 2 regiments - - -	-	1	-	4	3	-	8
Native infantry, 26 regiments - - -	3	9	8	56	38	-	114
TOTAL - - -	4	12	9	63	45	-	133

	Colonels, &c.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	TOTAL.
On Furlough, Europe :							
Native Cavalry, 3 regiments - - -	2	-	-	6	6	1	15
European infantry, 2 regiments - - -	2	-	1	2	4	-	9
Native infantry, 26 regiments - - -	23	14	9	20	25	3	94
TOTAL - - -	27	14	10	28	35	4	118
Abstract :							
Effective, doing duty with 31 regiments -	-	5	12	64	230	113	424
On staff employ, and other appointments -	4	12	9	63	45	-	133
On furlough } On sick certificate - - -	6	6	7	19	31	3	66
to Europe } On private affairs - - -	21	8	3	9	4	1	46
TOTAL - - -	31	31	31	155	310	117	669

(True Abstract.)

(signed) *Ed. Frederick*, Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 2.

Paragraph 3rd. "The security of our profession in this country must chiefly depend on our military power."

Paragraph. "The improvement of our military system is our first and most important care."

Lord William Bentinck's Minute, while Governor at Madras.

(True extract.)

(signed) *Ed. Frederick*,
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 3.

Sir Thomas Munro's Letter on the State of the Madras Army, to the late President of the Board of Control.

"We must mingle the two services by permitting exchanges, under certain limitations, and we must make them one at a particular point by rendering officers who have attained the rank of colonel or major eligible to employment in all parts of the world; and we must show that honorary marks of distinction and the office of the Commander in Chief are not exclusively reserved for one service."

(True extract.)

(signed) *Ed. Frederick*,
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 4.

MR. ELPHINSTONE'S Minute in reply to Sir Charles Colville's letter, 19th September 1824, states that the distinctions complained of (Company's officers having the greater number of commands, while many of those officers were junior to those of his Majesty's service) were not so great as apprehended by the Commander in Chief, as the commands were as equally distributed as political circumstances rendered expedient, and had an European regiment (King's) been sent to Mhow, and the 4th Dragoons to Baroda (as was in agitation), the two best commands would be filled by King's officers.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Ed. Frederick*,
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 5.

Sir Thomas Munro's Letter on the State of the Army.

THE senior officers who have not regiments must remain, from necessity, in India, subjected to the mortification of seeing the commands of most importance entrusted to the King's officers of equal rank, not from partiality, but from their being younger men, and fitter for the duty. The officers actually in charge of corps, by the diminution of their allowances, and by being more seldom employed than formerly in distinguished commands, have lost, in the eyes both of the junior European officers and of the Native troops, much of that respect which they once enjoyed. The younger part of the European regimental officers, seeing their commanders obliged to give way to his Majesty's officers in almost every situation where honour is to be acquired, and knowing that after the longest course of service their own case will be no better, have lost the very hope of distinctions, and with it the most powerful incentive to honourable deeds.

We must quicken promotion by augmenting the number of officers in the higher, and diminishing that of those in the lower, ranks.

(True extract.)

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 6.

Sir Thomas Munro's Letter on the State of the Army.

WE must render the situation of officers commanding Native corps more respectable, by higher allowances and a larger share of authority than they now possess. We must remove, as far as may be practicable, all distinctions between the King's and Company's officers, and we must elevate the Company's service by making their officers virtually, as well as in form, eligible to every office in India to which those of his Majesty's can be appointed, and eligible also, after attaining a certain rank, to employment in Europe or any part of the world.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 7.

THE old establishment, consisting of 13 regiments of two battalions each (now denominated 26 single regiments), each with one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, and two majors, are each divided into two single regiments with each one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one major; consequently, the increase has only been of one colonel, thus leaving each regiment or battalion with its former number of lieutenant colonels and majors.

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 8.

THE senior officers of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's service present on the Bombay establishment:—

Colonel Fitzgerald, his Majesty's 20th Foot, 12th August 1819.

Lieutenant Colonels:

Leighton, Company's, 25th December 1812.

Sullivan, his Majesty's 6th Foot, 1st July 1813.

Willshire, his Majesty's 6th Foot, Queen's, 4th December 1815.

Hessman, Artillery, 2nd February 1816.

Thomas, his Majesty's 20th Foot, 21st January 1819.

Cleiland, Company's, 15th April 1819.

Wilson, his Majesty's 4th Dragoons, 12th August 1819.

Whish, Artillery, 11th September 1820.

Rainey, his Majesty's unattached, 15th August 1822.

Appendix, No. 9.

Sir *Thomas Munro's* Letter.

THE conclusion which I would wish to draw from all that has been said is, that if we would wish to raise the Company's army from its present depressed state, we must make the situation of officers commanding Native corps more fixed and respectable. We must accelerate promotion by a greater proportion of the higher ranks, and we must draw home the senior officers when past the time of actual service by securing to them a comfortable retirement.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 10.

Commander in Chief's Letter, 12th December 1826.

Paragraph 3. I think it imperatively my duty to call the attention of the honourable President and Board to the state of the regiments in regard to the number of officers for regimental duty.

Para. 4. His Excellency admits there is no other method of filling up the Staff than from the line, but adds that "besides the other vacancies, the casualties occasioned by the climate, and the propriety of listening to old and sick officers for furlough, the proposed increase would not more than meet the demands of the service." His Excellency proposes the vacant commissions (90) to be filled up by an additional major to each regiment.

Mr. *Elphinstone's* Minute, 15th December.

Replies generally to the above, and then proceeds to state,—

Para. 4. We shall find by the adjutant general's list that the number of officers on the Staff and other duties does not exceed that contemplated by the Court of Directors.

Para. 5. I nevertheless agree with his Excellency as to the advantage of a large proportion of European officers, and therefore readily concur to recommend the whole of his suggestions to the honourable Court.

Second Minute by Mr. *Elphinstone*.

Para. 7. If we refer to the state of appointments in 1817, 1818, and 1819, the average was then about five per regiment. The last Madras army list shows the proportion in that long-settled Presidency to be very little less.

In Bengal, also, it is considerably more than four, but the larger the army the less in proportion will be the Staff.

(True extract.)

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 11.

THE following seven commands were authorised for Bombay :

Baroda, beyond frontier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 1,410
Mhow - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,180
Cutch - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	710
Sattara - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	710
Candeish - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600
Southern Concan, beyond frontier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600
Northern Division, Guzerat, beyond frontier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600

in addition to regimental pay and allowances.

The cantonment of Poonah falls to the command of the senior King's officer, and the garrison of Bombay is a special command, and held almost always by a King's officer also.

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 12.

Lieutenant Colonel's pay and allowances on the Bombay Presidency	-	-	Rs.	820
Allowance for commanding	-	-	-	400
			Rs.	1,220
Lieutenant Colonel's pay and allowances in all situations in Bengal, agreeably	}			
to Colonel Imlack, the Auditor General's, statement				
Allowance for commanding	-	-	-	400
			Rs.	1,420

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

N.B. See pay table and Colonel Imlack's red ink remark.

Appendix, No. 13.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S letter, 12th December 1826, "and that the efficiency of the Native army can only be preserved by having an adequate number of European officers with each regiment."

Commander in Chief's Minute, 2nd January 1827, paragraph 2nd:—"Every native regiment should have at its head a field officer, as those under that rank who fall into the command labour under disadvantages, and are never looked up to with the same respect by the sepoy, who think it a great hardship to be commanded by officers who know little or nothing about their individual character; and perhaps it is not too much to say, that the junior inexperienced European officers, of whom the proportion, compared with the number who know their duty, is much too great in almost every regiment, at present do not conduct themselves towards a captain in temporary command as they would towards a field officer."

Extract from Colonel Leighton, the late Adjutant General's letter.

(True extract.)

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 14.

MR. ELPHINSTONE'S Minute, 2nd March 1825, stating that it is his opinion that the 400 rupees should be in addition to the field allowances for the command of regiments, that being the case at Bengal and at Madras.

See the whole of this discussion in Council under this date, with Mr. Chief Secretary Newnham's remarks.

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 15.

IN Bengal, all stations below Allahabad, that is to say, Barrackpore and the garrison of Fort William, are half-batta stations; and all above Allahabad, that is to say, every other station

station in that Presidency are on field batta. Colonel Imlack, the Auditor General, makes the following red ink remark in his official returns sent to Bombay under date 31st July 1827.

"The allowances of commissioned officers *do not* change in any situation."

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 16.

On the Bombay Presidency there are only three batta stations, Mhow, Cutch, and Deesa; but at the two frontier stations (which are also subsidiary forces), Baroda and Sattara, half batta only is drawn.

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 17.

LIEUTENANT Colonel commanding a corps draws together	-	-	-	Rs. 1,220
If the proposed additional batta was given of -	-	-	-	200
				1,420
The Government commands, &c.	-	-	-	1,660
				Rs. 240

The difference of 240 rupees, therefore, between the Government command and the command of a regiment would appear a trifle.

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 18.

THE Honourable the Court clearly did not, in their orders, contemplate the probability of a regiment being commanded by a lieutenant colonel commandant, for they most expressly direct the command allowance of 400 rupees not to be drawn by an officer in the receipt of off-reckonings.

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 19.

RETURN of the Number of Staff and other Appointments, not Regimental, held by Officers of Cavalry, European and Native Infantry in the Honourable Company's Army on the Bombay Establishment during the Years 1825, 1826, and 1827. Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 6 February 1828.

	1st January 1826.							1st January 1827.							1st January 1828.						
	Colonels, &c., Lieutenant Colonel Commandants.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets and Ensigns.	TOTAL.	Colonels, &c., Lieutenant Colonel Commandants.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets and Ensigns.	TOTAL.	Colonels, &c., Lieutenant Colonel Commandants.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets and Ensigns.	TOTAL.
General Staff and Departments of the Army	3	5	4	22	3	1	37	2	2	5	23	4	1	36	1	2	2	21	4	1	30
Divisional and District Staff	4	1	1	13	9	1	27	2	4	1	13	10	1	29	3	5	1	13	9	1	30
Garrison Staff	1	1	1	2	5	1	8	1	1	1	2	5	1	8	1	1	1	1	2	1	4
Personal Staff to the Honourable the Governor	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Commander in Chief and General Officer of the Staff	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Attached to the Survey Department	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Attached to the Battalion of the Pioneers, extra Battalions Marine	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Battalion Invalid and Sebundy Corps	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Guzerat and Provincial Battalion, Poonah Auxiliary Horse and Political Escorts	1	1	1	11	31	1	43	1	4	5	13	24	1	37	1	3	7	14	17	1	31
Employed in Political or Civil Duties	1	4	1	16	1	1	23	1	4	5	11	3	1	24	1	3	7	7	5	1	22
Attached to the Troops of H. H. the Nizam and Nagpore Auxiliary Horse	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	3
TOTAL	7	13	6	72	60	3	161	4	11	11	71	65	2	164	4	12	9	64	43	1	132

(True Copy.)

(signed)

Ed. Frederick, Lieutenant Colonel, M.S.

(signed)

J. W. Atchison,

Adjutant General of the Army.

RETURN of the Number of Officers belonging to each Regiment of Light Cavalry, European and Native Infantry, on the Bombay Establishment, Effective with the Regiments during the Years 1825, 1826, and 1827.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 6 February 1828.

1st January 1826.										1st January 1827.						1st January 1828.					
		Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels Commandant.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets and Ensigns.	Total.		Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets and Ensigns.	Total.	Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets and Ensigns.	Total.
Native cavalry	1st Regiment	1	1	1	5	10	2	20		1	1	4	9	3	18	1	1	2	7	5	15
	2nd ditto	1	1	1	4	8	3	16		1	1	4	6	4	15	1	1	4	5	4	15
	3rd ditto	1	1	1	2	4	4	17		1	1	2	9	3	14	1	1	2	9	4	11
European infantry	1st Regiment	1	1	3	3	4	2	10		1	1	2	5	3	10	1	1	2	4	4	11
	2nd ditto	1	1	3	3	9	5	17		1	1	1	9	2	13	1	1	2	9	4	16
	1st Regiment	1	1	2	2	7	4	12		1	1	1	6	3	9	1	1	1	10	3	14
	2nd ditto	1	1	2	2	6	3	11		1	1	3	5	3	11	1	1	3	6	4	13
	3rd ditto	1	1	2	2	7	4	14		1	1	3	8	3	15	1	1	2	5	4	12
	4th ditto	1	1	1	1	7	3	13		1	1	3	7	2	14	1	1	1	9	4	14
	5th ditto	1	1	1	1	9	3	14		1	1	3	7	4	15	1	1	1	8	4	14
	6th ditto	1	1	1	1	8	2	12		1	1	3	7	4	16	1	1	4	8	3	15
	7th ditto	1	1	1	3	7	4	14		1	1	2	9	4	13	1	1	2	8	4	15
	8th ditto	1	1	1	2	7	5	13		1	1	1	6	3	11	1	1	2	6	3	12
Native infantry	9th ditto	1	1	1	2	7	4	13		1	1	4	8	3	16	1	1	3	9	4	13
	10th ditto	1	1	1	2	6	4	11		1	1	1	6	2	12	1	1	3	8	3	12
	11th ditto	1	1	1	1	4	4	10		1	1	2	5	3	10	1	1	1	7	4	14
	12th ditto	1	1	1	3	8	4	15		1	1	3	8	3	14	1	1	3	7	4	15
	13th ditto	1	1	1	1	6	3	13		1	1	1	7	3	11	1	1	1	8	3	13
	14th ditto	1	1	1	1	5	3	13		1	1	2	6	3	11	1	1	2	6	3	11
	15th ditto	1	1	1	1	5	3	8		1	1	1	4	3	8	1	1	3	4	4	10
	16th ditto	1	1	1	1	7	5	14		1	1	1	9	4	15	1	1	3	7	4	15
	17th ditto	1	1	1	2	7	4	14		1	1	2	6	4	14	1	1	1	10	4	15
	18th ditto	1	1	1	4	8	4	17		1	1	4	8	2	15	1	1	4	7	3	15
	19th ditto	1	1	1	4	9	4	18		1	1	2	9	3	15	1	1	2	10	5	18
	20th ditto	1	1	1	4	7	4	14		1	1	1	7	3	12	1	1	1	7	4	13
	21st ditto	1	1	1	1	8	4	12		1	1	3	8	2	14	1	1	3	7	3	14
	22nd ditto	1	1	1	1	7	5	14		1	1	1	7	4	13	1	1	2	8	2	12
	23rd ditto	1	1	1	1	7	3	13		1	1	1	8	4	13	1	1	1	8	4	13
	24th ditto	1	1	1	1	7	3	13		1	1	1	7	2	12	1	1	1	8	4	13
	25th ditto	1	1	1	1	7	3	13		1	1	1	7	2	12	1	1	1	8	4	13
	26th ditto	1	1	1	1	7	3	13		1	1	2	5	3	10	1	1	2	7	4	13
TOTAL		2	10	15	53	206	104	390	1	10	13	62	222	89	397	5	13	63	230	112	423

(True copy.)
(signed) J. W. Atchison, Adjutant General of the Army.
(signed) Ed. Frederick, Lieut.-Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 21.

HIS Excellency the Commander in Chief remarks, in his letter of the 12th December 1826, that it never could have been in the contemplation of the Court of Directors, in the original constitution of the army, that the increasing exigencies of the service during a period of 30 years would have created so extensive a demand for officers for the staff. Mr. Elphinstone, in reply, agrees with the general reasoning of his Excellency, and finally proposes the reduction of some staff appointments, that these officers might join their corps. But the Commander in Chief imagines this would not answer the demand, for regimental officers who lost their appointments would apply for furlough, on the plea of impaired health.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 22.

IN three regiments of cavalry, two of European infantry, and 26 of Native infantry, there are a total number of captains - - - - - 155

Deduct,

Captains as deputies in offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Ditto - assistants - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Ditto - brigade majors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Ditto - paymasters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Ditto - surveyors, political agents in civil and other appointments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
										62
Ditto - sick, absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
										86
Captains for regimental duty, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 23.

Sir Thomas Munro's Letter.

IF military considerations alone regulated the formation of armies, it would not be difficult to ascertain what kind of army would be best adapted to Indian service. In this view, then, the best army would be such an one as the Indian army formerly was, the whole, both European and Native, one army under the Company, receiving temporary aid in war from the King.

What cannot be done by force may now and at all times be effected by justice, by a wise and liberal Government substituting confidence for distrust, and securing to the officers of the Native army a fair participation in all the honours and advantages of military command.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 24.

Sir John Malcolm's Central India, Vol. 2nd.

"AND accelerating promotion in the local army; but there is no measure so requisite for the latter as the formation of a staff corps, which would furnish the means of supplying vacancies in regiments occasioned by the removal of their officers to other duties. Under the present system, the deficiency of European officers is felt, particularly on service, as a great evil. This evil must continue till the regular staff of the army are separated from that list which it is essential to keep complete for regimental duties. If this measure

is

is determined upon, the formation of a plan* for carrying it into effect will not be difficult; but great care must be taken that it combines a due regard for the interests of individuals with those of the public.

"We must continue dependent on the fidelity and efficiency of our Native Army for the preservation of India. The European officers are the links by which we must preserve its attachment and maintain its reputation. Their peculiar condition requires favour and support, and it is not too much to affirm that any means which have a tendency to depress this body of men, or to introduce any claims but those of Indian service and complete competence, into a competition for those objects of reward, will be fatal to our best hopes of preserving our Eastern Empire."

Appendix, No. 25.

To fill up vacancies occasioned by staff appointments and absentee field officers.

It is not intended that the staff corps alluded to should be on the same principle as the one in England. This would involve some objections, as affecting the rise by seniority.

It is meant only to offer an experiment, by way of relief, which could be relinquished if found not applicable. That for a certain number of the fixed staff appointments, such as adjutant and quartermaster general, auditor and commissary general, with two or three of the principal commands, a promotion of majors to lieutenant colonels, and captains to majors, should take place, as an augmentation to the aggregate number of field officers in the line, to fill up the vacancies occasioned by these appointments, which, as being permanent, would occasion no fluctuation. This would keep the operation of it strictly in the line, while it placed so many more field officers at the head of corps.

If it were necessary, the operation might be extended to captains holding the deputy-ships, brigade majors, and paymasters, all being permanent but not temporary appointments; so that when a lieutenant was promoted to be a captain, a captain a major, a major a lieutenant colonel, in the place of those appointed to the permanent staff, they would run no risk of being reduced, when once promoted, by the staff person dying, retiring, or other casualty, as the vacancy must be filled up, because a certain number must be employed on the staff from the line; for an officer who had once attained the "lance rank" would never go back to his former one, while it would have the advantage of giving the seniors of every grade the pay and rank of the duties and command they were exercising in the absence of those employed on the staff. It is necessary to contemplate a case similar to the one in existence of a captain holding the appointment of adjutant general. This would not influence the rule, which ought to be allowed to take its course; and though the promotion of a major incidental to it might be considered as not strictly called for, and as surcharging the establishment, yet as no provision is made for the vacancies of field officers absent on sick leave, it would only act as beneficial, filling up the place of a field officer in Europe; otherwise, in considering it an exception to the rule, it might operate prejudicially to meritorious individuals, and consequently injurious to the public service.

It is to be doubted whether doubling the number of officers would effect the object in view. The Native Army wants more European officers, but the sepoys do not require so many in proportion as the King's regiments. One of the greatest defects is, that the communicating link between major and subaltern is so frequently broken by the absence of many and sometimes of all the captains of a regiment. Sir Thomas Munro thought the Indian Army wanted more field officers, but not more captains and subalterns.

The plan, however, for the skeleton corps mentioned in Appendix, No. 26, is no doubt the simplest and best.

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M.S.

Appendix, No. 26.

THE proposed augmentation of one major to each regiment would involve monthly expense of - - - - - Rs. 19,685

The expense monthly for officers at one regiment native infantry would be - 9,277

The proposed plan for three skeleton corps would be, for—

3 Lieutenant Colonels	- - - - -	Rs. 2,460
3 Majors	- - - - -	1,905
15 Captains	- - - - -	5,565
		9,930

While

* The formation of the corps of officers without men from whom vacancies caused by appointments to the staff could be filled, who might be employed on the staff, and who could join corps with whom their services might be required, but should rise in unattached corps. There are fewer objections to this plan than any other, for it could in no degree disturb the regular rise of other corps or produce those inequalities of promotion that must result from filling by nomination to the staff from the regiments to which they belonged. These unattached corps would be found in the first instance as an augmentation.—Note, page 223, vol. II.

While this plan furnishes 21 officers in the ranks most important, it incurs no expense for off- reckonings, staff, &c. Sir Thomas Munro was decidedly of opinion that the defect of our army laid in the want of officers in the *senior*, not *junior* ranks.

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 27.

THE adjutant and quartermaster general's offices require to be filled by the first professional officers in the army, and should be equal to the general staff; while the situations of auditor and commissary general should be paid more as civil officers, proportionate to their great responsibility.

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Appendix, No. 28.

Sir Thomas Munro's Letter on the state of the Madras Army, to the late President of the Board of Control.

PROMOTION might also in some degree be aided by giving to the officers appointed to the situations of quartermaster-general, adjutant-general, commissary-general, or military secretary to Government one step of advanced rank, provided they had served a certain number of years in India.

There is another mode of accelerating promotion, which was recommended by Lord Cornwallis, namely, to permit officers who had served their full time of 22 years actually in India to sell their commissions.

The introduction of this practice into a service where seniority is the fundamental principle of promotion, is a measure of doubtful expediency, as it might not at first be well received by the Company's officers; and if not limited by the strictest regulations, it might so extend as to destroy the rise by seniority, the very basis of the service; as it is, however, a most essential point that promotion should be facilitated whenever it can be done without injury to the present system, officers who have completed their 22 years service might, I think, be allowed to sell their commissions.

(signed) *Ed. Frederick,*
Lieutenant Colonel, M. S.

Ordered, That the subject of the preceding be noticed in the next Despatch to the Honourable Court, and that a copy of the paragraphs already prepared relative thereto, and the Minute above recorded, be sent to the Supreme Government.

Appendix (B.)

EXTRACT of *Sir John Malcolm's* Minute, dated 4 September 1829.

I AM quite prepared to give the attention it demands to the proposition of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, regarding an increase of the number of boys to each native regiment.

The number proposed would entail a considerable expense, and it would be difficult at the present moment to incur that without authority from the Honourable the Court of Directors, except we had stronger reasons than any that can be urged for the measure as it now comes under consideration; but as I deem it of particular importance, when we are making every reduction we can, and have effected some and contemplate more in the pay of establishments and followers, to assure our native army by acts that these plans of retrenchment will not affect them, and that on the contrary we continue anxious to improve their condition, and as I consider their attachment to be very dependent on the feelings towards Government of the native commissioned officers, I must desire to combine with the proposition of the Commander in Chief an arrangement that would induce native officers to give their sons to the service, which false pride and alarm lest bad conduct in the son should bring disgrace upon the father now prevents their doing. There is another reason for our offering every encouragement for native officers bringing their sons up in the army, as it will obviate much of that distress which often falls upon their families at their death, and creates embarrassing claims on Government.

I would propose that the present number of boys be increased to 30; but that eight more boys be added, and denominated "first-class boys," with some slight distinctive mark

mark on their dress, and receiving $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees more than other boys. This class to be exclusively composed of the sons of native officers, and there might be eight men in every corps who were also sons of native officers, who received until they were promoted, from their superior merits, to the rank of commissioned officers, the sum of two rupees extra, but to have no other privilege or claim either to promotion or favour above other men of the corps, except exemption from corporal punishment. If guilty of disgraceful or improper conduct, they would, on this being reported, be discharged the service. When a vacancy occurred in this class, a best class boy, if old enough, might succeed.

The small extra pay recommended for these boys and men, and the exemption proposed, would be regarded with no envious feeling by the men of the regiment; on the contrary, it would add to the value of that rank to which they all aspired, and to which officers' sons would have no claim, except on the ground of superior merit.

This arrangement, supposing it to extend to all the native corps in the army, would be a total expense of little more than 2,000 rupees per mensem, or 24,000 rupees per annum, and less than the proposition of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, nearly 4,000 rupees per annum.

I have not entered into minute details of this plan, as these can be settled or modified if the principles on which it is grounded are approved. Of its excellent effects I can have no doubt, and I am indeed persuaded, from my knowledge of the feelings of our native troops, acquired in a course of 40 years' service with them, that no measure could be adopted more calculated to attach them to the service and to give value to the rank they have attained.

This measure is further recommended by the actual condition of the army of Bombay. The number of Hindoostan men in the native corps of this Presidency is within the last nine years 8,000 men more than it was previous to that period, and a decrease of 3,000 men has taken place of the natives of this Presidency. Notwithstanding the superior appearance and acknowledged gallantry of the Rajpoots of Hindoostan, this change in the composition of the native army of Bombay is far from desirable, for unless we can make the sepoys of Hindoostan settle in our provinces, they will be much more liable to desert; and many circumstances may occur to prevent their being so much depended upon as the natives of our provinces, who from many causes, and none more than this influx of foreigners, it is now difficult to recruit.

The measure I have proposed would be a real encouragement to men born in our provinces, and have a beneficial influence, as it tempted natives from Hindoostan to settle with their families in this part of India.

MINUTE by Sir John Malcolm, dated 14th September 1829.

I HAVE given every consideration to the Minute of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, upon the introduction into our ranks of the sons of native officers with a small increase of pay, and with exemption, unless in capital cases, from corporal punishment, and as we differ on the latter point, I must desire with his Excellency's acquiescence to postpone for the present the further consideration of this subject.

I am quite positive that under the very exigent call for reduction in all parts of our military charges and establishments, and the proof exhibited in the recent dispatches of the Court of Directors of these being higher than those of either Madras or Bengal, that not only considerations of economy, but the best interests of this Presidency imperatively demand that all expenses under the head of military charges should be avoided, unless they can be proved to be attended with a benefit of a clear and positive magnitude. Such the proposition I brought forward would, I am assured have been, but I am also quite persuaded that, unless commissioned officers' sons were in some mode (I care not about forms) exempted, except in capital cases, from disgraceful punishment, that the good effects of the measure would be so materially lessened, as not to make it justifiable under the circumstances. we are placed in regard to all increase of military establishments.

I am quite aware that this opinion is not only contrary to that of his Excellency, but to that of officers for whose experience and judgment I have great respect. I spoke to Brigadier General Leighton upon the subject, and he told me that he thought with the Commander in Chief that the course of justice to all should, in his opinion, be equal, and he did not like the exemption suggested. Notwithstanding these opinions, I cannot resign my judgment upon a point that I may honestly say has had my anxious attention for more than 40 years, during which period I have served and been in intimate and direct communication with all ranks of our native troops, and have had under me those of every Presidency in India. I am positive on the grounds of the knowledge, that unless the exemption from corporal punishment is in some mode secured, the proposed boon to the native commissioned officers will be so deteriorated as not to warrant the expenditure that has been suggested.

I have very recently given a strong opinion on the operation of those general principles, attention to which limits and depresses the natives in every branch of our service, and shall here only repeat my perfect conviction that our unbending systems, and our reluctance to grant to our native subjects public servants and soldiers any exemption or privilege, however slight and unsubstantial, that interferes with our rules or forms, will

tend more, if rigidly persevered in, than any other cause I know to prevent our empire over India being of long duration. It is the constant theme (I speak from an experience on this point that cannot be mistaken) of all our native subjects in India, and creates brooding discontent with their condition. That increases as men are advanced in our service, for disappointment at checked ambition will, from the construction of the human mind, be too often found a stronger feeling than gratitude for past favours. Among our native commissioned officers, of whom I now speak, I know their most corroding feeling is, that though they may found the highest claims upon the service, they can transmit none, and they die in nine cases out of ten with the melancholy thought of leaving starving widows and idle profligate sons whom pride (mistaken perhaps) has led them to withhold from a career in which they have been successful, but in which they have fears the thoughtlessness of youth or vice may lead to their disgrace in corporal punishment being inflicted on their sons.

It has been often proposed to remedy these evils by introducing the promising sons of deserving men as volunteers, and allowing them to rise to commissions without passing through the ranks. For this I have ever objected, and ever shall. It would destroy the whole constitution of our native service, but the necessity of denying to the claims of rank and of merit, such distinction made me more anxious to grant all I could to gratify the prejudices and natural feelings of this valuable class of men, but it is a point I cannot desire to press in opposition to the opinion of the Commander in Chief of the army.

Appendix (C.)

EXTRACT from Sir *John Malcolm's* Minute, dated 2nd November 1828.

REDUCTIONS have been recently made in many branches of the Military Department, and from intended reforms in the Native Pension Invalid Establishment, very considerable savings may be anticipated in this great but essential branch of expenditure. The certainty of provision in his old age, or when disabled by wounds, forms the principal tie by which we hold the attachment of our native army, but it is to be doubted whether, considering the changed condition of India, and the want of that action which beyond all other causes keeps soldiers true to their duty, we shall not now require an accession of motives to animate men upon whom we must continue dependent, and who will be every day more exposed to temptation to swerve from allegiance.

I have observed, in a recent minute, that "the defect in this branch of our army, which threatens gradually to undermine its attachment, is the impracticability of raising any person in it above the most subordinate military charge. To reconcile the zeal and ambition required to animate the soldier with such depression, is a problem of no easy solution," but the difficulty of effecting this in a manner that fully meets the object, should not deter us from measures which have a tendency to keep alive hope, and through it to maintain the attachment of this most valuable and most important of all the classes of our native subjects.

Subsequent to the last war, this consideration led to the appointment of some distinguished commissioned and non-commissioned native officers to the charge of the hill forts upon a small additional pay, and the recent nomination of native officers to command the Sebundy Corps in the northern and southern canons, with the appointment of a senior subadar and the gradual introduction of deserving men from the line into the provincial corps at Ahmednugger, and other places may be expected to operate gradually in a manner the most beneficial to the public service; but more is wanting to give rank and consideration to our native soldiery in the community to which they belong. However distant the prospect, and however small the number who might reach the objects of ambition we may create, a stigma would be removed from our Government, which is now justly reproached with owing its aggrandisement and existence to a body of men to whom it denies all distinction. By conferring that upon some of the most distinguished, the whole service would be elevated, and the youngest native soldier would be cheered and inspirited with the prospect of future honour and advancement.

According to the annexed return, all the native commissioned and non-commissioned of this army who drew any allowance, extra to their regimental pay, or that received as invalids or pensioners were, four subadar majors, five subadars, and four havildars with the rank of jemadars who were nominated to the command of Hill Forts.

The nine subadars receive each for this duty, which exposes them to expense and hazard of health, 30 rupees salary and 15 rupees half batta, and four havildars 14 rupees each and two and a half batta, making a total of Rs. 473. 8. per mensem, or 5,061 rupees per annum, which before the recent resolution to appoint a native commandant to the Sebundy corps (a measure of economy, as it saved the allowances of an European officer), was literally all of extra reward, to which the natives of the Bombay army, consisting of three regiments of cavalry, a battalion of Golendauze, and 26 regiments of infantry could look.

At Madras (with the native service of which I am better acquainted than any other) rewards to the native officers have been frequent and liberal, consisting of palanqueen allowances, horse allowance, pensions, and often grants of lands. These have been, and particularly lately, bestowed with all those imposing ceremonies that gratify the native, and,

Minute on Captain
Spiller's Corps, 28
October 1828.

Vide Appendix (A.)

This is besides the
marine and extra
battalions.

and, above all, those who have military habits.* I do not find that any similar rewards have been granted in this army, but though I would by no means exclude them for rare and distinguished service, I prefer the mode which has been commenced (for I can deem it nothing more) at this Presidency of instituting a fixed number of commands which present a number of certain objects to which men may look forward as the reward of long and distinguished service. But I am decidedly of opinion that these rewards should be made of higher value. If there were no other reasons, the great changes which have lately taken place, and the efforts made and making to advance the respectability of the public servants in the civil branch of the Government demand that some steps should be taken to grant comparative consideration to those whose services are of equal, if not greater, importance.*

The proportions I shall submit to Government to effect this object will be as much directed to elevate the old and faithful native soldier in rank as in emolument. The latter will not be great, and it will be consistent with every principle of true economy, for it will reconcile men to reforms now in progress in our invalid and pension establishments, that will, I trust, produce a great annual saving in this most heavy but most indispensable branch of public expenditure.

I should propose that the present 13 commands of hill forts† be reduced to six, to each of which there should be a killadar and a naik.

These should be divided into grades:—

- Two of the first class.
- Two of the second class.
- Two of the third class.

† These forts might be Ryghur, Poorundur, Singhur, Loghur, Trimbuck, and Doomp.

The killadar should not be under the rank of subadar, nor his naik under that of jemadar.

A killadar of the first class should have an extra allowance to that which he was entitled to retire upon, of 170 rupees per mensem and 30 rupees to keep a horse.

He would be nominated by Government at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, and receive on his nomination a sumida's killadar, a dress of honour, and a horse from the Government.

A killadar of the second class should have an extra allowance of 150 rupees per mensem and a sunnud and dress from the governor. Those of the third class should have 100 rupees per mensem and a dress and a sunnud in the same manner.

The naib killadars should have as follows:—

First class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 rupees per mensem.
Second class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60 - ditto - ditto.
Third class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 - ditto - ditto.

The killadars of the first class should be admitted to the third-class of the privileged orders of the Deccan. The killadars might be permitted to reside at the fort to which they were nominated, or not, as was expedient; but where any causes led to their being allowed to be absent, the naib must remain in charge.

The whole expense of this arrangement would amount to 1,000 rupees per mensem, or 787 rupees above that now incurred, and there cannot be a doubt that this small increase of expenditure with the employment of the native commissioned and non-commissioned in the provincial corps combined with, perhaps, some slight changes in the constitution of the veteran battalion, will diffuse life and spirit throughout this class of our troops.

Nothing but a thorough conviction of the expediency and policy of this measure would induce me to recommend any increase of expenditure, however small, at a period like the present; but one of the motives which have recently led me to suggest reductions that might, I thought, be made without injury to the service is to possess Government of means to meet expenditure which, like the present, is essential to promote its best interests.

The commands I have proposed would be fixed and certain rewards to which the oldest and most meritorious native officers of this army might aspire in the ordinary course of service, but rare instances may occur under this Presidency, where the extraordinary fidelity or gallantry of a native officer entitles him to higher notice, and in such cases, policy requires we should be forward to confer that distinction which belongs to the possession of land, and the jaghire or enam given to the deserving father might be conditionally or unconditionally given to his heirs. In cases where very extraordinary services called for such notice in an individual of the native army he should be elevated to the jud class of privileged persons in the Deccan, and honoured in every manner that could flatter the pride of that body of men to whom he belonged.

MINUTE by Sir John Malcolm, dated 3rd January 1829.

REFERRING to the Government General Order of the 14th November, regarding native officers to be appointed to the command of certain hill forts.

I should

* More than comparative consideration cannot be granted, but the highest allowance to two subadars or killadars of 1st staff pay included, is not 300, while many native servants in the civil establishments may rise to as high a salary as 500 and 600 rupees per mensem.

(signed) J. M.

I should propose that such commands should not be bestowed upon any native officers of less than 30 years' service. Extraordinary valour or conduct will merit and receive extraordinary notice, without reference to the period of service, but that will be independent of the fixed reward now instituted, as powerful inducements to high military feelings and distinction in this branch of our army.

It being very desirable that the most effectual means should be taken for ascertaining the individuals who have established the best claims upon Government for the proposed appointments, I should suggest that his Excellency the Commander in Chief be requested to lay before Government as soon as may be convenient a register roll of at least 12 subadar majors or other senior subadars, and of 12 jemadars, exhibiting the dates of promotion of each grade, and a detailed account of their services, specifying also whether wounded or not, the number of actions, sieges, and assaults of fortified places at which they may have been employed. It appears necessary that the names and services of all the native officers now in command of hill forts by the appointment of Government, should be laid before the Board in a separate list to enable it to judge of their pretensions to be continued in such commands under the late regulations in preference to others. The dates of their appointments and by whom originally recommended, and the manner they have conducted themselves up to the present time, should also be stated.

Native officers of 30 years' service who may have been transferred from the effective strength of the army since the 1st of January 1828, if properly qualified by their services, are to be deemed eligible, but beyond that period the regulation should not have a retrospective effect to pensioned or invalid officers.

It would be satisfactory that the correctness of the statement of each officer's services were ascertained by division or other superior commanding officers, by careful inquiry and personal examination of the native officers themselves.

The register rolls to be accompanied by a recommendation of the Commander in Chief in favour of the officers who, in his Excellency's opinion, have best entitled themselves, by their services in the field, to reward and high distinction among their countrymen. The selection, however, from the best submitted to the Board, to rest with the Governor in Council in the same manner as that of European officers to Government commands.

The Governor will give the investiture of khilâts to the native officers so selected, and when he cannot do that in person, he will delegate his authority for this purpose, but on all occasions this honour will be conferred with those forms and observances that are calculated to add to the value of the distinctions conferred on the individual.

MINUTE by Sir John Malcolm, dated 3rd October 1829.

HAVING fixed upon the 23rd of September, the anniversary of the battle of Assaye as an appropriate day to confer the sunnuds and khilâts upon the native officers who have been recommended by his Excellency the Commander in Chief to be promoted to the rank of killadar and naib killadars, the troops at Poona were ordered under arms, and all the jaghirdars and sirdars residing at that city were requested to attend. After these, with the killadars, had been received by me and his Excellency the Commander in Chief in a tent, we adjourned to the front where the ceremony of conferring the honours upon the parties could be witnessed by all the troops. The native officers of the sepoy corps were directed to fall out and attend to the ceremony, at which all the European officers in the cantonment not on duty were present.

A killât, with a horse, was given to the six subadars, along with a sunnud as killadar to each; while a khilât only was given to the six naib killadars, who received also a sunnud of their appointment.

The subadars of the first class, Bhicajee Jadow and Perseraw Sing, the two most distinguished of these old soldiers, were admitted into the third class of the privileged order of the Deccan.* Though this gives no immunities of which such men can be supposed desirous of availing themselves, it bestows rank and distinction in the native community, and was from this feeling received by the subadar major as the greatest honour that was conferred upon them, and appeared to give equal satisfaction to the other native officers; one of whom observed it was a distinction, which though given to only two of their class, elevated them all in the estimation of their countrymen.

I shall not attempt to describe the effect produced by the liberality of the Government on the occasion further than by stating, an expenditure, not exceeding 1,000 rupees per mensem, and only 787 more than was before incurred, associated as it has been with the distinctions being conferred with every ceremony that could render it impressive, has produced feelings of pride and gratification among the native troops at this place, which I have no doubt will spread to every military station of the Presidency.

When

* The privileges of sirdars of the second class consist in an exemption from the ordinary procedure of the zilla courts and a right to have reports against them tried by the agent or deputy agent, who are directed to treat them with every consideration due to their rank.

In certain cases suits against persons in this class may be compromised and an arrangement entered into for an equitable division of their property among their creditors; but in all cases their persons and also much of their property as is necessary to support them in a manner consistent with their rank in society is held exempt from attachment.

When the ceremony of investiture was completed, a royal salute was fired in honour of the occasion, and the killadars and the naibs were invited to an entertainment, which was given by me in the evening, to which I had asked nearly 200 of the principal natives of Poona.

I have to propose that the following Government order be issued:

It has been determined by Government, in order to extend its means of encouraging and rewarding the oldest and most distinguished native officers of its army, to institute at permanent stations six killadars of the principal hill fortresses under Bombay, and to give to each of the officers raised to the dignity suitable allowances. His Excellency the Commander in Chief recommended the following officers to fill these situations:

Present Rank.	Names.		Designation.	To what Command.	Remarks.
Subadar -	Bhicajee Jadow -	15th Regiment N. I.	Killedar -	} Ryghur - -	} 1st Class.
Local Jemadar -	Gomogee Damajee -	Invalid - - -	Naib -		
Subadar Major -	Pursuram Sing -	5th Regiment N. I. -	Killedar -	} Poorundur - -	
Jemadar -	Gopaljee Jadow -	1st E. B. - - -	Naib -		
Subadar major -	Khooshall - -	5th Regiment R. I. -	Killedar -	} Singhur - -	} 2nd Class.
Jemadar -	Tannae Jannae -	Gl. P. B. - - -	Naib -		
Subadar major -	Morad Khan - -	1st Gr. Regiment -	Killedar -	} Loghur - -	
Jemadar -	Baboo Ram - -	10th Regiment N. I.	Naib -		
Subadar major -	Ramjee Crojee -	17th Regiment N. I.	Killedar -	} Trimbuck - -	} 3rd Class.
Jemadar -	Kristna - - -	9th Regiment N. I. -	Naib -		
Subadar -	Mirza Mahomedally -	12th Regiment N. I.	Killedar -	} Doomp - -	
Jemadar -	Shaik Mahomed -	9th Regiment N. I. -	Naib -		

The Honourable the Governor and His Excellency the Commander in Chief being at Poona, it was resolved that the ceremony of conferring this distinction should be fixed for the 23rd September, that day being the anniversary of the memorable Battle of Assaye, to the success of which the bravery of sepoys so greatly contributed; khilâts, horses, sunnuds, and other marks of honour were given by the Governor to each of the old and gallant officers that had been nominated Killadars and Naib Killadars. This ceremony was performed in front of the corps at Poona, drawn out for the occasion, and at the close a royal salute was fired to mark the degree to which the Government is disposed to honour those who distinguished themselves in its service.

In transmitting this order to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, he may be requested to direct its being communicated in the form he deems most impressive to the different native corps of the army.

Appendix (D.)

MINUTE by the Governor, subscribed by Mr. Warden and Mr. Goodwin.

I CONCUR with Mr. Warden in deeming it inexpedient to employ European officers in command of Sebundies, but I think an encouragement which is much wanted might be given to active and intelligent native officers by nominating them with superior allowances to such commands. It would be both a reward for the past and a stimulus to future exertion, and such men, well selected, would effect more in police duties than any European officers could. Native officers so employed should be struck off the strength of the corps to which they belong, but his Excellency the Commander in Chief, if he adopts this suggestion, could best bring forward a plan by which it might be carried into effect with benefit to deserving individuals and to the service.

(signed) John Malcolm.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

I AM directed to acquaint you, for information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the Honourable the Governor in Council has resolved to appoint subadars, to be selected from the army, to the command of the Sebundies employed in the districts under this Presidency, and to grant them, in addition to the net pay of their rank, a staff salary of rupees (100) one hundred per mensem, with the established allowance of rupees (30) thirty, horse money.

2. The Governor in Council therefore requests that his Excellency will be pleased to place an active and meritorious subadar at the disposal of Government, to be appointed on the pay above referred to, to the command of the Sebundies in the Northern Conkan.

Bombay Castle,
7 May 1828.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. G. Gardiner,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix (E.)

MINUTE by Sir *John Malcolm*, dated 27 January 1830.

I HAVE repeatedly alluded to the difficulty of recruiting the army of this Presidency from our own provinces, which will, I trust, be greatly lessened by the encouragement lately given by the nomination of native officers to be killadars, and the appointment of active and intelligent native commissioned officers to command Sebundy corps instead of European officers, and above all, by allotting eight boys and a similar number of men, the sons of subadars and jemadars, to each corps with a slight difference of pay. This last measure has already had the anticipated effect of removing the prejudices native officers have hitherto entertained of withholding their sons from the army.

The Governor General in Council, in a despatch now under consideration, dwells with justice on the expedience of having our native armies, on all points where it is practicable, similar in their frame and constitution, but local circumstances, and particularly those connected with recruiting, must create and continue to create distinctions. Some of the provinces of Bengal abound in recruits, and vacancies can be at once supplied by eligible men. There is greater difficulty at Madras and Bombay, and at both Presidencies it has, I believe, been found necessary to give much encouragement to obtain a superior class of men, and nothing certainly has more tended to infuse a spirit of attachment in these armies, and to prevent desertions, than the rewards given to distinguished native officers and the establishment of recruit boys.

It may be stated that recruits from Hindoostan will always be obtained in sufficient numbers by the Bombay army and the number of Purdesses now in that body may be adduced as a proof of this fact. But admitting it, the oldest and most experienced officers of this Presidency are not anxious to see the numbers of this caste of men increased.

They admit their eligibility from robustness of frame and military habits, but contend that they are mere mercenaries; have a dislike to those embarkations to which the troops of Bombay are so liable, and from having no ties of family (for they seldom or ever bring their wives and children) are apt to desert. These objections would in a great degree be removed if the Hindoostanees in the Bombay Army could be induced to settle; and, considering the numbers who have attained the rank of commissioned officers, there appears every prospect that this may be effected, if to the measures already adopted can be added a pension to their widows. The want of such a fund is with native officers of all castes the most serious grievance. The liberality of Government is often extended to the relief of the wives of men who die on service, but no more, and as they can save little if anything from their pay, their widows (who have lived in comparative affluence) are left almost objects of charity. Contemplating the advantages of a fund that would remedy this evil, I applied to Lieutenant Johnson, 1st assistant of the Military Auditor's office, and I give annexed the plan of a fund framed for me by that intelligent officer, which would meet the object without subjecting Government to any extra expense beyond a small donation at its first institution.

I have had the fullest communications with some of the most respectable native officers of this army, and they are unanimous in their desire to see this plan adopted. Its necessity and justice they observed, are alike obvious, and while it increases their respectability, it would, they all said, bind and attach them still more to the service.

I stated to several the difficulty that might arise from a plurality of wives, but this, they seemed to think, was more ideal than real. "We soldiers," said *Purseram Sing, one of the oldest and most distinguished native officers of the army, "have seldom more
than

* Purseram Sing is a killadar of the first class.

than one wife; and if it happens otherwise, a Panchayet can decide how the pension is to be allotted." I asked this native officer whether he did not think that however obligatory the subscription should be upon men hereafter promoted, it would not be right to leave it optional to subscribe or not with the present native officers. "By no means," said the sensible veteran; "put the plan of the fund at once in the orderly book. You know the distress in which our families are left by daily memorials for relief. It is almost the only evil of our condition." This relates to men who are married here, and the officers and others from Hindoostan are not only deterred from bringing their families from Hindoostan by the fear of leaving a wife and young children on their death without support, and at a thousand miles from their home and kindred. If to the distinctions recently given to us old soldiers, and the opening made for our boys, you add the establishment of this fund, you will soon see colonies of Rajpoots in the Bombay territories, and no one can object to moderate deduction from his pay for such an object.

I found the opinions and impressions of Purseram Sing were those of other native officers of the 23rd Regiment at Baroda, who are almost all Hindoostan men. On my speaking to them upon the subject, they not only expressed the same sentiments of this plan, but actually desired (as I was informed by Colonel Kennet), in anticipation of its adoption, to write immediately to their families, which I desired they should not do till it was more matured. Some of them I found had written for their sons, on the publication of the order of the 2nd December 1829 (No. 427), being unwilling, as they said, that men of the Bombay Provinces should have the exclusive enjoyment of such benefits.

The above facts, and the concurring opinion of every experienced officer whom I have consulted as to the expediency and policy of this fund, would have led me to recommend it to the Board for immediate adoption; but after the letter from Colonel Casement, under date the 20th November 1829, I deem it proper that the fund should first receive the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, who will judge its merits with reference to the peculiar manner in which the native army of this Presidency is composed and recruited, which will, with every desire to assimilate, render some distinctions between its institutions and that of Bengal unavoidable, and particularly in cases where an encouragement is required at one settlement, to induce men to enlist and remain in the service, that is not found necessary at another. The subjoined plan of a fund for pensioning widows of native commissioned officers, has been framed upon the following data.

1st. With regard to the number of subscribers, that all Native officers, as they stood on the reduced establishment, be required to contribute, viz.—

	Subadars.	Jemidars.
Cavalry - - - - -	18	36
Artillery, Two Battalions:		
Lascars - - - - -	8	8
Golundauze - - - - -	6	12
Ditto - lascars - - - - -	6	6
Sappers - - - - -	2	2
Infantry, including marine battalion and pioneers - -	226	226
	266	290

2nd. That the contributions of subscribers be made with reference to the amount of their net pay, by deduction of five per cent. from all classes and ranks, which, assuming the medium class of subadars to be the average, would give the following as the annual payments by members, and the monthly rate of stoppage from each.

ESTIMATE Amount and Rate of Subscriptions.

	Annual Pay of Medium Class.	Number of Subscribers.	Pay of the Whole.	Deduction of Five per Cent.	Rate per Month.
	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Cavalry :					
Subadar - -	1,218	18	21,924	1,096	5 - 29
Jemidar - -	378	36	13,608	680	1 2 30
Artillery, Golundauze :					
Subadars - -	624	6	3,744	187	2 2 40
Jemidars - -	336	12	4,032	201	1 1 58
Lascars :					
Subadars - -	378	14	5,292	264	1 2 28
Jemidars - -	210	14	2,940	147	- 3 50
Sappers :					
Subadars - -	624	2	1,248	62	2 2 40
Jemidars - -	336	2	672	33	1 1 58
Infantry :					
Subadars - -	624	226	141,024	7,051	2 2 40
Jemidars - -	294	226	66,444	3,322	1 - 90
TOTAL Annual Subscriptions - - - <i>Rs.</i>				13,043	

3rd. That Government grant a donation, at the outset, of 10,000 rupees, and a sum equal to the annual average charge on account of pensions to widows of native officers during the last 10 years, towards defraying the annual expenses of the fund.

	<i>Rs.</i>
In 1819-20 the actual payments to this class of pensioners were -	8,473 3 48
1820-21 - - - - -	8,233 2 50
1821-22 - - - - -	9,901 - 20
1822-23 - - - - -	10,152 3 -
1823-24 - - - - -	9,519 - 60
1824-25 - - - - -	8,894 2 20
1825-26 - - - - -	7,830 1 20
1826-27 - - - - -	7,725 3 60
1827-28 - - - - -	7,551 - 60
1828-29 - - - - -	7,880 3 80
<i>Rs.</i>	86,163 1 18

Showing an average of *Rs.* 8,616. 1. 31. annually. As Government would remain charged with the stipends of the already pensioned widows, it might be thought advisable to regulate the annual payment to the fund in proportion to the probable decrease in that charge, by which arrangement any additional expense to the public would be avoided. The average diminution in the above years is 606 rupees. If, therefore, a grant of 600 rupees, increased yearly by that amount till the full sum of 8,600 rupees be completed, were sanctioned, the object of Government would be fulfilled, and no extra charge, most probably, be incurred.

4th. That

4th. That the number of deaths among the subscribers will be in proportion to the average of the last 15 years, which has proved as undermentioned:

1st May	Subadars.		Jemidars.	
1814-15	there were 188, of whom 11 died in that year;	213, of whom 7 died.		
1815-16	" 197	" 5	" 214	" 2 "
1816-17	" 187	" 3	" 210	" 7 "
1817-18	" 195	" 7	" 214	" 12 "
1818-19	" 210	" 6	" 248	" 8 "
1819-20	" 222	" 6	" 253	" 6 "
1820-21	" 243	" 19	" 257	" 13 "
1821-22	" 268	" 6	" 303	" 4 "
1822-23	" 290	" 6	" 313	" 6 "
1823-24	" 298	" 4	" 316	" - "
1824-25	" 297	" 5	" 317	" - "
1825-26	" 294	" 2	" 310	" 8 "
1826-27	" 319	" 9	" 347	" 6 "
1827-28	" 335	" 10	" 368	" 5 "
1828-29	" 342	" 8	" 371	" 6 "
	<u>3,885</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>4,254</u>	<u>90</u>

It appears, then, that the average number of native officers in the last 15 years has been 259 subadars, 303 jemidars; and that the average number of deaths in the same period has been 7.13 subadars and six jemidars, or 2.71 per cent. in the former and two per cent. in the latter rank.

RECEIPTS.

On the data laid down, the gross receipts in the first year would be—

	Rs.
Interest on Government donation (8 per cent.) - - -	800
Subscription by Government - - -	600
Deduction from the pay of native officers - - -	13,043
	<u>14,443</u>

increasing, in the ratio of 600 rupees, till the 14-15th year, when they would remain stationary at 21,643 rupees.

EXPENDITURE.

The widows to be provided for annually would be determined by the number of subscribers in each rank, multiplied by the rate per cent. of casualties in the last 15 years, expressed by—

$$266 \times 2.71 = 720 \text{ subadar widows.}$$

$$\frac{100}{290 \times 2}$$

$$\frac{100}{290 \times 2} = 580 \text{ jemadar widows.}$$

$$\frac{100}{290 \times 2}$$

$$\text{Total} - - - 13$$

of which the proportion for the cavalry would be - $18 \times 2.71 = 48$ subadar widows.

$$\frac{100}{36 \times 2}$$

$$\frac{100}{36 \times 2} = 72 \text{ jemidar widows.}$$

$$\frac{100}{36 \times 2}$$

" " infantry " - $248 \times 2.71 = 672$ subadars.

$$\frac{100}{254 \times 2}$$

$$\frac{100}{254 \times 2} = 508 \text{ jemidars.}$$

$$\frac{100}{254 \times 2}$$

$$\text{Total Number of Widows annually} - - - 13$$

In estimating the expenses, the principal points for inquiry are,—

1st. What sum could a fund constituted as above afford to pay on the death of each member.

2nd. What annuity could be safely granted to the widow of such member in consideration of that sum improving at compound interest at eight per cent.

There are no data upon which an opinion might be established as to the duration of life among Natives, or the probable average age at which wives become widows; perfect accuracy is not therefore to be looked for in a calculation involving those questions. If, however, it be made on the general assumption that the widows will, one with another, live 26 years after admission on the fund, there will be little cause to dread an under estimate of expense.

It appears above that the number of pensions annually to be provided would probably be 13, and it is found on calculation that 13 pensioners, of Rs. 125. 2., could be furnished for 26 years out of the annual receipts, as estimated in the preceding page, or, in other words, a gross monthly pension of 136 rupees.

On a subdivision of this sum, made with reference to the different ranks (subadar and jemidar) and branches of the service (cavalry and infantry), the stipends of the widows might be fixed as follows:—

Widows of cavalry subadars, Rs. 15 × 48, the number of pensions	-	7.20
Ditto - ditto jemidars, 10 × 71 - - ditto	- - -	7.10
Widows of infantry subadars, 12 × 6.73 - - ditto	- - -	80.76
Ditto - ditto jemidars, 8 × 5.08 - - ditto	- - -	40.64
		Rs. 135.70

Forming a charge of 1,629 rupees annually for pensions. Of course any other disposition of this sum can be adopted that may seem better suited to the case, provided the aggregate amount does not exceed that laid down.

A statement exhibiting the condition of the fund in each year up to the 26th, when it is assumed the maximum of expenditure would be attained, is annexed. It appears from it that the institution would then be in possession of a capital, the interest of which added to the annual contributions by members, would be sufficient at all times to pay the number of annuitants then supposed to be receiving pensions (viz. 338). It is indispensable that such a capital should be available when the annuitants are at their greatest number, regard being had to the stability of the fund. That the period is more distant than has been assumed is very probable, but in the absence of proper tables showing the rate of mortality in India, it is impracticable to form a prospective estimate of the affairs of an annuity fund without assuming a certain term up to which each annuitant is supposed to have an equal chance of living.

It may be proper to state that, according to the generally received theory of life in Europe, where the expectation is 26 years, the age is 34; this is, however, inapplicable to the duration of life in India.

In the case of a fund for the benefit of widows, consisting of the number of subscribers above stated (556), the supposition that the greatest number of annuitants in life together will amount to 330, affords good reason to expect that the calculations have been made on grounds rather favourable to the institution (considered as the party insuring) than of an opposite character.

PROSPECTIVE ESTIMATE of the Receipts and Expenditure of a Native Military Fund, constituted on the Principles laid down in the preceding Remarks.

YEAR.	Number of Annuitants.	Annual Payment to Annuitants.	Receipts.	Interest at 8 per Cent.	Capital.	REMARKS.
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
1	13	1,629	13,643	800	22,816	Inclusive of Government donation of 10,000 rupees.
2	26	3,258	14,243	1,825	35,626	
3	39	4,887	14,843	2,850	48,432	
4	52	6,516	15,442	3,874	61,233	
5	65	8,145	16,043	4,898	74,029	
6	78	9,774	16,643	5,922	86,830	
7	91	11,043	17,243	6,946	99,616	
8	104	13,032	17,843	7,969	1,12,396	
9	117	14,661	18,443	8,991	1,25,169	
10	130	16,290	19,043	10,013	1,37,935	
11	143	17,919	19,643	11,034	1,50,693	
12	156	19,548	20,243	12,055	1,63,443	
13	169	21,177	20,843	13,075	1,76,184	
14	182	22,086	21,443	14,094	1,88,915	
15	195	24,435	21,648	15,113	2,01,236	In this year the amount of the Government subscription would be completed, after which it would remain at 8,600 rupees per annum.
16	208	26,064	21,643	16,098	2,12,913	
17	221	27,693	21,643	17,033	2,23,896	
18	234	29,322	21,643	17,911	2,34,128	
19	247	30,951	21,643	18,730	2,43,550	
20	260	32,580	21,643	19,484	2,52,093	
21	273	34,209	21,643	20,167	2,59,794	
22	286	35,838	21,643	20,783	2,66,382	
23	299	37,467	21,643	21,310	2,71,868	
24	312	39,096	21,643	21,749	2,76,164	
25	325	40,725	21,643	22,093	2,79,175	
26	338	42,354	21,643	22,334	2,80,798	

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS (EAST INDIA).

serving in the Presidencies of *Bengal*, *Madras*, and *Bombay*, on the 1st April 1837.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

NATIVE CAVALRY.						INFANTRY.											
Regular.				Irregular.			European.			Native.							
European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	Regular.				Irregular.			
										European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	14	5,193	5,292	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	685	699	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	751	764	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	752	765	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	746	760	4	-	465	469
3	1	118	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1,122	1,126
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	658	671	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	718	733	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	57	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	752	768	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	950	958
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	954	964
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	746	749
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	725	737	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	4	1,325	1,355	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	419	424
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	94	95	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	1,114	1,123
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	2	495	508	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	6	2,140	2,179	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	113	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	187	190	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	527	539	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	368	377	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	3	1,500	1,522	-	-	-	-
26	4	992	1,022	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	6	2,339	2,381	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	749	765	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	739	755	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	434	443	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	3	901	918	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	6	2,215	2,256	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	735	751	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	751	765	-	-	-	-

ABSTRACT STATEMENTS of the Forces, European and Native, of every Description,

1 APRIL 1837. STATIONS.	ROYAL TROOPS.					COMPANY'S TROOPS - - -												
	CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.			ENGINEERS & SAPPERS.				ARTILLERY.								
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.		European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Com-missioned, and Rank and File.	Total.	Horse.			European Foot.			Native Foot.		
										Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	
PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL—continued.																		
Meerut Division :																		
Meerut - - - -	19	643	30	833	1,525	-	-	-	-	14	324	191	3	98	2	-	75	
Delhi - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	8	30	936	974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Allyghur - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dehrah Dhoon - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fortress and Garrison of Agra.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	226	-	-	23	
Muttra - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	103	27	-	-	-	-	13	
Gwalior - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rohilcund :																		
Bareilly - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Moradabad - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kernaoon :																		
Almorah - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Howalbaugh - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sirhind Division :																		
Kernaul - - - -	-	-	24	784	808	-	-	-	-	6	112	27	7	202	-	-	35	
Loodhianah - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	137	-	-	-	-	142	
Hansi - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Subathoo - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Saugor Division :																		
Saugor - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	102	-	-	104	
Hussingabad - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jubbulpore - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	61	
Rajpootana Force :																		
Nusseerabad - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	111	-	-	116	
Beawr - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meywah Force :																		
Neemuch - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	137	-	-	2	-	268	
Malwah Force :																		
Mhow - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	113	27	5	113	-	-	261	
Mundlairsir - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bhopawar - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL - - -	44	1,293	251	6,353	7,941	9	32	1,084	1,125	43	1,777	627	58	2,338	15	6	6,781	

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS (EAST INDIA).

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serving in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, on the 1st April 1837—continued.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

NATIVE CAVALRY.											INFANTRY.									
Regular.				Irregular.			European.				Native.									
European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.		Regular.				Irregular.				Total.	
											European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.		
10.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.		29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.		
11	2	497	510	-	-	-	-	-	-		36	6	2,245	2,287	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		39	6	2,222	2,267	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		10	2	750	762	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4	2	754	760	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	773	802		48	8	2,837	2,893	-	-	-	-		
16	2	496	514	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	77	77	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	-	90	91	-	-	-	-		
4	-	644	648	-	-	-	-	-	-		26	4	1,501	1,531	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		12	2	751	765	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		14	2	744	760	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3	2	747	752	-	-	-	-		
23	4	1,245	1,272	-	-	-	-	-	-		26	4	1,241	1,271	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		27	4	1,431	1,462	-	-	-	-		
5	-	903	908	-	-	-	-	-	-		3	-	253	256	3	2	698	703		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	4	2	730	736		
4	-	643	647	-	-	-	-	-	-		51	8	2,943	3,002	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		14	2	729	745	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		24	4	1,429	1,457	1	-	1,756	1,767		
11	2	496	509	-	-	-	-	-	-		45	8	2,971	3,024	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	4	2	762	768		
12	2	1,146	1,160	-	-	-	-	-	-		52	8	2,999	3,059	-	-	-	-		
13	2	495	510	-	-	-	-	-	-		34	6	2,227	2,267	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	1	-	412	413		
3	-	805	808	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
42	21	8,975	9,138	-	-	-	29	773	802	895	148	55,095	56,138	47	15	10,128	10,190			

ABSTRACT STATEMENTS of the Forces, European and Native, of every Description

1 April 1837. STATIONS.	ROYAL TROOPS.					COMPANY'S TROOPS.											
	CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.		Total.	ENGINEERS & SAPPERS.				ARTILLERY.							
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.		European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.	Horse.			European Foot.		Native Foot.		
										Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	
PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS:																	
Centre Division :																	
Fort St. George	-	-	31	686	717	1	3	80	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Thomas' Mount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	94	215	12	443	4	2	99
Palaveram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poonamallee	-	-	33	411	444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arcot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vellore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wallajabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mysore Division :																	
Bangalore	32	632	34	723	1,421	-	-	-	-	12	119	105	2	103	-	-	-
French Rocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hurryhur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camp in Coorg	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	207	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malabar and Canara:																	
Cannanore	-	-	36	666	702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	92	-	-	-
Mangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Division :																	
Masulipatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ellore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samulcottah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vizagapatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vizianagram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicacole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berhampore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camp in Goomsoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Division :																	
Trichinopoly	-	-	36	828	864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	77	-	-	-
Palamcottah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	23	-	-	-
Paulgautcherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quilon in Travancore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camp Neilgherries	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	218	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceded Districts :																	
Bellary	-	-	34	896	930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	97	-	-	-
Cuddapah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force:																	
Secunderabad	-	-	36	897	933	-	-	-	-	5	6	106	8	121	-	-	-
Jaulnah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	102	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagpore Subsidiary Force:																	
Kamptee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	103	-	8	224	-	-	-
Tenasserim Provinces :																	
Moulmein	-	-	33	668	701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	113	-	-	-
Prince of Wales' Island and its Dependencies:																	
Penang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	283	-	-	-
Malacca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Detachment Duty																	
TOTAL	32	632	273	5,775	6,712	10	23	824	857	33	424	426	50	1,576	4	2	99

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS (EAST INDIA).

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serving in the Presidencies of *Bengal, Madras, and Bombay*, on the 1st April 1837—continued.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

NATIVE CAVALRY.										INFANTRY.										VETERANS.				
Regular.				Irregular.			European.			Native										European Officers.	European Men.	Native Commissioned, Non Com-missioned, Rank and File.	Total.	
European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	Regular.				Irregular.										
										European Officers.	European Non-Com-missioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers.	European Non-Com-missioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.							
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.			
2	2	119	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	4	1,451	1,481	-	-	-	-	16	2	1,045	1,063			
32	6	948	986	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	6	1,938	1,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	155	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	4	968	994	-	-	-	-	5	2	60	57			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
18	3	474	495	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	6	1,829	1,872	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	615	631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	736	751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	734	749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	4	952	976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	456	469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	4	982	1,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	832	848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	458	466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	290	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	401	411	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	6	1,847	1,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	721	734	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	618	630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	4	1,405	1,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
12	3	473	488	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	6	1,927	1,972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	461	476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	470	484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	590	605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
13	3	474	490	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	4	1,450	1,482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	546	561	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
12	3	473	488	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	12	4,396	4,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
15	3	472	490	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	710	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
18	3	472	493	-	-	-	27	753	780	55	8	2,905	2,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	515	527	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	4	1,296	1,327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	608	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	3,549	3,589	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
122	26	3,905	4,053	-	-	-	27	753	780	664	104	36,814	37,582	-	-	-	-	29	265	1,095	1,389			

ABSTRACT STATEMENTS of the Forces, European and Native, of every Description

1 APRIL 1837. STATIONS.		ROYAL TROOPS.					COMPANY'S TROOPS											
		CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.		Total.	ENGINEERS & SAPPERS.				ARTILLERY.							
		Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.		European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.	Horse.		European Foot.		Native Foot.		Total.	
											Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	European Officers.		European Non-Commissioned.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	
PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY:																		
Presidency Garrison:																		
Bombay	-	-	36	786	822	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	151	-	-	-	1	
Southern Division:																		
Belgaum	-	-	34	719	753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dharwar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kulladghee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sholapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	103	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Concan :—Dapoolie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Poonah Division:																		
Poonah	-	-	32	681	713	4	22	375	401	7	187	48	-	-	-	-	2	
Kirkee	-	32	739	-	771	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Seroor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ahmednuggur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	405	5	2	461	8	
Candish :—Melligaum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Northern Division:																		
Ahmedabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kairah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hursole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Baroda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rajcote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Surat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bhoog	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Deesa	-	-	35	711	746	-	-	-	5	109	24	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Sattarah Subsidiary:																		
Sattarah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Asseerghur Fortress:																		
Asseerghur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
On Detachment Duty	-	-	-	-	-	4	80	84	-	-	-	7	196	8	-	419	63	
TOTAL		32	739	137	2,897	3,805	4	26	455	485	15	399	97	18	752	13	2,177	

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS (EAST INDIA).

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serving in the Presidencies of *Bengal, Madras, and Bombay*, on the 1st April 1837—*continued*.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

NATIVE CAVALRY.						INFANTRY.												VETERANS.			
Regular.				Irregular.		European.			Native.												
European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	Regular.				Irregular.				European Officers.	European Men.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.
										European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.				
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	3	2,275	2,315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	2	1,129	1,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	728	743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	659	669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	479	497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	1	1,068	1,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	429	437
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	692	714	27	4	1,426	1,457	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	78	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	730	743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1	1,191	1,213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	1,113	1,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	400	404	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	636	645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	2	335	348	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1	1,411	1,433	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	637	646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	729	739	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	631	644	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	1	290	303	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	532	543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	639	655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	680	689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	359	369	1	767	768	-	-	-	23	-	2,925	2,948	-	-	127	127	2	-	613	645
51	3	1,463	1,517	2	845	847	22	692	714	307	22	19,139	19,468	3	1	527	531	10	-	1,072	1,082

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS (EAST INDIA).

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serving in the Presidencies of *Bengal, Madras, and Bombay*, on the 1st May 1847.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

[illegible]

ABSTRACT STATEMENTS of the Forces, European and Native, of every Description,

1 MAY 1847.	ROYAL TROOPS.					COMPANY'S TROOPS - - - - -												
	CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.			ENGINEERS & SAPPERS.				ARTILLERY.								
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.	Horse.			European Foot.		Native Foot.			
										Officers.	European Non Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.
STATIONS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL—continued.																		
Meerut Division—cont ^d .																		
Agra - - - - -	-	-	37	1,008	1,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	89	-	-	-	96
Muttra - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	143	-	-	-	-	-	148
Bareilly - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	177	179
Moradabad - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shahjehanpore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Almorah - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	104	106
Seharunpore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sirhind Division:																		
Umballah - - - - -	37	1,350	33	1,007	2,427	-	-	-	-	13	260	57	11	172	-	-	-	513
Loodianah - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	128	169	8	229	-	-	-	548
Subathoo - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mukhoo - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ferozepore - - - - -	-	-	29	1,014	1,043	1	4	257	262	8	118	171	4	148	-	-	-	449
Russowlie - - - - -	-	-	31	946	977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juttoh - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hansi - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjaub Division:																		
Lahore - - - - -	-	-	30	953	983	1	5	242	248	4	115	35	12	275	-	-	-	441
Jullundur - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	135	139	3	109	29	7	91	-	-	-	289
Urmur Tanda - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	171	177
Phillour - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	105	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hajeeepore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nakoda - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kurturpore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noorpore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	106	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoshezapore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	111	28	-	-	-	-	-	143
Kangra - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mokerian - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saugor Division:																		
Saugor - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	111	112
Nowgong - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	173	174
Nagode - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jhansi - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jubbulpore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumoh - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bandah - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajpootanah Field Force:																		
Nusseerabad - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	79	-	-	-	82
Bewar - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meywar Field Force:																		
Neemuch - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	106	109
Kerwarrah - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mhow - - - - -																		
Bhopawar - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	88	-	-	-	92
Mundlairsir - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camp, Sirdapore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China:																		
Hong Kong:—Victoria - - - - -	-	-	31	956	987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Detachment Duty - - - - -																		
TOTAL - - - - -	61	2,057	346	10,781	13,245	16	58	1,591	1,665	62	1,076	889	84	1,809	39	24	2,528	6,461

serving in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, on the 1st May 1847—continued.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

NATIVE CAVALRY.						INFANTRY.										VETERANS.					
Regular.				Irregular.		European.			Native.							European Officers.	European Men.	Native Commissioned, Non-Com- missioned, Rank and File.	Total.		
European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	Regular.				Irregular.							
										European Officers.	European Non-Com- missioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers.	European Non-Com- missioned.					Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	4	2,070	2,101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	3	472	487	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	4	2,278	2,310	1	3	1,105	1,109	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	4	615	619	-	-	-	8	1	690	699	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	372	377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3	615	618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	1,073	1,081	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	2	482	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2	2,042	2,064	5	2	1,147	1,154	-	-	-	-
8	3	485	496	2	588	590	-	-	-	38	6	3,247	3,291	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	1,597	1,659	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2	611	613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	3	485	501	2	588	590	-	-	-	66	10	4,910	4,986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	4	582	586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1,106	1,111	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	623	628	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	3	498	514	3	588	591	-	-	-	105	16	8,617	8,738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	8	4,195	4,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	1,078	1,093	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	1,147	1,161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	882	897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	3	465	479	4	588	592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	3	497	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	7	1,168	1,175	-	-	-	29	4	2,094	2,127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	4	589	593	-	-	-	17	2	1,031	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	4	698	702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	4	637	641	-	-	-	14	2	1,062	1,078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	854	867	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1,540	1,544	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1,665	1,669	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	938	952	2	3	1,412	1,417	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	4	1,934	1,963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	760	766	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	4	632	636	-	-	-	28	4	2,151	2,183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1,027	1,033	-	-	-	-
16	3	462	481	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	4	1,739	1,770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	4	604	608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	91	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254	254	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	639	639	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	1,744	1,764	8	-	2,715	2,723	-	-	-	-
119	31	5,220	5,370	63	11,155	11,218	62	1,597	1,659	1,027	157	80,425	81,609	62	40	23,819	23,921	1	43	-	44

ABSTRACT STATEMENTS of the Forces, European and Native, of every Description,

1 MAY 1847. STATIONS.	ROYAL TROOPS.					COMPANY'S TROOPS.												
	CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.		Total.	ENGINEERS & SAPPERS.				ARTILLERY.								
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.		European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.	Horse.			European Foot.		Native Foot.			
										Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	
PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS:																		
Centre Division:																		
Fort St. George	-	-	33	953	986	-	-	-	-	5	106	-	22	501	-	-	63	
St. Thomas Mount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Arco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vellore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wallajahad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mysore Division:																		
Bangalore	31	654	31	723	1,439	-	-	-	11	145	119	-	-	-	-	-	27	
French Rocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hurryhur	-	-	-	-	-	10	18	364	392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mercara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malabar and Canara:																		
Caananore	-	-	38	1,129	1,167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Northern Division:																		
Masulipatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Samulcottah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Russelcondah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vizanagrum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vizagapatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Berhampore	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	83	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cotapelliam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cuttack	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern Division:																		
Trichinopoly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	51	-	-	-	5	
Pallamcottah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	22	-	-	-	13	
Paulghautcherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Quilon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ceded Districts:																		
Bellary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	75	-	-	-	7	
Kurnool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cuddapah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kulladghee																		
Nagpore Subsidiary Force:																		
Kamptee	-	-	34	1,017	1,051	-	-	-	5	108	-	9	172	-	-	-	29	
Setabuldee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Saugor and Nerbudda Territories:																		
Nowgong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Husinghabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Saugor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	70	-	-	-	73	
Jubbulpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force:																		
Secunderabad	-	-	34	1,056	1,090	-	-	-	4	6	103	9	106	-	-	-	228	
Jaulna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	
Moulmien																		
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	5	79	-	-	84	
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aden	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	322	330	-	-	-	3	99	-	-	102	
On Detachment Duty	-	-	13	460	473	-	7	40	47	-	-	-	21	115	-	-	136	
TOTAL	31	654	183	5,338	6,206	13	35	823	871	30	462	222	185	1,290	-	-	2,189	

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS (EAST INDIA).

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serving in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, on the 1st May 1847—continued.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

NATIVE CAVALRY.						INFANTRY										VETERANS.					
Regular.				Irregular.		European.			Native.							European Officers.	European Men.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.		
European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	Regular.				Irregular.							
										European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.					Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
2	2	124	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	4	1,894	1,934	-	-	-	-	13	41	850	904
15	3	473	491	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	4	1,642	1,679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	79	82	-	-	-	-	7	2	249	258
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	6	2,137	2,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2	812	832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	730	747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	832	847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	4	1,225	1,261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	722	738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2	698	717	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	431	443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2	997	1,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	4	2,171	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	367	371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	590	604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	536	553	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	816	832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	3	453	470	-	-	-	34	872	906	30	4	1,510	1,544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	651	663	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	694	709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	656	672	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	3	488	509	-	-	-	37	886	923	34	4	1,781	1,819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2	740	758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	695	712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	771	788	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	3	484	501	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	6	2,445	2,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2	1,169	1,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	3	478	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	588	603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	4	1,845	1,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	634	648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	3	445	462	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	10	4,554	4,652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	3	471	490	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	4	1,810	1,847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	4	1,723	1,758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	524	536	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	2	1,039	1,064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	4	1,944	1,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	6,433	6,520	-	-	-	-	5	-	975	980
108	23	3,416	3,547	-	-	-	71	1,758	1,829	902	104	48,885	49,891	-	-	-	-	29	119	2,074	2,222

ABSTRACT STATEMENTS, of the Forces, European and Native, of every Description,

1 MAY 1847.	ROYAL TROOPS.					COMPANY'S TROOPS.												
	CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.		Total.	ENGINEERS & SAPPERS.				ARTILLERY.								
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.		European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.	Horse.		European Foot.		Native Foot.				
										Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.
STATIONS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY:																		
Presidency Garrison:																		
Bombay - - -	-	-	12	450	462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	67	-	-	-	7
Southern Division:																		
Belgaum - - -	-	-	28	1,111	1,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sholapoor - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	78	-	-	-	8
Dharwar - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kulladghee - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sawunt-Warree - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kolapoor - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	90	-	-	-	9
Rutnagherry - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poonah Division:																		
Poonah - - -	-	-	80	2,287	2,367	-	-	-	-	9	220	50	-	-	-	-	-	27
Kirkee - - -	28	613	-	-	671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahmednuggur - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	381	-	-	-	39
Seroor - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candeish—Malligaum - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conean—Dapoolie - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jannah - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhurumgawn - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Division:																		
Ahmedabad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baroda - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surat - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deesa - - -	-	-	25	1,022	1,047	-	-	-	-	4	111	25	-	-	-	-	-	14
Rajcote - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kaira - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kattywar - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myhee-Caunta - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sattara Subsidiary:																		
Sattara - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asseerghur Fortress - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aden Force - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	222	225	-	-	-	7	104	-	-	-	11
Scinde Field Force:																		
Hyderabad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kurrachee - - -	-	-	30	929	959	2	25	305	332	5	148	22	-	-	-	-	-	17
Sukkur - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shikarpoor - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fort Fitzgerald - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khanghur - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhooj - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	-	-	-	10
On Detachment Duty - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2	-	-	-	2
TOTAL - - -	28	643	175	5,799	6,645	4	26	527	557	18	479	97	53	822	-	-	-	1,460

serving in the Presidencies of *Bengal, Madras, and Bombay*, on the 1st May 1847—*continued*.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

NATIVE CAVALRY.				INFANTRY.												VETERANS.					
Regular.		Irregular.		European.			Native.								European Officers.	European Men.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.			
European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers.	Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	Regular.				Irregular.										
							European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.							
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	5	2,392	2,433	4	-	552	556	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	1	1,518	1,545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2	469	478	-	154	154	-	-	-	13	-	1,003	1,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	1,030	1,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	768	783	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	621	624	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	1,689	1,713	2	-	571	573	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	172	175	1	-	496	497	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	2,057	2,090	1	2	467	470	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1,007	1,017	1	-	731	732	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3	238	241	-	-	-	24	-	1,621	1,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	650	656	-	-	682	682	9	-	411	420
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,153	1,153	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	1	1,846	1,877	2	-	598	600	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	4	690	694	-	-	-	28	-	1,746	1,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	1	479	491	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	1,007	1,019	-	-	394	391	-	-	-	-
-	1	428	448	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	905	918	-	-	800	800	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	925	936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	969	973	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	901	902	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	990	1,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	676	689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	724	752	16	2	956	974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	941	955	4	1	915	920	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3	81	84	-	-	-	18	1	1,030	1,049	10	3	3,188	3,201	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	773	794	5	-	1,044	1,049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2	1,796	1,812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	497	502	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3	574	577	-	-	-	16	1	996	1,013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	3,037	3,066	-	-	2,114	2,114	2	-	626	628
37	4	1,376	1,417	13	1,737	1,750	49	1,497	1,546	436	22	31,796	32,254	37	7	16,749	16,793	11	-	1,037	1,048

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the FORCES, EUROPEAN and NATIVE,

STATIONS.	ROYAL TROOPS.					COMPANY'S TROOPS												
	CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.			ENGINEERS & SAPPERS.				ARTILLERY.								
	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.		Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.			European Officers. European Non-Commissioned. Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.				Horse.			European Foot.		Native Foot.			
										Officers.			Officers.		Officers.			
1. January 1857.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5. TOTAL.	6.	7.	8.	9. TOTAL.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18. TOTAL.
PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL:																		
Garrison:																		
Fort William	-	-	17	547	564	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allypore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballygunge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Presidency Division:																		
Barrackpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dum-Dum	-	-	12	403	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berhampore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	2	90	4	5	242	398
Midnapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akyab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Frontier:																		
Jumaulpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cherra Ponjee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debrogur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gowahatty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	102	104
Sonthal District:																		
Raneegunge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sooree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonsee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rohnce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dinapore Division:																		
Dinapore	-	-	25	950	975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segowlie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhaugulpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Darjeeling	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	134	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorundah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepaul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	47	48
Benares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sultanpore Benares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	72	-	-	62	137
Mirzapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goruckpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cawnpore Division:																		
Cawnpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	78	2	5	122	208
Futteygurh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Etawah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mynpoorie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lucknow, Oude	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allahabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	167	169
Nowgong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	68	69
Jhansi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1,430	1,436	-
Oude Field Force:																		
Lucknow	-	-	27	790	817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fyzabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seetapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	79	-	-	-	-	84
Sultanpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	98	103	-
Saugor District:																		
Saugor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jubbulpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	81	-	-	-	84
Mhow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	90	-	-	-	93

every Description, serving in the Presidency of Bengal, on the 1st January 1857.

- - - - - COMPANY'S TROOPS.

NATIVE CAVALRY.							INFANTRY.										
Regular.				Irregular.			European.			Native.							
European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.	European Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.	Regular.				Irregular.			
										European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	1,074	1,086	-	-	-	-
4	1	188	193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1,127	1,133
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	8	4,030	4,081	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3	503	506	-	-	-	13	1	1,161	1,175	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	898	902
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	539	545
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	914	930	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	567	573
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	694	699
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	396	402
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	543	550	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	931	944	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	4	464	468	-	-	-	10	2	637	649	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3	435	438	-	-	-	52	6	4,157	4,215	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	314	319
-	-	-	-	1	117	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	742	749
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	92	93
-	-	-	-	4	587	591	-	-	-	10	2	1,001	1,013	3	2	774	779
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	928	939	4	2	695	701
13	3	507	523	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	11	3,671	3,749	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	1,163	1,178	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	786	796	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	5	3,334	3,379	-	-	-	-
11	3	505	519	1	260	261	-	-	-	26	4	2,174	2,204	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2	331	333	-	-	-	8	1	606	615	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	504	510	-	-	-	-
11	3	491	505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	1,163	1,177	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3	212	215	-	-	-	14	2	1,061	1,077	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2	316	318	-	-	-	24	4	2,272	2,300	-	-	-	-
12	3	506	521	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	1,160	1,177	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	1,153	1,169	-	-	-	-

serving in the Presidency of BENGAL, on the 1st January 1857—continued.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

NATIVE CAVALRY.							INFANTRY.										
Regular.				Irregular.			European.			Native.							
European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.	European Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Rank and File.	TOTAL.	Regular.				Irregular.			
										European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
14	2	504	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	4	2,281	2,311	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	4	2,284	2,314	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	586	594	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	810	836	38	6	3,383	3,427	2	1	341	344
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2	588	590	-	-	-	17	3	1,780	1,800	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	1,158	1,175	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	1,104	1,117	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	559	560
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	669	675
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	816	822
12	3	459	474	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	4	2,248	2,279	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	4	295	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	737	743
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	865	891	-	-	-	-	4	2	606	612
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	785	807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	6	3,471	3,512	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	954	969	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3	278	281	-	-	-	29	4	2,282	2,315	-	-	-	-
11	3	501	515	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	5	3,203	3,241	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	1,103	1,119	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	3	488	502	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	3	2,293	2,323	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	4	578	582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	5	588	593	-	-	-	24	4	2,164	2,192	-	-	-	-
7	2	320	329	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	4	1,980	2,011	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	601	614	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	508	512	-	-	-	-
7	2	458	467	8	1,166	1,174	-	-	-	56	10	5,019	5,085	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	288	289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	569	573
-	-	-	-	4	589	593	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	4	588	592	-	-	-	10	2	1,137	1,149	4	1	513	518
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3	566	569	-	-	-	9	2	836	847	4	1	660	665
-	-	-	-	4	572	576	-	-	-	12	1	1,153	1,166	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	912	918
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	672	678
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	912	917
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	892	896

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the FORCES, EUROPEAN and NATIVE, of every Description

1 April 1857—continued.	ROYAL TROOPS.					COMPANY'S TROOPS - - - -											
	CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.		TOTAL.	ENGINEERS AND SAPPERS.				ARTILLERY.							
	Officers.	Non Commissioned and Rank and File.	Officers.	Non Commissioned and Rank and File.		European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	TOTAL.	Horse.			European Foot.		Native Foot.		
										Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.
STATIONS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS—continued.																	
Northern Division:																	
Masulipatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samulcottah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russellcondah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vizianagram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berhampore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vizagapatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuttack	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dowlaserum	-	-	-	-	-	7	24	317	348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Division:																	
Trichinopoly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	155	-	-	-	-	-	10
Palamcottah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paulghaut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quilon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackatalla	-	-	17	414	431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceded Districts:																	
Bellary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	81	-	-	8
Cuddapah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kurnool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sholapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force:																	
Secunderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	103	7	167	-	-	28
Jaulnah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagpore Force:																	
Kamptee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	101	-	4	98	-	-	20
Hossingabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pegu Division:																	
Rangoon	-	-	29	792	821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	344	-	-	358
Henzadah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tongho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	38	-	-	39
Moulmein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	43
Penang and Straits of Malacca:																	
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persian Gulf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Detachment Duty	13	326	32	1,298	1,669	12	65	1,023	1,100	-	-	-	21	461	-	-	482
TOTAL	36	605	94	12,980	3,715	19	89	1,340	1,448	26	470	210	58	1,362	-	-	2,126

serving in the Presidency of *Madras*, on the 1st April 1857.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

NATIVE CAVALRY.						INFANTRY.										VETERANS.					
Regular.				Irregular.		European.			Native.							European Officers.	European Men.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.		
European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.	European Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.	Regular.				Irregular.							
										European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.					Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	756	769	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	353	362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	769	784	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	383	392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	382	391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	418	428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	800	810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	3	351	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	6	1,606	1,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	521	528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	576	584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	571	582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	3	365	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2	824	843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	605	616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	484	494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	3	375	391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	3	385	401	-	-	-	18	966	984	76	10	4,746	4,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	3	377	395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	3	372	386	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	6	1,789	1,829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	658	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	839	863	76	14	4,807	4,897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	495	506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	4	1,589	1,617	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	4	793	822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	4	1,203	1,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	790	816	11	2	581	594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	8,400	8,515	-	-	-	-	8	-	2,107	2,115
93	26	3,055	3,174	-	-	-	68	2,595	2,663	680	104	42,085	42,869	-	-	-	-	19	114	3,087	3,220

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the FORCES, EUROPEAN and NATIVE, of

1 APRIL 1857.	ROYAL TROOPS.					COMPANY'S TROOPS.												
	CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.		TOTAL.	ENGINEERS & SAPPERS.				ARTILLERY.								
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.		European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	TOTAL.	Horse.			European Foot.		Native Foot.			
										Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.
STATION.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY :																		
Presidency Garrison :																		
Bombay - - - -	-	-	15	487	502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	77	4	74	76	233
Southern Division :																		
Belgaum - - - -	-	-	4	131	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	73	147
Sholapore - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	90	91
Dharwar - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kolapoor - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poona Division :																		
Poona - - - -	-	-	1	105	106	1	3	233	237	5	119	24	-	-	-	-	-	148
Kirkee - - - -	15	366	-	-	381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahmednuggur - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	239	73	4	176	3	3	267	767
Candeish :																		
Malligaum - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28
Sattara - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	88	89
Conean :																		
Dapoolie - - - -	-	-	Nil.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Division :																		
Ahmedabad - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	171	176
Baroda - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	89	90
Rajcote - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	28	29
Deesa - - - -	-	-	23	830	853	-	-	-	-	4	90	25	-	-	-	-	-	119
Surat - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32
Bhooj - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sinde Division :																		
Kurrachee - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydrabad - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	113	116
Shikarpoor - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	119	122
Jacobabad - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asseerghur Fortress - - - -																		
Aden Force - - - -	-	-	15	450	465	1	-	94	95	-	-	-	4	87	1	-	92	184
Rajpootana Field Force :																		
Nusseerabad - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	154	156
Neemuch - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	137	-	-	-	-	-	145
Persian Gulf Expeditionary Force :																		
Mohumrah - - - -	-	-	43	1,246	1,289	-	-	-	-	6	150	25	8	223	-	-	-	412
Bushire - - - -	24	616	11	560	1,211	10	15	358	383	6	160	25	7	339	10	101	220	868
On detachment duty - - - -	-	-	2	110	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	267	-	-	-	218
TOTAL - - - -	39	982	114	3,919	5,054	12	18	685	715	29	760	309	36	1,109	30	257	1,640	4,170

every Description, serving in the Presidency of *Bombay*, on the 1st April 1857.

- - - - - COMPANY'S TROOPS.

NATIVE CAVALRY.							INFANTRY.										
Regular.				Irregular.			European.			Native.							
European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.	European Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.	Regular.				Irregular.			
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	TOTAL.
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	1	2,409	2,441	4	-	380	384
12	2	389	403	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	3	1,613	1,638	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	725	731	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	728	741	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	684	695	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	861	876	19	-	1,694	1,713	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	30	31	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	692	702	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	548	557	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2	433	435	-	-	-	6	-	940	946	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2	1,526	1,549	-	-	-	-
14	1	377	392	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	1,246	1,263	-	-	-	-
1	-	134	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	4,019	4,025	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	841	851	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	508	513	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	508	517	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1,004	1,025	17	-	1,753	1,770	6	-	896	902
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	859	870	-	-	13	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	714	726	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	9	1,186	1,195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	446	448	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	830	841	-	-	-	-
15	1	454	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	947	958	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1,410	1,421	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	2	2,548	2,616	-	-	-	-
16	1	462	479	9	1,348	1,357	28	957	985	33	1	1,649	1,683	5	-	768	773
1	-	148	149	1	797	798	-	-	-	15	-	2,102	2,117	1	-	138	139
59	5	1,964	2,028	21	3,764	3,785	64	2,822	2,886	372	22	31,969	32,363	16	-	2,195	2,211

ABSTRACT STATEMENTS of the FORCES, EUROPEAN and NATIVE, of every Description,

1 SEPTEMBER 1867.	ROYAL ARTILLERY.					SAPPERS AND MINERS.		
	Horse.		Foot.		Total.	British Officers.	British Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Men.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Men.				
STATIONS.								
PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL:								
Presidency Division:								
Fort William	-	-	1	73	74	-	-	-
Allipoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dum-Dum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barrackpoor	-	-	11	259	270	-	-	-
Berhampore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazareebaugh	-	-	5	130	135	-	-	-
Dorumdah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhaugulpoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Darjeeling	-	-	3	67	70	-	-	-
Eastern Frontier District:								
Cherrapoonjle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jowale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gowhatty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cachar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nowgong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tezporc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galagbat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dibroghur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jezpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suddyah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poobamookh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buxa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Julpigoree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dacca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shillong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allahabad Division:								
Allahabad	-	-	10	207	217	-	-	-
Cawnpore	-	-	4	124	128	-	-	-
Benares	5	128	-	-	133	-	-	-
Segowlie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dinapoor	-	-	5	132	137	-	-	-
Chunar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oude Division:								
Lucknow	4	139	9	214	366	-	-	-
Goruckpoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roy Bareilly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fyzabad	-	-	3	145	148	-	-	-
Seetapoor	-	-	4	144	148	-	-	-
Saugor District:								
Saugor	-	-	7	198	205	-	-	-
Jubbulpore	-	-	3	131	134	-	-	-
Nagode	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nowgong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gwalior District:								
Morar	4	121	16	256	397	-	-	-
Gwalior Fort	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lullutpoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jhansie	-	-	4	126	130	-	-	-
Rohileund District:								
Bareilly	-	-	5	118	123	-	-	-
Moradabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nyneo Tal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Almorah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petoragurh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shajehanpoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camp Rudowly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS (EAST INDIA).

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serving in the Presidencies of *Bengal, Madras, and Bombay*, on the 1st September 1867.

CAVALRY.						INFANTRY.						Remarks.
British.			Native.			British.			Native.			
Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Total.	British Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Total.	British Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.	
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	26	707	733	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	33	33	-	-	-	29	2,058	2,087	
-	-	-	-	-	-	19	551	570	9	704	713	
-	-	-	8	431	439	3	81	84	11	707	718	
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	87	91	2	134	136	
-	-	-	-	-	-	24	799	823	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	715	723	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	557	564	
-	-	-	-	-	-	24	480	504	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	172	174	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	66	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	326	327	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	233	234	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	88	89	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	495	500	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	57	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	73	74	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	126	128	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	46	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	740	749	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	585	595	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	417	428	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	736	746	
-	-	-	1	69	70	26	798	824	9	712	721	
5	105	110	8	271	279	24	571	595	9	647	656	
21	215	236	-	16	16	10	315	325	8	632	640	
-	-	-	6	366	372	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	13	13	30	805	835	9	701	710	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	64	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	458	482	11	459	470	63	1,798	1,861	16	1,351	1,367	
-	-	-	2	66	68	-	-	-	10	695	705	
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	375	384	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	115	116	35	798	833	9	707	716	
-	-	-	3	262	265	-	-	-	18	358	376	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	10	428	438	24	523	547	14	687	701	
-	-	-	2	118	120	21	614	635	9	672	681	
-	-	-	1	107	108	5	211	216	11	680	691	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	356	365	
-	-	-	7	241	248	6	198	204	1	320	321	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	9	436	445	21	587	608	16	1,360	1,376	
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	181	187	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	24	24	6	149	155	-	25	25	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	52	53	
-	-	-	2	184	186	24	540	564	5	602	607	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	5	399	404	39	711	750	13	678	691	
-	-	-	-	54	54	8	301	309	7	454	461	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	62	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	622	633	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	
-	-	-	-	-	-	19	302	321	2	254	256	
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	176	181	-	-	-	

ABSTRACT STATEMENTS of the Forces, European and Native, of every Description, serving in

1 SEPTEMBER 1867.	ROYAL ARTILLERY.					SAPPERS AND MINERS.		
	Horse.		Foot.		Total.	British Officers.	British Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Men.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Men.				
STATIONS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL—continued.								
Meerut Division :								
Meerut - - - - -	12	308	8	321	649	-	-	-
Delhi - - - - -	-	-	2	64	66	-	-	-
Muttra - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agra - - - - -	-	-	5	188	193	-	-	-
Futtehgurh - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allygurh - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roorkee - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	10	75	950
Dehra Doon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sirhind Division:								
Umballa - - - - -	-	-	10	281	291	-	-	-
Dugshaie - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simla - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camp Dhobee Ghat - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subathoo - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camp, Solon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camp, Dugshaie Road - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camp, Bhanaloghee - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loodiana - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philour - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jullundur - - - - -	-	-	4	144	148	-	-	-
Lahore Division :								
Meean Meer - - - - -	3	151	7	196	357	-	-	-
Fort Lahore - - - - -	-	-	2	55	57	-	-	-
Mooltan - - - - -	-	-	5	204	209	-	-	-
Sealkote - - - - -	5	123	-	-	128	-	-	-
Ferozepore - - - - -	-	-	4	135	139	-	-	-
Umritzur - - - - -	-	-	2	66	68	-	-	-
Kangra - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhurmsala - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bukloh - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peshawur Division :								
Peshawur - - - - -	7	246	7	207	467	1	8	159
Shubkudur - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuchnee - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abozaie - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mackeson - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nowshera - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attock - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Campbellpore - - - - -	-	-	2	62	64	-	-	-
Sydn Bowlie - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rawul Pindee - - - - -	4	126	2	131	263	-	-	-
Murree - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hill Roads - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cherat - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab Frontier Force :								
Abbottabad - - - - -	-	-	6	142	148	-	-	-
Hoti Murdan - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kohat - - - - -	-	-	4	182	186	-	-	-
Bunnoo - - - - -	-	-	2	104	106	-	-	-
Dera Ismail Khan - - - - -	-	-	2	104	106	-	-	-
Dera Gaze Khan - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajanpoor - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	44	1,342	164	4,910	6,460	11	83	1,109

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS (EAST INDIA).

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the Presidencies of *Bengal, Madras, and Bombay*, on the 1st September 1867—*continued*.

CAVALRY.						INFANTRY.						Remarks.
British.			Native.			British.			Native.			
Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Total.	British Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Total.	British Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.	
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
23	423	446	13	328	341	38	692	730	13	606	619	
-	-	-	1	74	75	9	290	299	8	674	682	
24	432	456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	47	47	33	843	876	12	698	710	
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	296	303	1	184	185	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	503	510	
-	-	-	-	-	-	21	419	440	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	59	60	
23	412	435	10	415	425	28	692	720	11	673	684	
-	-	-	-	-	-	34	833	867	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	217	226	1	154	155	
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	97	103	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	185	191	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	49	50	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	232	239	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	127	128	
-	-	-	1	52	53	3	71	74	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	24	683	707	8	575	583	
-	-	-	9	428	437	26	798	824	18	1,274	1,292	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	106	108	-	-	-	
26	441	467	7	460	467	25	515	540	8	665	673	
-	-	-	9	458	467	26	816	842	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	30	30	36	685	721	10	704	714	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	69	70	1	142	143	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	67	69	-	39	39	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	666	677	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	551	561	
-	-	-	22	1,086	1,108	24	522	546	51	3,043	3,094	
-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	90	90	
-	-	-	-	47	47	-	-	-	-	71	71	
-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	71	71	
-	-	-	-	26	26	-	-	-	-	30	30	
-	-	-	-	-	-	24	768	792	-	-	-	
22	337	359	-	15	15	3	108	111	-	173	173	
4	111	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	11	441	452	46	1,138	1,184	17	1,143	1,160	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	96	97	
-	-	-	-	-	-	13	652	665	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	36	36	30	797	827	1	232	233	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1,408	1,422	-	-	-	
-	-	-	2	364	366	-	-	-	10	712	722	
-	-	-	7	497	504	-	-	-	18	2,124	2,142	
-	-	-	7	497	504	-	-	-	13	1,403	1,416	
-	-	-	8	474	482	3	61	64	10	1,393	1,403	
-	-	-	7	496	503	-	-	-	12	1,408	1,420	
-	-	-	6	494	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	
172	2,934	3,106	196	10,957	11,153	982	26,767	27,749	560	42,064	42,624	

ABSTRACT STATEMENTS of the Forces, European and Native, of every Description, serving in

1 SEPTEMBER 1867.	ROYAL ARTILLERY.					SAPPERS AND MINERS.		
	Horse.		Foot.		Total.	British Officers.	British Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Men.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Men.				
STATIONS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.								
Centre Division :								
Fort St. George - - - - -	-	-	5	69	74	-	-	-
Palaveram - - - - -	-	-	*2	*183	*185	-	-	-
Arcot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Thomas's Mount - - -	-	-	22	440	462	-	-	-
Vellore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern District :								
Vizagapatam - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wattair - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vizianagrum - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berhampore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sumbulpore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuttack - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samulcottah - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Division :								
Trichinopoly - - - - -	-	-	5	137	142	-	-	-
Palamecottah - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wellington - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quilon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Coonoor - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Trichoor - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trevandrum - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mysore Division :								
Bangalore - - - - -	17	150	12	175	354	-	49	528
French Rocks - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mysore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hurryhur - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mercara - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malabar and Canara :								
Cannanore - - - - -	-	-	6	134	140	-	-	-
Malliapooram - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calicut - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mangalore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wynaad - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
Ceded District :								
Bellary - - - - -	6	123	-	-	129	2	4	115
Kurnool - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuddepah - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force :								
Secunderabad - - - - -	6	128	28	356	518	1	5	199
Nagpore Force :								
Kamptee - - - - -	4	121	21	329	475	-	-	-
Seetabuldee - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raepore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoshungabad - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaudah - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seroncha - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	108
Chinduanah - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pegu Division :								
Rangoon - - - - -	-	-	10	149	159	-	-	-
Thyetmyoo - - - - -	-	-	6	133	139	-	-	-
Tonghoo - - - - -	-	-	4	78	82	-	-	-
Shoayghcen - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moulmein - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andaman Islands :								
Port Blair - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	121
Straits Settlements :								
Penang - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malacca - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore - - - - -	-	-	5	62	87	-	-	-
Labuan - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bengal Presidency Division :								
Dorundah - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	33	522	126	2,265	2,046	5	58	1,253

the Presidencies of *Bengal, Madras, and Bombay*, on the 1st September 1867—*continued*.

CAVALRY.						INFANTRY.						Remarks.
British.			Native.			British.			Native.			
Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Total.	British Officers	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Total.	British Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.	
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	36	638	674	24	2,147	2,171	*Veterans.
-	-	-	9	376	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	175	176	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	555	563	†Veterans.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	165	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	720	726	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	725	733	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	722	730	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	345	347	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	439	444	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	709	716	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	89	91	16	1,416	1,432	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	639	647	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	528	535	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	179	180	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	73	
31	518	549	-	-	-	38	925	963	16	1,434	1,450	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	630	637	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	86	87	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	704	712	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	719	727	
-	-	-	-	-	-	32	497	529	17	1,415	1,432	
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	89	92	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	82	84	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	794	803	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	7	375	382	39	755	794	16	1,393	1,409	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	706	714	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	711	719	
34	445	479	9	397	406	82	1,595	1,677	25	2,148	2,173	
-	-	-	7	364	371	34	745	779	13	1,423	1,436	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	54	55	8	341	349	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	712	719	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	712	721	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	159	160	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	157	158	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	50	52	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	42	646	688	8	695	703	
-	-	-	-	-	-	30	456	486	10	717	727	
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	355	365	8	578	586	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	126	127	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	610	617	
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	110	113	1	85	86	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	530	536	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	178	180	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	544	550	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	165	168	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	717	725	
65	963	1,028	32	1,512	1,544	356	7,151	7,507	323	28,461	28,784	

ABSTRACT STATEMENTS of the Forces, European and Native, of every Description, serving in

1 SEPTEMBER 1867.	ROYAL ARTILLERY.					SAPPERS AND MINERS.		
	Horse.		Foot.		Total.	British Officers.	British Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Men.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Men.				
STATIONS.								
PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY:								
Presidency District:								
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poona Division:								
Poona	-	-	-	18	18	-	14	73
Kirkee	19	267	16	250	552	-	-	403
Ahmednuggur	7	134	-	-	141	-	-	-
Asseerghur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sholapore	-	-	5	141	146	-	-	-
Sattara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malligaum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhoolia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seroor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Patrol Duty in Kandeish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mhow Division:								
Mhow	4	131	35	71	241	-	-	-
Nusseerabad	-	-	6	136	142	-	-	-
Neemuch	-	-	5	136	141	-	-	-
Indore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ajmere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mehidpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Augur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Division:								
Ahmedabad	-	-	15	289	304	-	-	-
Deesa	-	-	3	127	130	-	-	-
Baroda	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-
Mount Aboo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajcote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhoj	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dwarka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sadra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Field Service in Katywar Districts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scinde Division:								
Kurrachee	-	-	26	136	162	-	-	-
Hydrabad	-	-	6	152	158	-	-	-
Jacobabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patrolling on Scinde Frontier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgaum District:								
Belgaum	-	-	9	200	209	-	-	-
Kulladghee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dharwar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kolapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aden Force:								
Aden	-	-	7	133	140	-	-	108
Perim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	30	532	133	1,799	2,494	-	14	584

the Presidencies of *Bengal, Madras, and Bombay*, on the 1st September 1867—*continued*.

CAVALRY.						INFANTRY.						Remarks.
British.			Native.			British.			Native.			
Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Total.	British Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Total.	British Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.	
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	28	465	493	17	1,425	1,442	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	341	343	
-	29	29	9	499	508	116	2,316	2,432	24	2,125	2,149	
32	405	437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	145	151	10	705	715	
-	-	-	-	85	85	-	-	-	2	178	180	
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	219	224	8	708	716	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	449	457	
-	-	-	8	278	286	-	-	-	6	534	540	
-	-	-	1	150	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29	456	485	-	-	-	33	797	770	15	1,205	1,220	
-	-	-	1	151	152	38	635	673	10	709	719	
-	-	-	9	344	353	5	156	161	6	710	716	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	78	80	1	205	206	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	59	60	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	344	350	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	355	357	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1,357	1,375	
-	-	-	8	395	403	38	804	842	8	711	719	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	688	696	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	44	45	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	70	71	-	-	-	11	691	702	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	707	714	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	700	708	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	505	513	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	54	
-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	4	312	316	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	36	859	895	9	704	713	
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	233	245	8	711	719	
-	-	-	19	1,284	1,303	-	-	-	6	594	600	
-	-	-	-	223	223	-	-	-	-	100	100	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	37	840	877	18	1,393	1,416	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	75	76	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	626	634	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	705	714	
-	-	-	-	-	-	26	536	562	8	689	697	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	84	86	
61	890	951	56	3,509	3,565	384	8,126	8,510	253	21,404	21,662	

BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.

RETURN of the Strength of FORCES, EUROPEAN and NATIVE, showing the Arms and Grades, serving in those Territories which, on the 1st day of May,

STATIONS.	ROYAL TROOPS.					COMPANY'S TROOPS.											
	CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.			ENGINEERS and SAPPERS.				ARTILLERY.							
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.	Horse.			European Foot.		Native Foot.		
										Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	
1857:																	
Kurnool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sinde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	232	
Jullundur	-	-	3	937	940	-	-	-	-	4	108	29	3	8	-	-	
Sattara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	88	
Punjaub	-	-	174	5,593	5,767	5	10	423	438	29	536	518	20	1,061	10	8	
Pegu	-	-	43	1,153	1,196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	167	-	-	
Nagpoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	101	-	4	98	-	-	
Oude	-	-	27	790	817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	79	5	2	
TOTAL	-	-	247	8,473	8,720	5	10	423	438	35	745	547	35	1,413	20	1,230	

BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.

RETURN of the Strength of FORCES, EUROPEAN and NATIVE, showing the Arms and Grades, serving in the 1st day of May 1837, were not under

STATIONS.										ROYAL ARTILLERY.					SAPPERS AND MINERS.				
										Horse.		Foot.		Total.	British Officers.	British Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned.		
										Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Men.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Men.						
																		1.	2.
1867:																			
Kurnool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scinde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	288	320	-	-	-	-	-
Jullundur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	144	148	-	-	-	-	-
Sattara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjaub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	646	45	1,588	2,298	-	-	-	-
Pegu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	360	380	See last Column.			
Nagpoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	121	21	329	475	See last Column.			
Oude	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	139	16	503	662	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -										27	906	138	3,212	4,283	See last Column.				

BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.

Presidency of *Bengal* on the 1st day of January, and of *Madras* and *Bombay* on the 1st of April 1857, were not under the direct authority of the Government of India.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

NATIVE CAVALRY.						INFANTRY.											
Regular.				Irregular.		European.			Native.								
European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers.	European Non-Com-missioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers.	European Non-Com-missioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Total.
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	484	494	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	9	1,186	1,195	21	1,004	1,025	39	1	3,326	3,366	6	-	909	915
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	6	3,471	3,512	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2	433	435	-	-	-	6	-	940	946	-	-	-	-
36	10	1,767	1,813	43	6,040	6,083	-	-	-	203	31	18,018	18,252	21	1	5,042	5,064
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2	955	975	-	-	-	-
11	3	372	386	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	8	2,447	2,499	-	-	-	-
11	3	491	505	3	212	215	-	-	-	66	9	5,558	5,633	-	-	-	-
53	16	2,630	2,704	57	7,871	7,928	21	1,004	1,025	419	59	35,199	35,677	27	1	5,951	5,979

BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.

Presidencies of *Bengal*, *Madras*, and *Bombay*, on the 1st day of September 1867 in those Territories, which, on direct authority of the Government of India.

CAVALRY.						INFANTRY.					
British.			Native.			British.			Native.		
Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Total.	British Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Total.	British Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Total.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	8	706	714
-	-	-	19	1,507	1,526	48	1,092	1,140	23	2,109	2,132
-	-	-	1	52	53	24	683	707	8	575	583
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	219	224	-	-	-
52	889	941	95	6,040	6,144	262	7,111	7,373	205	17,497	17,702
-	-	-	-	-	-	85	1,570	1,655	*36	*2,929	*2,965
-	-	-	7	364	371	37	856	893	†40	†3,665	†3,705
24	458	482	17	902	919	128	3,436	3,564	35	2,753	2,788
76	1,347	1,423	139	8,874	9,013	589	14,967	15,556	†355	†30,234	†30,589

* Includes 1 officer, 121 men, Sappers and Miners.
† Includes 1 officer, 103 men, Sappers and Miners.

† Includes 2 officers, 229 men, Sappers and Miners.

STATEMENT of the AREA and POPULATION of the several TERRITORIES acquired by the BRITISH GOVERNMENT between the 1st day of May 1837 and the 1st day of May 1857, and since that Date.

	Date when acquired.	Area: Square Miles.	Population.
Jaloun - - - - -	1840	1,873	246,297
Kurnool - - - - -	1841	3,278	273,190
Khythul - - - - -	1841	516	Not known.
Kolaba - - - - -	1843	318	58,721
Sind - - - - -	1843	63,599	1,768,737
Serampore and Tranquebar - - - - -	1845	{ Not known - 15	13,000
" - - - - -			23,426
Sattara - - - - -	1848	10,222	1,005,771
Punjab - - - - -	1849	81,625	12,717,821
Jeitpore - - - - -	1849	165	16,000
Sumbulpore - - - - -	1849	4,693	274,000
Sikhim (part of) - - - - -	1850	1,670	61,766
Pegu - - - - -	1852	82,250	570,180
Khyrpoor (part of) - - - - -	1852	5,412	Not known.
Oderpore, S. W. I. - - - - -	1852	2,306	133,740
Territory of Tularam Senaputtee (North Cachar).	1853	2,160	5,015
Nagpore (Berar) - - - - -	1853	76,432	4,650,000
Boodawul (Candeish) - - - - -	1855	50	910
Oudh - - - - -	1856	25,000	5,000,000
Punj Mehals - - - - -	1860	- -	Not known.
Bhootan (Dooars) - - - - -	1865	19,000	Not known.

